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A Statistical Account of Bengal.

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VOLUME XX.

FISHERIES AND BOTANY OF BENGAL,

BY SURGEON-MAJORS DAY, BUCHANAN-HAMILTON, KING, AND MR KURZ

WITH

GENERAL INDEX.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME XX.

OF THE

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF BENGAL.

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THIS Volume concludes the Statistical Account of Bengal. In sending forth a work which has occupied the last seven years of my life, I have a painful consciousness of its shortcomings. The conditions under which it was executed render it silent on several points on which information might have fairly been expected, and leave much to be desired with regard to others. These conditions have been alluded to in the Preface to Volume I. The failures throughout a century of previous efforts, a single one of which cost the East India Company £30,000, and left not a page of printed matter behind, had been accepted by the Government as a warning against elaboration of any sort. The state of public feeling induced by the Income Tax of 1869-70, precluded all inquiries which might re-awaken the suspicions of the natives with reference to fresh imposts, or prolong the popular sensitiveness and unrest. Historical disquisitions, or opinions on the social and economic conditions of the people, were deemed unsuitable in a work which was to be revised by the Government, and to receive its official imprimatur. A general introductory

volume was, after being set up in type, withdrawn for this reason; and the unused materials extracted from the local records with a view to the District-history of Bengal, have been embodied in four printed volumes, which will appear hereafter as a separate work. The task assigned to me was to execute, under these conditions and in seven years, a Statistical Survey of Provinces containing a population more numerous than the inhabitants of England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy put together. During the first three years, I collected, by means of letters and personal visits to the Districts, the local materials for my work. Except on special points, therefore, my statistics do not come further down than 1873: the year 1871 was the point of time at first prescribed. The fourth and fifth years were occupied in testing the information thus gathered, and in arranging it on a uniform system. The two remaining years have been devoted to reducing the materials to the shape in which they are now presented to the public. During fifteen months of this last period I have had the assistance of five junior members of the Civil Service in Bengal, and of two able coadjutors in England. To all these gentlemen, and to many others who have aided me as a labour of love during the long progress of the operations, I tender my sincere thanks. But for their kind help, the task could never have been completed within the period prescribed.

Again, therefore, as in the Preface to my first Volume, I beg that those who come after me will, in improving on my work, remember the conditions under which it has been done. It represents the first organised advance towards a better knowledge of the country. When I commenced the survey, no regular Census had been taken of India; and the enumeration of 1872 disclosed that the official estimates had been

wrong as regards Lower Bengal alone, by more than twenty-five millions of souls. No book existed to which either the public or the administrative body could refer for the most essential facts concerning the rural population. Districts lying within half-a-day's journey of the capital, and treated of at great amplitude in these Volumes, were spoken of in the *Calcutta Review*, with more truth than we can now believe possible, as "unexplored." Famines, agrarian agitations, tribal or sectarian movements, in short all the less common but inevitable incidents of Indian rule, were wont to take the Government by surprise. Even the past revenues of each District, and the gradual building up of its administrative jurisdiction, were secrets which required much labour and patience to penetrate. The foregoing Volumes endeavour to reduce this element of the unknown, and to render the slowly acquired knowledge of the experienced few, the common property of the administrative body and the public.

W. W. H.

1877.

FINAL ORDERS of the GOVERNMENT on the Statistical Account of Bengal, published by order of the Lieutenant-Governor ; *Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 20, 1876.

EXTRACT.

Para. 3. "Sir Richard Temple cannot but regard these results with high satisfaction. Every volume of the statistical accounts has passed under his own personal supervision, and he is able therefore to testify to the quality of the work. The thanks of the Government of Bengal are emphatically due to you for the vigour and energy with which you have accom-

plished the collection of such diverse and varied information, and for the ability and literary skill which you have uniformly displayed in dealing with, sifting, analysing, and arranging materials supplied to you from so many quarters.

Para. 4. "The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are also accorded to the assistants who have laboured under your directions in compiling several of the accounts. The names of Mr J. S. Cotton, late Fellow and Lecturer of Queen's College, Oxford, Mr H. H. Risley, of the Bengal Service, and Mr C. A. Dollman, are especially mentioned in your letter. I am to request that you will communicate to each of these gentlemen an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks and approbation of their work.

Para. 5. "It only remains that the Lieutenant-Governor should record his further acknowledgments to the district and sub-divisional officers under the Government of Bengal, who, with great personal trouble, have supplied, from their local knowledge and resources, the detailed information on which the whole of the statistical account of Bengal is necessarily based. The active co-operation of all officers in Bengal has, as you fully acknowledge, at all times been cordially extended to you in your inquiries. The Lieutenant-Governor congratulates you and your assistants, and the district officers of Bengal generally, on the successful completion of the statistical account of the Bengal Provinces."

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
THE FISH AND FISHERIES OF BENGAL, . .	1-120
Introductory Note by Surgeon-Major F. Day, .	1-18
Fisheries, &c., of Dinájpur, by Dr F. Buchanan-Hamilton, ...	19-33
Fisheries, &c., of Rangpur, by „	35-53
Fisheries, &c., of Purniah, by „	54-67
Fisheries, &c., of Bhágalpur, by „	68-81
Fisheries, &c., of Behar and Patná, by „	83-91
Fisheries, &c., of Sháhábád, by „	92, 93
Fisheries, &c., of Gorakhpur, N.W.P., by „	94-103
Conclusion, by Dr F. Day, . . .	104-120
LIST OF PLANTS FOUND IN BENGAL AND ASSAM, by Surgeon-Major G. King, . .	123-227
GENERAL INDEX TO STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF BENGAL, ...	231-425

For the scientific identification of plants, drugs, and animals in this as in the previous volumes, I am indebted to the various gentlemen mentioned throughout the work. In each case, my responsibility has been confined to obtaining the aid of the best knowledge on the subject which the Government departments could offer. Throughout I have had reason to be very grateful for the friendly spirit in which that aid has been given.

During the progress of the work several rectifications of District boundaries have been introduced. Care has been taken to incorporate such changes in passing the sheets through the press. But in all cases this has not been found possible. Thus, the arrangements mentioned as in progress, at p. 256 of Vol. V., for rectifying the Bákarganj jurisdiction, have since been carried out, and the Mádárípur Subdivision (with the exception of Gaurnadí *tháná*) has been transferred to Faridpur. I have exhibited this change in the map but not in the text.

W. W. H.

THE FISH AND FISHERIES OF BENGAL,

CONTRIBUTED BY

SURGEON-MAJOR FRANCIS DAY,
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FISHERIES IN INDIA

CAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

INTRODUCTORY NOTE,

By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, Inspector-General of Fisheries in India.

A few prefatory words seem necessary in order to explain how I obtained access to the MSS. of Dr Francis Buchanan,[1] which have been so long withheld from the general reader.

Dr Buchanan, subsequent to his employment in examining Mysore and Malabar, was engaged from 1807 to 1813 in making a minute investigation into the history past and present, as well as the natural resources in all its branches, of the various Districts then under the government of Bengal.

His exhaustive work fills twenty-one large volumes of MS., besides seven more of tables of statistics, all of which have now been re-transferred from the India House to Hindustán, and are at present in the charge of W. W. Hunter, Esq., LL.D, the Director-General of Statistics, who is engaged in utilising the materials they contain.

Irrespective of the twenty-eight volumes alluded to, there are others in the charge of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, but I shall only remark upon two, wherein are one hundred and forty-nine original coloured delineations of fish, and forty-five copies.[2] These drawings were made for the purpose of illustrating the observations in the Statistical Accounts.

Through the kindness of Dr King, of the Botanical Gardens in

[1] Dr Francis Buchanan subsequently assumed the surname of Hamilton. Cuvier however, suggested that although he signed himself by his new name in his "Fishes of the Ganges," he should be recognised amongst scientific writers as "Dr Hamilton Buchanan," as under the latter name he was best known amongst naturalists. In the notes in the following pages, he is termed "Ham. Buch."

[2] "On Hamilton Buchanan's orginal drawings of fish, in the library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, by Surgeon F. Day."—*Proc. Asiatic Soc. of Bengal*, 1871, p. 195.

Calcutta, I became possessed of copies of the correspondence which passed between Dr Buchanan and his successor on the former leaving India for Europe.

Dr Hare, July 27th, 1816, in a communication to the chief secretary to government, observes :—" In a letter from the Right Hon. the Governor-General of the 5th January 1815, His Excellency says : " By a letter from Dr Buchanan received here, it appears that he proposes to carry to Europe all the drawings of animals and plants collected by him during the tour which he was employed to make in this country. Dr Buchanan states that it is his object to request the Court of Directors to accept this collection as a present from him. Now, I apprehend that those drawings are already the property of the Hon. Court, the service for which Dr Buchanan was employed and paid having specifically been the furnishing government with a knowledge of the animal and vegetable productions of this country, delineations are essentially included in this service.' " . . . . The drawings were transmitted to government with the following letter, dated 18th February :—" I have been honoured with your letter of the 31st ult., withdrawing the permission of the Hon. the Vice-President in Council for sending to the Hon. Court of Directors such drawings of natural productions as have been made at the public expense, and desiring me to deliver them to you, which I have accordingly done by the bearer. . . . . My object in requesting that I might be permitted to present the drawings to the Court of Directors, did not originate in a view of claiming the merit of making a present to the Company of its own property, but arose from a conviction that their being deposited in the collection at the India House, was the most probable means of rendering them useful to science."

Copies were made of these original drawings, consequently they " exist in triplicate, one copy being in the British Museum, where their free use is allowed."[1]

It is stated in the correspondence that Dr Buchanan sailed for Europe in 1815 in the " Marchioness of Ely," taking with him " collections of natural history,[2] coins and Hindu manuscripts," which he

[1] Dr Gunther, *Zoological Record for* 1869, p. 127.

[2] Enquiries at the India House have not resulted in the discovery of any Zoological specimens presented by Dr Buchanan to the Court of Directors of the East India Company. But in the " Catalogue of the Fishes of the British Museum," vol. III., p. iv., the receipt is acknowledged of " a collection of fishes from Bengal, believed to contain many typical specimens of Buchanan Hamilton's work, pre-

presented to the Court of Directors of the East India Company. In 1822 he published the "Fishes of the Ganges," which contained numerous illustrations from the Indian drawings.

In Chambers' "Lives of Scotchmen," it is remarked that Dr Buchanan, on his departure from India, was deprived by the Marquis of Hastings of all his extensive drawings and papers relating to every branch of natural history.[1]

However, although Dr Buchanan evidently complained that some papers had been refused him, it has never appeared that such related to the fish and fisheries, as no such charge appears in his "Fishes of the Ganges." Whilst Mr Montgomery Martin,[2] who was permitted to publish a book from Dr Buchanan's MS., alludes so very casually to the Fish and Fisheries that it is useless alike to the pisciculturist and ichthyologist.

Fortunately when Dr W. W. Hunter was last in Europe, his attention was directed to these manuscripts,[3] and he was permitted to bring them out to India for the purpose of utilising their contents.

The whole of these books having been brought to Simla, I was shown them by Dr Hunter, and was requested by him to examine them for the purpose of ascertaining whether I could discover any allusion as to how the fresh water fisheries were worked at the commencement of the present century, as well as to how the MS. coloured figures of fish in Calcutta were referred to.

To my surprise, I found not only detailed accounts of the fisheries and how they were worked, rented, and protected, but also detailed lists of the fish of the different Districts, with their native names, &c.

Having obtained leave to make public the whole of the papers relating to the "Fish and Fisheries," my next question was, how could this be best accomplished without altering or curtailing a single word from the original descriptions.

It appeared to me that the most useful plan would be to commence with a short account of the Fish and Fisheries[4] of the inland

sented by G. R. Waterhouse, Esq." How these were obtained, and from whence they came, no information is given. The handwriting on the labels, in some at least, is very similar to that of the transcriber of Dr Buchanan's MS., and identical with that on the original drawings, which differs widely from that of Dr Buchanan himself, as shown in his personally kept "Journal."

[1] M'Clelland, "Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," vol. xix.

[2] "Historical and Statistical Account of Eastern Bengal."

[3] Copies of some, at least, appear to be kept in the India Office library.

[4] See Report on the Freshwater Fish and Fisheries of India and Burmah, 1873.

Districts, many of which are the same as reported upon by Dr Buchanan. Secondly, to print verbatim the original manuscripts respecting the fish and fisheries as observed between 1807 and 1813, to which I have added notes, mostly with reference to the name under which the same fish is to be looked for in the "Fishes of the Ganges." Lastly, I have given a short resumé of the innovations which have gradually crept in with respect to working these fisheries;—how, through want of supervision, the most deadly poaching practices are being freely carried on, to the impoverishment of these sources of food, and to the loss of the public in general, and the fishermen in particular.

THE FISH AND FISHERIES OF BENGAL.

IN the following pages will be found Dr Buchanan's description of the condition and modes of working the fresh-water fisheries in Bengal and contiguous Districts, between the years 1807 and 1813. For the sake of comparison, some extracts have been added from reports made in 1870-71 of the present state of these same pieces of water and the fertility of their piscine inhabitants.

Prior, however, to commencing these details, a brief description of the habits of the finny tribes which populate these fisheries may not be out of place. For whether the modes of preserving or using these pieces of water may have altered with time or not, the instincts of the indigenous fish must have continued unchanged.

It seems therefore necessary to explain how it is that many sorts of tropical fishes can travel across land; why they appear soon after the rains: how plains, which, from being dry for months, become large lakes, and populated by fish; and how some fish guard their offspring until they are of sufficient size to capture prey for themselves, and then drive them away to do so, or should they refuse to go, destroy them. Irrespective of this, one must observe that some fish are monogamous, others polygamous; some make nests for the reception of their eggs, others deposit them in the shallow water, in the sand, or amongst submerged grass or weeds.

The fishes which frequent the fresh waters in India are divisible into two distinct classes: (1) the *migratory*, and (2) the *non-migratory*, amongst the latter of which must be classed those species which only travel short distances, for the purpose of depositing their eggs in some suitable locality, or in order to obtain a better or more palatable form of food.

The *migratory fish* consist of two divisions: the marine, and the

strictly fresh-water ones. *Marine* fish enter fresh water either for predatory or breeding purposes. Thus the shad or *Hilsa* (*Clupea palasah*, Cuv. and Val.), like the salmon in Europe, swarms up the larger rivers at the commencement of the S.W. monsoon, as it is only in fresh water that their eggs can be brought to maturity. If these rivers are not barred by weirs, they continue their ascent for some hundreds of miles, lay their eggs in suitable spots, and then return to the ocean as lean and poor in condition as a salmon out of season.

But amongst many of the finest of the fresh water fishes, we see the same instinct exist. The rivers of the plains to them, are what the ocean is to the shad, and they ascend up the mountain torrents, and turning into the side streams, deposit their ova, having done which, they drop down to the waters of the plains as they find the size of the mountain river begins to decrease. Returning downwards, it appears now to be the rule to throw weirs across every river, at each likely place, and thus to capture the descending fish. But the means employed for their destruction, will be alluded to further on.

If the main rivers and streams, the highways of the migratory fish, are rendered so many places for the capture of those of every size, either ascending or descending, it might be erroneously concluded that no such destructive causes can affect the *non-migratory* fish. Here, however, it is necessary to observe, that although these latter fish are not destroyed in such large numbers in the weirs in the rivers, they have their own dangers to encounter. As the rains flood the country, they swarm into all side channels and minute streams, at which period their instinct teaches them to push on, and they do so in the most fearless manner. Then they can be easily knocked on the head with sticks, trapped as they are ascending, or should they have been so fortunate as to arrive at their breeding grounds, it is not difficult to place traps and fixed engines to take them and their young as they are endeavouring to return to the main streams or larger lakes.

To enable fish to pass up miniature streams which are liable to suddenly dry up, or be cut off, certain means would appear to be requisite to allow these creatures to safely overcome such circumstances. These we find they have been provided with, and such exist in the *modes of respiration* of some of these tropical genera. Consequently, before adverting to the subject of the sudden appear-

ance of fishes in Indian tanks after falls of rain, and their migrations during periods of floods, a few observations are necessary upon how they respire,* as some remarkable variations from the usual manner are observable, evidently to permit certain tropical species to resist causes which are not in existence in most extra-tropical regions. Three modes of respiration are perceptible: *first*, the usual one of oxygen obtained, except under peculiar circumstances, from air in solution in the water, which is separated at the gills; these may be termed for description, not definition, *water-breathers*, as the carps, *Cyprininæ*, or some of the siluroids, as *Macrones*, and they can live, as a rule, without rising to the surface. If any of these fishes are placed in a globe of water at a moderate temperature, with a diaphragm of net precluding their reaching the surface, their breathing remains unaffected. If, on the contrary, a bandage is stitched around the gill-opening, precluding their employing their gills, they rapidly become suffocated. This result in another form is perceived to occur in India, either artificially or naturally. Thus, when the water in which they reside becomes suddenly changed from clear to very muddy, their gills become choked, respiration is impeded, and death results. *Secondly*, some species which are, to a limited extent, "water-breathers," as already explained, are more essentially *air-breathers*, having a compound respiration, consequently muddy water hardly affects them. Such fish never obtain oxygen for any length of time from the air in solution in the surrounding water, but inspire it direct from the atmosphere, no matter how cool and charged with air that water may be, and if unable to obtain it direct, they become simply poisoned by the circulation of carbon. Amongst these fish are the "climbing perch" (*Anabas scandens*), the *Polyacanthus*, *Trichogaster* and "walking fishes" (*Ophiocephali*), all of which possess a cavity above the gills for the reception of air for respiratory purposes.

The difference between the respiration of these two divisions of breathers is very apparent in an aquarium. Thus the *Macrones carcio*, a "water-breather," keeps its gills constantly in motion; but in the "walking fish" they are scarcely moved, at intervals it rises to the surface, opens its mouth, expels a bubble of gas, and having taken what it requires, descends.

I instituted a considerable number of experiments (see Proc.,

* I omit the question of those species, as some of the loaches, which swallow air; or whether some genera do not absorb oxygen through the skin.

Zoological Society of London, May 14th, 1868, p. 274) to investigate this question. Some live specimens of *Ophiocephalus gachua* were placed in a globe, which was filled two-thirds full of fresh water. A diaphragm of fine net was then stretched tightly across the inside of this globe, one inch below the surface of the water, thus effectually preventing them from ascending to the surface to obtain a direct supply of atmospheric air; death invariably ensued in a longer or shorter time, generally in accordance with whether they remained quiet or continued excited. A bandage stitched tightly around the gill openings, whilst it prevented their being used for respiratory purposes, did not appear to cause any inconvenience so long as they could inhale atmospheric air direct, and this although it was not removed for twenty-four hours. But it must not be considered that these fish are entirely prevented from decarbonising their blood if they are unable to obtain atmospheric air direct, as, although some died within the first forty minutes, others lived seven, and one seventeen hours whilst below the diaphragm. In wet grass, at the end of three hours, those placed in it were found as lively as when first put there: one in a dry cloth lived for three hours and twenty-five minutes.

In Burmah, the fishermen appear to be practically acquainted with the fact of some fish, especially *Ophiocephalidæ*, being air-breathers; thus, after nearly all the water has been removed from the tank to be fished, leaving only about five feet of slimy mud, through which their bamboo net (*gyan*), has been drawn, they are aware that many fine fish still remain. A large cloth or mat is spread over the mud, and left there two or three days, on removing which, the fish are seen stupefied and easily taken, their blood having become carbonised from a deficiency of oxygen, due to want of air for breathing. These fishes die when deprived of access to atmospheric air, not from any deleterious properties in the water, but from being unable to decarbonise their blood solely from the water, aerial respiration being indispensable. It seems that they can live out of water in moisture for lengthened periods, and for only a short and variable time in water, provided they are unable to obtain air direct: and that the cavity above the gills does not contain water, but has a moist secreting surface, in which the air is retained for the purposes of respiration, whilst it seems probable that the air, after having been employed for this purpose, is ejected through the mouth.

Some of the venous blood appears in these fishes to be oxygenated

at the gills, and the remainder in the superbranchial cavity by means of air; but if they are kept under the water without being able to obtain direct access to it, this cavity, which is surrounded by bony tissue, becomes filled with water, which cannot be discharged owing to its almost non-contractile powers. Thus, there being no means of emptying it, and the contained water becoming carbonised, the whole of the respiration is thrown on the gills. This accounts for the reason that when an "air-breather" cannot reach the atmosphere, it lives longer in a quiescent state than in one of excitement, as there is not so much fuel being expended. This sluggishness, however, may be due to poisoned or carbonised blood.

In some scaleless or *siluroid* fishes there exists an accessory breathing apparatus, thus the *Clarias* possesses a dendritic one on the convex side of the second, third and fourth branchiæ, which has much the appearance of a bunch of red stick-coral; this is received into a cavity posterior to that existing solely for the gills. In the scorpion fish (*Saccobranchus*) a long air-vessel of a pulmonic character (in addition to the air-vessel proper which is enclosed in bone) extends throughout the length of the muscles of the back, and anteriorly opens into the gill cavity. We see the same provision made for the eel-like *Amphipnous*. In short, this direct aërial mode of respiration is a wise provision to enable fish to migrate through moist grass and muddy channels, wherein "water breathing" could not be effected.

A curious phenomenon in Indian fresh-waters, which indeed has never been satisfactorily explained, is the sudden appearance of healthy adult fish after a heavy fall of rain, in localities which for months previously had been dry. When pieces of water inhabited by fish yearly dry up, what becomes of them? On 18th January 1869, when examining this question, I was taken to a tank of perhaps an acre in extent, but which was then almost dry, having only about four inches of water in its centre, whilst its circumference was sufficiently exsiccated to walk upon. The soil was a thick and consistent bluish clay, from which, and not nearer than thirty paces to the water, five live fish were extracted from at least two feet below the surface of the mud. They consisted of two of the *Ophiocephalus punctatus*, and three of the *Rhynchobdella aculeata*. All were very lively, and not in the slightest degree torpid; they were covered over with a thick adherent slime. Amongst the specimens of fish in the Calcutta Museum is one of *Amphipnous cuchia*, which was dug up some feet below the surface of the mud, when sinking the founda-

tion for a bridge. If, when the water failed, fish invariably died, the tanks would be depopulated the succeeding year, unless a fresh supply was obtained from some other source, whilst the distance from other pieces of water at which they reappear excludes, in many instances, the possibility of migration, which must always to a certain extent be regulated by distance, time, and other local circumstances. Some species, especially "compound breathers," are able to live in liquid mud, which they cannot employ for the purposes of aquatic respiration. The practical question arises, whether, when food and water fail, some fish do not æstivate until the return of a more favourable season? Natives of India assert that they do thus become torpid in the mud. As the water in tanks becomes low, the fishes congregate together in holes and places in which some still remains, where they may be frequently seen in numbers, huddled together, with only sufficient water to cover their dorsal fins. If disturbed, they dive down into the thick mud, so that a net is often found ineffectual to take them. The plan employed to capture them is for the fisherman to leave the net in the water, and to walk about in the surrounding thick mud; in time they come to the surface to breathe, and fall an easy prey. As the water gradually evaporates, the fishes become more and more sluggish, and finally, there is every reason to believe that some at least bury themselves in the soft mud, and in a state of torpidity await the return of the yearly rains.

In Ceylon, Mr Whiting, the chief officer of the western Province, informed Sir Emerson Tennent that he had accidentally been twice present when the villagers had been engaged in digging up fish. The ground was firm and hard, and "as the men flung up lumps of it with a spade, they fell to pieces, disclosing fish from nine to twelve inches long, which were full-grown and healthy, and jumped on the bank when exposed to light." Many other animals which possess a higher vitality than fish, æstivate during the hot months, as *Batrachians*, the *Emys*, the *Lepidosiren annectens*, and some of the *Crocodiles*. Molluscs and land-snails are commonly found in this state during the hot and dry seasons.

The subject of the *migrations of fish* during the periods of rain is of great practical importance, it being mostly effected for the purpose of breeding, but in some few instances is due to predatory fishes being in pursuit of their weaker neighbours. At the commencement of the rains fish become very excited and disturbed; apparently unsatisfied with the localities they inhabit, they restlessly

seek a change to other pieces of water. This may be owing to the same instinct which causes the migration of marine fish to the fresh-water, or the necessity of obtaining a suitable place in which to deposit their ova. It is generally at this season that some have been observed travelling on land, and it has been imagined that places which are only occasionally covered by water become populated by fish after heavy showers of rain. The possession of the means necessary for locomotion on land, combined with those for direct aerial respiration, frequently leads to the almost sudden appearance of fish in unexpected places, and has given rise to numerous arguments and theories —amongst them, spontaneous generation, vivification of buried ova, migration, falling from the clouds, &c.

Amongst persons testifying to having witnessed the migrations of fish is Mr Morris, government agent at Trincomali, who in 1857 stated—"As the tanks dry up, the fish congregate in the little pools, till at last you find them by thousands in the moistest parts of the beds, rolling in the blue mud, which is at that time about the consistence of thick gruel. As the moisture further evaporates, the surface fish are left uncovered, and they crawl away in search of fresh pools. In one place I saw hundreds diverging in every direction from the tank they had just abandoned to a distance of fifty or sixty yards, and still travelling onwards. In going this distance, however, they must have used muscular exertion sufficient to have taken them half a mile on level ground, for at these places all the cattle and wild animals of the neighbourhood had lately come to drink, so that the surface was everywhere indented with foot-marks, in addition to the cracks in the surrounding baked mud, into which the fish tumbled in their progress. In those holes which were deep, and the sides perpendicular, they remained to die, and were carried off by kites and crows. My impression is that this migration takes place at night or before sunrise, for it was only early in the morning that I have seen them progressing, and I found those I brought away with me in chatties appeared quiet by day, but managed to get out of the chatties at night. Some escaped altogether, others were trodden on and killed."

The *Anabas scandens* is able to travel short distances on land, and has been seen by many Europeans whilst thus engaged. This migrating propensity of some of the fresh-water fishes of the East was no secret to the ancient Greeks, who frequently commented upon it, and although the truth of their statements was impugned

by the Romans, the accuracy of their facts is above dispute. But the migrations of fishes during the rains is, perhaps, that which is of most consequence in fisheries. In fields irrigated from rivers or tanks, breeding-fish swarm up all water-courses for the purpose of depositing their ova, and should be protected as much as possible. As regards the marine fish which ascend rivers, as the hilsa or shad, the weirs which span rivers bar their upward ascent, and thus cut them off from their breeding-grounds.

Closely allied, in fact inseparably connected with their migration, s the question of the *breeding of fishes* * in the fresh waters, which may be treated of in the following order:—non-migratory and migratory fish of the plains; non-migratory and migratory ones of the hills. Apparently, the migratory species produce the largest number of eggs, probably as a compensation for the increased chances of their destruction. Thus, in a *migratory* herring, the shad, *Clupea palasah*, there were computed to be 1,023,645 eggs, and in a migratory barbel, 410,500 eggs, whilst carps in the hilly regions appear to have a larger proportion of ova than those in the plains. Amongst the *non-migratory* species, we likewise observe a difference: the *monogamous* not depositing so many as the *polygamous* as a general rule, which is probably due to two causes,—*first*, in some localities the former seem to breed more frequently; and *secondly*, they protect their offspring. Thus, a "monogamous", *Ophiocephalus* had only 4700 eggs, whilst a "polygamous" non-migratory carp, *Cirrhina reba*, had 41,500. Amongst the shoals of hilsa which I have seen, more female fish were captured than males.

Of the *non-migratory hill fishes* in the higher ranges, there are two situations in which they may breed:—the first is in water wholly or partially obtained from melted snows; the second is in tributaries or affluents of the main streams, as already adverted to. It appears as if it were not merely the fact of elevation and difficulty of ascent which prevents more fish residing in the hill streams, but because some influence is exerted by the melted snow water, deleterious at least to the ova, if not to the fry. In the upper ranges of the

* Whether fish, full of spawn, æstivate, and consequently are ready to deposit their ova as soon as the rains commence, is a question. Dr Buchanan, it will be observed, considered that the eggs themselves were deposited in the mud of tanks and hatched out at the next year's rains. Experiments of late years with ice have proved that the vivification of ova may be retarded.

Himálayas, personal enquiries lead me to believe that only the loaches, *Nemacheilus*, deposited and hatched their eggs in places where melted snow-water existed; however, no climate appears too hot or too cold for them. The mountain barbels, *Oreinus*, and all *non-migratory* fish, breed in small or large streams off the main snow-replenished ones, or even in rivers which contain snow-water in the winter months, as in those around Simla, provided such is not present during the breeding season. The parent fishes appear to ascend these side streams with the first monsoon floods, and having deposited their ova, to return to the main river as the amount of water diminishes, or their retreat to the rivers of the plains would be cut off. The eggs not hatching in sufficient time for the young to pass down in any quantities to the rivers, the later fry become detained in the side streams until the next floods. Thus, when examining these places just prior to the burst of the S.-W. monsoon, thousands were seen in every small rivulet, whilst probably due to food being scarce, they seem to grow slowly. Consequently for the first year they remain very small, until the monsoon rains enable them to descend to the larger rivers, when with the floods large quantities of food are washed down.

Of the *migratory hill fishes*, or those which ascend for breeding purposes, the various forms of large barbels, *Barbus*, termed mahásirs, furnish good examples. These fish do not breed in the main snow-fed rivers, but do so in the side streams of the Sub-Himálayan range. On the slopes of the Nílgiris I have observed the same occur, but with this difference, that they can deposit their ova in the main streams there, because they are small and not snow-replenished by melted snows. The mahásirs after breeding return to the main rivers, but the young are not generally sufficiently grown to descend to the plains. The foregoing appears to be the rule, to which, however, there are numerous exceptions; thus, if the mahásirs are very large, they may have to deposit their ova in rivers near the base of the hills, owing to their being unable to ascend higher; in these cases the young easily find their way into the main rivers of the plains. These fine fish having deposited their ova in the hill streams, and returned to the rivers of the plains, descend down their course in search of food, and if the upper portions of these rivers are not of much depth, their range is extended very far down; thus, I have seen numbers of mahásir netted in the Jamná below Dehli, whilst returning up river towards their breeding-

grounds. A shoal of mahásirs also descending rivers with weirs and irrigation canals, naturally turn into the latter, and having descended over one of the vertical falls, become unable to return to their breeding-grounds.

Of the *non-migratory fishes of the plains*, the *monogamous* and ubiquitous walking-fishes, OPHIOCEPHALIDÆ, are perhaps best known. As a rule, these fish do not deposit such a number of ova as the migratory forms, but they appear to breed oftener. Some of them reside in tanks, others prefer rivers, where they live in deserted holes they find in the banks. The tank varieties delight in lying in the grassy edges, where the water is only sufficiently deep to cover them, so that they have no difficulty in respiring atmospheric air direct. In Mysore, Colonel Puckle observed that the "striated walking-fish" (*Ophiocephalus striatus*) breeds twice a year, in June and December; the male constructing a nest with his tail among the vegetation, and biting off the ends of the weeds that grow in the water. Here the ova are deposited, the male keeping guard, and should he be killed or captured, the vacant post is filled by his partner. When the fry are hatched out, they are defended by their parents with great courage. They may generally be perceived swimming just below the surface of the water a little above their progenitors. As they increase in size they are usually driven away by their parents, or are said to be even eaten by them if they do not disperse and search for subsistence for themselves. Some of the gobies, *Gobius*, are probably monogamous, as they construct regular nests for the reception of their young. The *polygamous* non-migratory fishes of the plains are very numerous, but by "non-migratory" must be understood that they do not migrate long distances for breeding purposes. The smaller carps are innumerable in places, as are also the siluroid mágurs, *Clarias magur*, and the scorpion fishes *Saccobranchus fossilis*. All these sorts during the rains pass up small water-courses or channels in order to deposit their eggs in irrigated fields, flooded plains, temporary formed tanks, or along the grassy sides of rivers.

The *migratory fresh water fishes* of the plains, which do not apparently, as a rule, ascend to the rivers of the hills to breed during the freshes, are generally larger and stronger than the non-migratory. Amongst them there do not appear to be any of the spiny-rayed or *Acanthopterygian* order. Amongst the carps, *Cyprinidæ*, a considerable number are affected by the

monsoons, and at periods of inundation migrate for the purpose of breeding.

The *migratory sea fishes*, as already remarked, are divisible into those which ascend rivers in order to find a locality suitable for depositing their eggs; and the predatory sorts that also enter rivers, but solely to prey upon their weaker neighbours. Of those which ascend for breeding, is a *Sciæna*, the *S. coitor*, some mullets, as *Mugil corsula*, and more especially the hilsa or shad, *Clupea palasah*, already remarked upon as ascending the larger Indian and Burmese rivers during monsoon months for the purpose of breeding. At these times there is too much water below such weirs as those spanning only the rivers in Madras or Orissa for this purpose, whilst, should they here deposit their ova in shallows below them, they will be left high and dry as the floods subside, and their fertility be destroyed: the same destruction to their fertility would follow their being deposited in the deep and rapid parts of the rivers. More than one official has questioned the accuracy of this, and given the opinion of native fishermen that the ova is deposited in the river water, and whilst being carried out to sea becomes vivified; therefore, weirs cannot injuriously affect the annual supply of the hilsa fishes in the rivers. The lower Kalerun (Coleroon) weir, which was built in 1836, spans the river about 15½ miles below the town of Combaconum; its perpendicular height 8·3 feet, and its width at its base 8 feet. It possesses narrow under-sluices, up which these fishes cannot ascend, whilst the rapidity of the current or other cause precludes them from passing over it. Formerly the shad extended as high as Trichinnápalli in quantities, and were even taken miles above that town; the fishing, according to the Collector, prior to the construction of this weir, extended over 80 or 100 miles of the river, instead of its being concentrated, as it were, on a single spot. The fishing decreased until a breach occurred, when it almost ceased locally, owing to the fish being able to obtain access to their breeding-grounds, not being stopped by the weir, and they were taken even above Trichinnápalli. It decreased, doubtless, due to the fish being unable to breed; the year after this breach, when it had been repaired, a great increase was observed in the fish, evidently due to one season's breeding. Depositing their eggs fruitlessly below these constructions, when between the sea and their spawning beds, and unable to pass them, extermination in such rivers will only be a question of time, should no remedial measures be adopted. This fish never breeds in tanks or canals.

As to the immature *fry of fish*,—where they are found, their means of subsistence, and opportunities of growth, are questions which it is very material to offer a few remarks upon. The fry of fishes are protected from their voracious parents in hill streams and rivers, by those localities being generally unequal to the supply of food for the mature or large fish, which migrate up these water-courses in order to deposit their ova: consequently, they drop down again into the rivers of the plains as the waters begin to subside, leaving the fry to descend with the next year's rains. These fry, however appear to likewise continue their descent in a very quiet and gradu manner, for when they have an opportunity of going down-strea they avail themselves of it. In the Himálayas, numbers of sphe young fish descend into the *kuls* or canals for turning mills, ria all are captured. Those which reach pools in these streams a to often continue there throughout the dry months, unless destro until the monsoon recommences. In the low country it is in irriga or flooded localities that the fry most abound, and generally with monsoon rains every little stream and piece of water is resorted by them to obtain food in. But by irrigated fields are not h included those irrigated by wells, but merely those in communicati with running water and large tanks. In a large extent of irrigat country, the fields, which are divided off into embanked spaces order to disseminate the water obtained from an irrigation canal, o embanked river or stream, the fry obtain an entrance along with the water which is kept at a depth which suits their puny size; whilst insect life abounds, excepting birds, they have few natural enemies but man to contend with. If irrigation is carried on by dipping water out of canals at some depth, and this does not run off again into any other water-course, the fry of course must perish as the water dries up. But if the water is conducted from field to field, these localities should be excellent nurseries for young fish, but, as has been observed, they are now, as a rule, more useful in destruction than in propagation, as man is allowed to place traps at every outlet (and sometimes at inlets), and destroy all the young fish as they drop downwards towards the larger river. Fry also are found in abundance in sheltered spots at the edges of rivers and in shallow pieces of water, where there is no current to wash them away, and here an abundance of suitable food exists, but where, as will be shown, they do not escape the search of the fisherman and man's destructive greed.

Before enquiring into whether a wasteful destruction of fish takes place in India, it will be as well to observe upon *what proportion of people in India and Burmah use fish as food, or rather can do so without infringing caste prejudices.* Amongst the various races inhabiting India and British Burmah, this article, as food, is held in different degrees of estimation, and in proportion to such must be its economic importance. In the Panjáb, comparatively but few of the inhabitants are prohibited by their religion from consuming fish, but there are many Hindus who reject it, as well as the rural population of some districts. But of those residing in towns and in hilly ranges, it appears that, if the Bráhmans are excepted, the consumption of fish is only limited by the paucity of the supply and the cost of the same. The price where fish is sold is stated, respecting the better sort, to bear the same proportion to that of the best mutton, as the inferior does to that of inferior mutton, and varies from one-third to that of mutton to an equal price with it. In Sind, fish is generally eaten by the population of the Province, whether Musalmán or Hindu, except the Bráhmans. In the North Western Provinces, containing 30¾ millions of population, out of 20 returns received from native officials, 17 give more than half of the people as not forbidden by religious scruples to eat fish. In Oudh, the majority of the people appear to eat fish, which seems to be more of a necessity than a luxury, whilst a larger number would consume it were the supply equal to the demand. In the Bombay Presidency, the returns appear to show conclusively that the majority of the inhabitants of the inland Districts are consumers of fish when they can procure it. In the Assigned Districts of Haidarábád, fish, as food, is esteemed by a very large proportion of the residents. In Mysore and Curg, at least half the people are fish-eaters when they are able to obtain this species of food. In the Madras Presidency great numbers are fish eaters, the largest exceptions being Bráhmans, goldsmiths, high-caste Súdras, the followers of Siva, Jains, &c. The Collector of South Canara gives the proportion of fish-eaters at 89 per cent.; advancing southwards into Malabar, this proportion appears to decrease. In Tanjor and further towards Madras, exceptions to this strict carrying into effect of the rule of not consuming that which possessed animal life begins to be observed, but in many parts of the Presidency salt-fish appears to be preferred to the fresh, more especially by the lower castes. In Orissa, all but the Bráhmans and some religious fanatics seem to eat it, but not in

its salted state. In Bengal Proper, from 90 to 95 per cent., and in Assam and Chittagong, almost the entire population. In Burmah, the population, as Buddhists, profess a religious horror at taking the lives of the lower animals; but being universally fond of a fish diet, they judiciously condemn the fishermen to eternal perdition, whilst they consume their fish in the form of *nga-pee*. Without entering more fully into this subject, it may be fairly advanced that fish is more suitable as a general food to the natives of the Indian Empire than the flesh of village sheep, pigs, and fowls, whilst the majority of the people eat it when they can procure it.

Where no regulations exist as to the method in which fisheries should be worked, and should other circumstances be equal, the country or District which is most populated by man will be the first denuded of fish. Individuals would sooner live by fishing than by agriculture, as the trouble of capturing the finny tribes is less than tilling the soil, being simply catching without any idea of preservation. Naturally, fish have been endowed with certain means of increase, and protection, such as producing an enormous number of eggs or frequent breeding, or even by the action of periodic floods when small-meshed nets cannot be used in rapid streams,* and by swamps covering a large extent of country, where shelter is afforded by grass, rushes, &c., rendering vain man's attempt to depopulate. But, as inhabitants augment, watery wastes become drained and cultivated, predatory man increases his methods of destruction, and then a decrease of food becomes apparent. As the price of food rises, so that of fish increases, and if the fish-eating population yearly becomes larger, increased exertions are used to capture fish to meet their demands: the size of the mesh is decreased, weirs are augmented, and everything taken, no matter how small, as fishermen never appear to consider from whence the next year's supply is to come, but only the easiest method to take at the present time all they are able.

* This amount of protection does not extend to any great extent to the fry of fishes, as they would be washed away by a rapid current, consequently they seek the shallows.

FISHERIES OF DINAJPUR DISTRICT.

forming by far the greater part of the animal food that is
med in the District, the fisheries deserve particular notice.
demand being very considerable, and the supply being rather
anty, there is none exported, and salt is too expensive to admit of
being used in curing fish. The whole fish caught are therefore
nsumed in the country, and none are exported. During four
nths of the year, when the rivers are much swollen, fish is very
rce, for the animals have then such an extensive range, that they
e not easily caught; but, as the inundations subside, and when the
h are confined within narrow bounds, they are easily secured by
rious simple means which the natives employ, and a very large
rtion of those taken are secured when they may be said to be
most left sticking in the mud, by means that in most countries
ould be quite ineffectual.

The most simple method, when a pond, ditch, or marsh has become nearly dry, and the fish of a large space have been collected into a small pool, is to divide it by dams of mud, and then, having thrown the water from each successively, to catch the fish as they are left dry. This is usually practised by all the poor labourers, especially in the ditches and pools near the rice fields, which are not let to fishermen by the landowners.

It must be observed, that in about six weeks after the rainy season commences, every rice field, although quite dry and hard in spring, abounds with small fishes. They are certainly most numerous near rivers and marshes, from which they in general come; but I am inclined to think, as I observed in Mysore, that the eggs often continue dry in the fields, and are hatched after they have been moistened by the rain. The natives account for their appearance in such places by supposing that they fall from heaven with the rain. The clerk (Muharrir) of the division Rájárámpur, assured me, that

he had often seen them leaping among the grass as the shower fell. In fact, a person who is well disposed, can see anything; like a very good Danish naturalist, who imagined that he saw a fish gravely walking up a tree, for he had been assured by the natives that such was the common practice.

Where the water is deeper, and communicates with a large extent of low land, this method is improved by enclosing a square piece of shallow water, perhaps fifteen feet in diameter, with a mound of earth, and leaving an opening of about three feet wide in the next the deepest water. The space within the dam is then with branches of trees, which attract the fish. After the bra have remained for some days, the opening is shut with a dam branches and water are thrown out, and the fish are secured. also is chiefly practised by those who are not regular fishermen; bu when this plan is farther improved, it becomes one of the mos effectual means of procuring fish that are employed in this District

In the old courses of rivers, called Bils, or in the courses of su as have little current, a large quantity of branches and twigs of tre are tied together and thrown into the water, so as to occupy a spac of twenty or thirty feet square, from the bottom to the surfac After they have remained from ten to thirty days, and the fish ha entered into all parts, the branches are surrounded by a kind screen called Byáná, which is made of reeds (Ikiri) tied parallel t each other by means of twisted grass (Kese), and placed so clos that the smallest fish cannot escape. These screens are about fou feet wide, and of sufficient length to surround the whole heap o bushes. When this has been done, the bushes are thrown out, and the fish are secured by small bag nets (Chakoni), the mouths o which are fastened to hoops.

The Byáná or screen is sometimes used without having previously thrown in branches of trees. This is done in shallow water, where there are many weeds. A space is surrounded by the Byáná, and all the fishermen go in with bag nets and secure the fish.

This kind of fishing requires about seven men, who usually have two heaps of branches in the water for nine months in the year, or from about the middle of October until the middle of July, when the country becomes too much inundated. They draw one of these Byánás once a week, and in the intervals of this labour, surround small spaces, as above mentioned, where no branches have been placed.

These same fishermen employ a kind of trap called Ontá, which is made in the form of a truncated cone, four feet high, and from eighteen to twenty-four inches at the bottom. These traps are made of reeds, in the same manner as the screen, and the two edges are not fastened together, but are bent in towards the cavity, so as gradually to approach each other. The fish can readily force its way into the cavity, but its efforts to come out are vain. The fish are directed to the opening by a screen placed on each of its sides, according to the situation of the fishery, these are disposed in various manners.

The first one is used during the dry season in shallow water-courses that are stagnant or have but little stream, and in such situations the screen extends the whole way across, and has traps at the distance of every twenty or thirty feet. In the one at Akhánagar, which was about 300 feet wide, a net was suspended over the screen, in order to prevent the fish from leaping over, for some of the carp kind leap with an agility equal almost to that of the salmon. This apparatus, called a Bándh, procures a great many small fish, and is usually rented for a certain sum.

The other situation chosen for this manner of fishing is much more common, as during the rainy season it is the only way in which these fishermen can procure employment. The screen is placed on the shelving side of a river, with one end to the shore, and the other as far into the water as possible, but it cannot be placed where there is a greater depth of water than four feet. Such a screen admits of one or two traps, according as the water deepens more or less suddenly, and one man manages two screens. The fish caught in this manner are much smaller than by the other method, but the quantity makes up for this defect. These fishings with the Byáná and Ontá are very productive, especially in the southern and western parts of the District, and require no boats.

Still more simple traps are used. One called Polo and Tarpá is a basket with a hole in the bottom. In shallow water the fisher puts the mouth in the mud, and then passing his arm through the hole in the bottom, gropes for the fish which he may have secured. Another, called Jákoyi, is a basket of an irregular three-sided form, open at one end, and has a bamboo shaft. The fisher places the bottom flat on the mud, treads among the weeds before the opening, thus drives the fish into the trap, and then, suddenly raising the

1867

handle, brings the opening above the surface. These two methods can only be practised in very muddy places covered with aquatic plants, and are commonly employed by labourers of the lowest rank to catch fish for their own use.

The most simple net in this country is the Besál, which is stretched between two bamboos that meet behind at an acute angle (about 75°), by which the fisherman holds. The net is c a triangular form, so as to apply to the bamboos, but is m bagged behind. The fisherman, walking up to the middle ir water, pushes the points of the bamboos along the bottom little way, and then raises them up to secure whatever fish may come into his net. The bamboos are from twelve to fifteen f length.

The same form of net is enlarged so as to have bamboos nine cubits long, and is then used in a boat. A rower at each e manages the canoe, which is kept broadside on to the stream, a allowed to descend with it, and a third man lowers the points of bamboos, which are fixed at right angles to the gunwale, and th occasionally raises them to secure the fish. This is one of the m common nets used by fishermen. Its mesh is small. The boa 16 or 17 cubits long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ wide, sharp at each end, and broad abaft the middle. At the widest part of the boat two forked sti project between three and four feet outwards and upwards from t gunwale, and a stick lashed between the forks serves as a lev over which the bamboos of the net are raised and lowered. On th gunwale opposite to the net is a small outrigger, which serves as balance. This kind of fishing may be carried on at all times, bu the rainy season is the most favourable. Most of the fish caugh in this manner are of the crustaceous kind. On the Mahánandá a boat built of Sál will cost twenty rupees, and will last fifteen years, but it requires considerable repairs. The net is usually made of son, but sometimes of cotton, and, were it sold, would be worth ten rupees, but the fishermen usually make it themselves, and it costs only the materials.

The same kind of net is still more enlarged, and is raised by a complicated machinery of bamboos. It is called a Chaurí or Khorá, and is fixed on the steep side of some river. A frame of four strong bamboos supports the net, placed with its descending edge towards the mouth of the river, and also supports two sloping bamboos, on which a man walks, who has one end of a long rope round his

middle. The other end passes over a bamboo, for they have no pulley, and raises the net when the man walks down, and lowers it into the water when he walks up the sloping bamboos. The moving power is increased by a lever of bamboo, the heel of which rests on the bank, while the rope from the man's waist is fastened to the other end, and that again is connected with the bamboos of the net. This is the most complicated machine that I have seen the natives employ, and seems to me very ill contrived. The net is quadrangular. Two corners are stretched to the bamboos, one of the other two corners is fixed to the bamboo lever, while the other [illegible]ed to the end of a bamboo that projects over the river, which is [illegible]ed to where the lever and the two lateral bamboos join, and [illegible] is suspended by a rope from the frame, so that this corner [illegible]uld always be high. Ropes also pass from the bank to the two [illegible]teral bamboos, which prevents them from yielding to the stream, [illegible]ile a small bamboo from one of the lateral ones stretches out the [illegible]er edge of the net. Two men are employed at this net, one [illegible]ow, who is generally the proprietor, and who takes out the fish, [illegible] other walks backward and forward on the inclined bamboos, and [illegible]usually hired, getting 6-16ths of the fish. These are generally [illegible]ll, and most are caught from about the middle of September [illegible]il the middle of November, when the rivers are falling.

Another kind of net, somewhat of a similar nature, would appear [illegible] be better fitted for such a large machine. It is called Chak or [illegible]áti, and is of a square form, a good deal bagged in the centre. [illegible]ts angles are fastened to the ends of two bamboo bows that cross [illegible]ach other at right angles in the centre, which is suspended from [illegible]he end of a bamboo lever, the other end of which rests against [illegible]he bank, where the fisher sits. He lowers and raises his net by means of a rope that is fastened to the far end of the lever. A large net of this kind, raised and lowered by a man on an inclined plane, with the assistance of a pulley, might be a good contrivance in muddy water. The Chak is used chiefly by poor farmers and labourers.

The casting net is very much used. One from nine to eleven cubits in diameter, and called Bhomori and Kheplá, is commonly thrown from the shore or from a boat. The mesh is small, and the sinkers are often merely earthen rings baked by the potters, but iron rings are also used for the purpose. If made of cotton, the net will last seven years; if made of son it will last only four, and will cost

from eight to ten rupees. If the net is thrown from a boat, two men are required for this fishery, one to throw the net and another to manage the boat. This latter and the boat are usually hired by the man who fishes with the net, and who allows the boatman 6-16ths of the fish that are caught. The boat is only 13 or 14 cubits long and 2½ broad, and costs on the Mahánandá about 14 rupees. Small fish, especially of the crustaceous kind, are chiefly caught in this manner, which is only used in the dry season.

A much larger kind, 38 cubits in diameter and called Othár, is frequently employed, and is thrown by means of a long narrow bo which must be rather longer than the diameter of the net. Th gathered carefully into the boat, one edge being taken in firs then one fold is placed above another. The boat is rowed int stream, and by a rower at each end is placed broadside on. T other men then throw over first one edge of the net, and as the bo drives, they throw gradually the remainder. The whole sinks to t bottom, and the boat is allowed to drive until the edges of the have been dragged close to each other, when the net is drawn to shore. Very large fish are caught in this manner.

The natives use the seine, of several sizes, and different names The Pahiljál of Ghorághát is a seine composed of several pie about 11 cubits wide by 12 cubits long, which belong to diffe fisherman, six or seven of whom unite their stocks, and join th different pieces into one net. The centre pieces are the widest, t mesh is small, the floats are gourds, and the weights are rings potters' ware. It is thrown out in the usual manner from the ste of a boat, and requires six or eight men to draw it. The fish a divided equally, the owner of the boat taking half a share more tha the others.

At Pátnítalá, on the Atrái, the large seine is called bed, and is made in one piece, 60 fathoms long and 10 or 11 cubits wide in the centre. It is floated by the spongy stems of the solá (*Aschynomene diffusa*, W.), and sunk partly by iron rings, and partly by those made of baked clay. The twine made of son would cost ten rupees; but the plant is usually reared by the men, and spun by the women in intervals of labour, so that no estimate can be formed of its value. The boat is made of mangoe-wood, costs about three rupees, but lasts only two years. Six men are required; the proprietor of the net and boat takes 6-16ths of the fish, the remainder is divided equally among the other five men; so that a capital of

less than sixteen rupees is reckoned adequate to the labour of two men for the rainy season, at which time only this net is used in the river. At all seasons it is used in tanks. The largest fish are caught by it, such as Rohit or Rui, Kátal, and Chital.

The Táná is a smaller seine of fine twine, about 90 cubits long and 3 cubits wide. It is floated by cuttings of a spongy reed called Ulu Khágrá, and sunk by rings of potters' ware. One man goes with the boat, and another holds the end that is left on shore. I should have supposed that the man in the boat had most trouble, but his situation is considered as preferable. This net seems well fitted for clear water, a shallow river, and sandy bottom. Two or three nets of this kind are sometimes joined in one.

The Tune is a small drag net that is well fitted for fishing in shallow water among weeds. It is about 20 cubits long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ cubits wide, and has neither floats nor sinkers. A row of sticks, about 2 feet long and 2 feet from each other, unite the two side nets, so that the net bags behind. A man at each end goes into the water, until both are about 3 feet deep; they then immerse the net and drag it towards the shore with one end of the sticks touching the ground.

In the Mahánandá, which is frequented in the rainy season by the fish called Ilish, or hilsa, four other kinds of nets are used. They are called Khurkí, Sangulá, Konayu, and Ber; but as I was there at another season, I had no opportunity of seeing them, and cannot describe them from the accounts of the natives. This fishery lasts from about the middle of June until the middle of October, and two very fine kinds of Cyprinus, the Rohit or Rui and Kátal, are frequently caught in the same nets.

Wherever the fishery is of such importance as to employ regular fishermen, the landlord exacts a revenue, which seems judicious and proper, because the proprietors are interested to improve the fishery, and to take care of the people employed; for I am persuaded that a common property is in general neglected, and turns out of little or no advantage either to the public or to individuals. In this District the property in the fisheries (Jalkar) has in many places been separated from that of the adjacent land, which seems to me to be a great loss, as it is the proprietor of the neighbouring land alone that can take care either of the fish or fishermen. Yet probably some specious reason was held out for the separation, which, I am told,

was made when the Rájá's estates were sold for arrears of revenue, and the sales were, of course, conducted by the Collector. I heard, however, no reason assigned for such a separation, and must confess that I know of nothing rational which can be alleged in its defence. Even the fish in ponds do not always belong to the proprietor of the banks, who, of course, will never take care to stock them, and who is the only person that can prevent poaching, so that probably not one-fourth of the fish is produced for use that might be by proper care. The same may be said of Bils or water courses.

The duties that are levied on the fishermen are in general mo rate enough, and do not amount to a considerable sum. largest proprietor of whom I heard (Balarám Joti) receives 2000 rupees a year, and I believe that part of this arises some duties which he levies on ferries. The proprietors gener let their fisheries from year to year, and the farmers (Ijárádá sometimes employ fishermen to catch the fish, either for wage for a share; and sometimes levy so much money for each ma boat employed. Thus a water-course (Bil) in the Máldah Dis pays to the proprietor 130 rupees a year. The farmer em fourteen men to fish with the Byáná, and these give him one-ha the fish. They fish for nine months in the year, and each can m about four rupees a month, out of which, however, they have deduct all expenses; but these are inconsiderable, as they req no boat, and make the whole apparatus. The farmer theref receives about 500 rupees, out of which is only to be deduc the rent, and the charge of watching to prevent imposition. Sm traders come and purchase the fish, which they retail at differe markets.

These fishermen, when they fish with the trap (Ontá), pay tw rupees a head for the season of three months. Their profit is the still greater, and they have a remarkably good market in the manufacturing towns. Those who fish on the Mahánandá pay twelv ánás a head yearly for the dry season, and the same sum, with four rupees for each boat that is wrought by five men, if they are employed in the Ilish fishery. In this case, the more wealthy men furnish the boats and nets, and take one half of the fish, while each man pays his share of the duty. The profits of those who fish with nets and boats, is more considerable than of those who use the screen and the traps.

Near Máldah, the traders who retail fish have some capital; in other parts they are in general very poor, and the fish are often retailed by the wives of those who catch them.

The rent in most other parts is lower, and the fishermen poorer than near Máldah. At Ghorághát, for instance, on a noble river, each fisherman pays five ánás a-year, and fishes in whatever manner he pleases. His monthly gains are reckoned from two or three rupees. On the Atreye (Atrái) at Pátnitalá each fisherman pays six ánás a year; but then, except from the chief men, ten ánás more are said to be exacted as presents, making the whole duty one rupee a head, and they may fish in whatever manner they please. At Patirám, each fisherman pays one and a-half rupees a-year. Fishermen in general are not so poor as the common labourers who are employed in agriculture, and many of them live like farmers who have two ploughs. The whole number in the District may be about 2,500 houses.

The following table, showing the present population of the District, and the total fishing population, &c., is taken from the Census Report of 1872 :—

District.	Total population.	Total adult males.	Percentage of adult males to the whole population.	Total fishing population.	Number of Fishermen.	Number of Fishmongers.			Number of Net makers.
						Males.	Females	Total	
Dinájpur	1,501,924	482,736	32·1	31,206	4164	...	111	111	18

VARIETIES OF FISH—

1. *Tenpá*,[1] *Tetrodon*, a bad small fish, reckoned impure by the Bráhmans.
2. *Vám*, Macrognathe armé.[2]
3. *Gongti*, Macrognathe aguillonné.[3]
4. *Gánger Gongti*, Macrognathe.[4]

(2, 3, 4) Good fish, resembling eels in taste.

5. *Báliyá*, Gobie eleotre ?[5] a small but good fish.
6. *Khalishá*, Trichopode,[6] a beautiful small fish.

[1] *Tetrodon fluviatilis*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 6, pl. 30, f. 1.
[2] *Macrognathus armatus*, Lacép., Fishes of Ganges, p. 28.
[3] *Macrognathus aculeatus*, Lacép., Fishes of Ganges, p. 29.
[4] *Macrognathus pancalus*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 30, pl. 17, f. 7.
[5] *Gobius giuris*, Ham. Buch., Fishes of Ganges, p. 51, pl. 33, f. 15.
[6] *Trichopodus colisa*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 117, pl. 15, f. 40.

7. *Gajál*,[1] Opheocephale.
8. { *Garayi* / *Bharayi* } Opheocephale karawey.[2]
9. *Cheng*, Opheocephale.[3]

} Much used by the natives, but very indifferent eating. The last being extremely tenacious of life, is often found wriggling from one pool to another, when there has been a heavy rain. It is one of the kinds which are supposed to fall from heaven with showers of rain.

10. *Kai*, Lutjan grimpeur.[4] This is a fish very much esteemed by the natives, and one of those supposed to fall from heaven. They also have a fable of its being able to climb a cocoa-nut tree. It is with the utmost astonishment that I perceive M. Lacepéde carried into this error by a foolish account, published in the Linnæan transactions. I should rather have classed this fish with the Holocentres, M. Lacepéde has probably taken his account entirely from the before mentioned source. This animal is remarkably tenacious of life, I know can live a whole day without water. It is very well tast but full of bones, and is reckoned a restorative.

11. *Chándá*, Centropome.
12. *Rángá chánda*, Centropome.[5]
13. *Nam chándá*, Centropome.[6]

} These fish are very common, are too small for being dre in the European manner.

14. *Bhedá*,[7] Holocentre. This fish has a strong resemblan the Kai in its external appearance, tenacity of life, and die qualities.

15. *Pangiyá*, Cobite.[8] A small fish little esteemed.

16. *Mágur*, Macropteronote grenouiller,[9] an ugly fish, but much esteemed by the natives, who consider it as very strengthen I think it is far from being pleasant to the taste.

[1] *Ophiocephalus marulius*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 65, pl. 22, f. 1

[2] *Ophiocephalus lata*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 63, pl. 34, f. 18.

[3] *Ophiocephalus gachua*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 68, pl. 21, f. 21.

[4] *Coius cobojius*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 98, pl. 13, f. 33. Lieutena Daldolf, who described this fish under the name of *Perca scandens*, does not asse that it climbs "a cocoa-nut tree," but that he took one from the cleft of "a palm ira tree," five feet above a tank, and the leaves of which commence from clos to the ground. The Tamils term it in places, according to Dr Jerdon, "Panni eyri," or "climbers of palmira trees.

[5] *Chanda ranga*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 113, pl. 16, f. 38.

[6] *Chanda nama*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 109, pl. 39, f. 37.

[7] *Coius nandus*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 96, pl. 30, f. 32.

[8] *Cobitis pangia*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 355, MS. drawings No. 51.

[9] *Macropteronotus magur*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 146, pl. 26, f. 45.

17. *Kamách singi*, Silure Fossile.[1] A fish very much resembling the former in appearance and qualities. It is reckoned impure for Bráhmans, who eat the other readily.

18. *Pobá*, Silure,[2] a small pretty fish, of an excellent flavour.

19. { *Boyáli* / *Keyáli* } Silure,[3] a large ugly fish, which often grows to six feet in length. By the natives, it is thought good, but does not suit my taste. The Bráhmans consider it impure.

20. *Labhuya*, Silure.
21. *Gágrá*, Pimelode barbu ?
22. *Ritá*, Pimelode.[4]
23. *Ari*, Pimelode.[5]
24. *Bágh Ari*, Pimelode.[6]

} Large ugly fishes, but thought very good by most natives.

25. *Gágot*, Pimelode, a small fish, with many bones.

[illegible]. *Váchá*, Pimelode,[7] a fish about the size of a herring, and considered as very good by the natives.

Báns-patari,[8] Pimelode, a beautiful small fish, which, from its [illegible]g colours and shape, is, by the natives, compared to a bamboo [illegible]

Tengorá,[9] Pimelode, a small pretty fish that the natives think good.

Kánkilá, Esoce,[10] an excellent small fish.

Pánchok, Esoce,[11] a very small fish.

Ghobol, Muge,[12] a fish about a foot long, which swims with [illegible]es above water. It is very good to eat.

Telar, Clupee,[13] a fish about the same size and value.

Phaluyi,[14] Myste, a fish about the same size and value.

[1] *Silurus singio*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 147, pl. 37, f. 46.
[2] *Silurus pabda*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 150, pl. 25, f. 47.
[3] *Silurus boalis*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 154, pl. 29, f. 49.
[4] *Pimelodus rita*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 165, pl. 24, f. 53.
[5] *Pimelodus arius*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 170.
[6] *Pimelodus bagarius*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 186, pl. 7, f. 62.
Pimelodus vacha, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 196, pl. 19, f. 64.
Pimelodus anguis, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 180, pl. 29, f. 59.
[7] *Pimelodus carcio*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 181, pl. 3, f. 61, erroneously termed *P. tengara*.
[10] *Esox cancila*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 213, pl. 27, f. 70.
[11] *Esox panchax*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 211, pl. 3, f. 69.
[12] *Mugil corsula*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 221, pl. 9, f. 97.
[13] *Clupea telara*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 241, pl. 2, f. 72.
[14] *Mystus kapirat*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 235.

34. *Chital*, Myste.[1] This grows to a very large size, and is a rich, fine-tasted fish; but the higher castes do not like it, because it feeds on dead animals.

35. *Karati*,[2] Clupanodon, a small fish of little value.

36. *Chelo*,[3] Cyprin. This is one of a numerous tribe of Indian fishes, which resemble the Cyprin clupeoide. It is very common in every part of Bengal, but is of little value.

37. *Elango*.[4]
38. *Sangpuyi*.[5]
39. *Dangriko*.[6]
40. *Deborí*.[7]
41. *Titpunthi*.[8]
42. *Punthi*.[9]

These are all small species of the Cyprin, which are very common, and much used by th natives, but are very poor eating. Some of the are very beautiful, especially Nos. 39 and 4 Nos. 41 and 42 are the best for eating.

43. *Saran-punthi*, Cyprin Bulatmai? A beautiful fish which g to two feet in length. It is not much valued.

44. *Kálbasu*, Cyprin,[10] an ugly black fish strongly resemblin Barbel. It grows often to a foot and a half in length, and some to double that size. It is considered by the natives as a goo and is both light and well tasted; but it has many small bones.

45. *Rohit*, Cyprin.[11] *Rui* of the English in Bengal. Th one of the most beautiful of fresh-water fishes, being finely sh and elegantly adorned with green, purple, gold, and silver, const changing one into the other. It thrives well in ponds, but is where found in running streams. The fish is much and deser valued, being light and well flavoured. It is only inferior to th lowing in not being so rich. It grows to about three feet in le

46. *Kátal*, Cyprin.[12] When taken from rivers with a good st

[1] *Mystus chitala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 236, Reproduced in "Illu tions of Indian Zoology."

[2] ? *Clupanodon chapra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges. p. 248.

[3] *Cyprinus bacaila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 265, pl. 8, f. 76.

[4] *Cyprinus rasbora*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 329, pl. 2, f. 90.

[5] *Cyprinus cotio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 339, pl. 39, f. 93.

[6] *Cyprinus danrica*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 325, pl. 16, f. 88.

[7] *Cyprinus devario*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 341, pl. 6, f. 94.

[8] *Cyprinus titius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 315, MS. drawing pres in 1839.

[9] *Cyprinus puntio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 318.

[10] *Cyprinus calbasu*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 297, pl. 2, f. 83.

[11] *Cyprinus rohita*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 301, pl. 36, f. 85.

[12] *Cyprinus catla*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 287, pl. 13, f. 81.

this is perhaps the best fresh water fish in the world. The body is white, light and firm, and the head and belly are remarkably fat without being luscious or heavy. It grows to a very large size, and weighs from 16 to 50 lb. Though only a clumsy made fish, it is remarkably active and strong, and frequently springs over the net with great violence. Its colours are not remarkable for beauty.

47. *Kuchiyá*, Unibranchaperture.[1] An eel as good as the kind common in Europe. The natives reject it from its near approach to a serpent.

Besides these, I observed many other fishes in the District, especially the following:—

48. *Khaskhasiyá*, Muge,[2] a small fish.

49. *Dari*,[3] Cobite. A beautiful small fish.

50. *Korki-tengorá*,[4] Pimelode.
51. *Kavasi-tengorá*, Pimelode.[5]
52. *Rám-tengorá*, Pimelode.[6] } Small fishes of little value.
53. *Changrármárá*, Pimelode.[7]
54. *Uruya*, Pimelode.[8]

55. *Silon*, Pimelode.[9] A large ugly fish much used by the natives.

56. *Chakundá*, Clupanodon.[10] A small fish of little use.

57. *Ilish*, Clupanodon.[11] I have already mentioned the fishery of species in the Mahánandá, which is almost the only river in this rict which it frequents. This species is called Sable-fish by the lish, and is the most important in Bengal. It has a strong mblance to that called la Feinte by Lacepéde, but has no teeth. ing the floods it ascends in immense numbers to spawn in the nges and its larger branches for 500 miles from the sea, and

[1] *Unibranchapertura cuchia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 16.

[2] *Mugil cascasia*, Ham. Buch. Fish Ganges, p. 217, MS. drawings, No. 68, *Kaskasiya.*

[3] *Cobitis dario*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 354, pl. 29, f. 95.

[4] *Pimelodus tengara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 183, pl. 23, f. 60, where it erroneously marked *P. batasius*, and is amongst the MS. drawings, No. 22, as *Pimelodus kurki.*

[5] *Pimelodus cavasius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 203, pl. 11, f. 67.

[6] *Pimelodus rama*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 176, pl. 3, f. 55.

[7] *Pimelodus chandramara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 162, MS. drawings, No. 13.

[8] *Pimelodus urua*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 177, and MS. drawings, No. 15, as *P. urua.*

[9] *Pimelodus silondia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges,, p. 160, pl. 7, f. 50.

[10] *Clupanodon chacunda*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 246.

[11] *Clupanodon ilisha*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 243.

retires as the rivers decrease. It is usually about a foot and a half long, and is a rich, highly flavoured fish. In taste it resembles somewhat both the salmon and herring, to which last it has the strongest affinity. It is, however, rather heavy and difficult of digestion, and contains a vast number of small bones, so as to require much precaution in eating. These bones are destroyed, when it is cured with tamarinds, and the fish then becomes a very relishing morsel.

58. *Peyali*,[1] Cyprin, a small fish of little value.

59. *Kurso*, Cyprin.[2] This sometimes grows to a foot and a hal in length, but is little valued.

60. *Hayali*, Cyprin.[3]
61. *Tilo*, Cyprin.[4] } Two small fishes of little value.

62. *Mrigal*, Cyprin.[5] A most beautiful fish like the Rohit, a almost as good, but it does not grow to quite so large a size, be seldom found more than two feet in length.

63. *Kharki*.[6]
64. *Bhongan*.[7] } These are two beautiful fishes, somewhat betv a carp and a mullet, as their lower jaw reser that of the latter. They grow to about a foot in length, an tolerably good to eat.

The crustaceous fishes are perhaps more valued by the nativ Bengal than the fish properly so-called, and are excellent seaso to eat with a food so insipid as rice. In some parts, especially nea sea, they are of many different kinds and sizes, from that of a sh to those which are larger than lobsters. Those that are mostly are of the oblong kind, and are called by the generic name, Chi In almost every ditch near the sea they are found in myriads, bu Dinájpur, except near the Mahánandá and the lower part of the K. toyá, they are very scarce. In the Mahánandá there are three kinds

1. *Jhingo*, a small prawn.

2. *Tenguyo*, a large prawn.

3. *Mauho*, a crawfish, which is about fifteen inches in length, a as much in circumference.

Crabs frequent the fresh waters of Bengal, and are distinguish

[1] *Cyprinus barila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 267, MS. drawings No. 13.
[2] *Cyprinus cursa*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 290, MS. drawings No. 119.
[3] *Cyprinus hoalius*, Ham: Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 336.
[4] *Cyprinus tila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 274.
[5] *Cyprinus mrigala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 279, pl. 6, f. 79.
[6] *Mugil corsula*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 221, pl: 19, f. 97.
[7] *Cyprinus elanga*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 281, MS. drawings No. 103.

from the oblong kinds of crustaceous fishes by the generic term Kánkará. They are reckoned much inferior to the long-shaped fishes of this kind, and are, indeed, considered impure by the higher ranks, who eagerly devour the others. In this District there are many crabs, but few of them grow to a size that would fit them for a European table. They are chiefly found in the parts near the Nagar Tángan and Punarbhabá that in the rainy season are entirely inundated. When the inundation retires, these parts may be observed covered with little heaps of earth about a foot high and eight inches in diameter, and in the top of each is a perforation. Under these are the lurking places of the crabs, which retire there for the dry season, and live in pairs. According to the report of the natives, these animals, [w]hen the water subsides, dig perpendicular shafts about three inches in [di]ameter and seven or eight cubits deep, and when at that depth they [ar]rive at a chamber about a foot in diameter, which contains water until [the] next inundation, and in which a male and female crab take up [the]ir residence. I attempted to dig several, but being too early in the [se]ason, the water always rose upon me before I reached the chamber.

FISH AND FISHERIES OF RANGPUR DISTRICT.

In the Brahmaputra, as well as the Ganges, there are two kinds of crocodile, which at Goálpárá are both called *Kumir*, but each has a specific name. The *Crocodilus Gangeticus*[1] is called *Ghariál*, and the other is called *Bonchá*.[2] This approaches so near in its form to the crocodile of the Nile, that for a long time I considered it as the same; but its manners are very different from those attributed to the Crocodile of Egypt; and in the lower parts of Bengal we have what appears to me another species of crocodile called *Hansa Kumir*, the manners of which seem more conformable to the descriptions of the exotic quadruped.

The Gánrárs, who also kill both kinds of crocodile, inform me that they have killed the Bonchá 15 feet in length, and one of this size is much heavier than a Ghariál of 18 feet long, which is the largest that they have seen. In the water, the Bonchá attacks both man and cattle, but on shore he is shy and timid, and it requires great caution to be able to approach near him, as on the least noise he rushes to the water. The Bonchá usually frequents ponds and marshes, and it is only when these become entirely dry that he retires to a river. He lives in holes which he digs in the bank of the pond or river, and I knew a party of hunters who were a good deal surprised, if not alarmed, by digging out a crocodile when they expected only a harmless jackal. In these holes they lay from twenty to thirty eggs between the 10th of February and the 10th of March, and the old ones take care of the young for a month, and give them fish to eat, after which they are able to provide for themselves.

The Ghariál is esteemed a much purer animal than the Bonchá, and never lives in stagnant waters nor in holes of the earth. It never attacks men or cattle, and lives entirely on fish. The female pro-

[1] *Gavialis Gangeticus*, Gmelin.

[2] The two species of crocodile mentioned under the term "Bonchá" are the *Crocodilus palustris*, Less., or the common marsh crocodile, and the *C. porosus*, Schn., generally known as the "man eater."

duces eggs at the same season with the Bonchá. She digs a trench in the sand on the shore of the river, and there deposits ten or twelve eggs, which she covers with sand, and watches all day, but at night retires into the river, being remarkably shy and timid on shore. The young are hatched between the 13th of May and 13th of June, and for a month require the care of their mother. The eggs of the Ghariál are considered as a remedy for the smallpox in the human species, and for the disease in kine, which in the language of Bengal is called by the same name (Basanta). In Ava the eggs are commonly sold in the markets for food, and in many parts of India the flesh of both kinds of crocodile is greedily devoured. I was indeed informe that the Gánrárs of this District did not hesitate to eat them; bu this they denied, probably thinking it disgraceful. When these fishe men are able to steal upon either kind of crocodile, which requi great precaution, they strike him with a harpoon which has one i prong about 3 inches in length, and which is barbed on one si The plug of wood into which the iron is fastened is connected the shaft, which is very light bamboo, by a rope of about 12 long. In order to make this rope very strong, and at the same t light, it is laid in a very curious manner. It consists of fifteen sixteen threads very well twisted, and each containing three l The threads are very slightly twisted, and are kept together by kn tied at the distance of a span from each other. This cord is nea rolled round the shaft. The Gánrár throws his harpoon with gr certainty at from 15 to 20 yards' distance. On striking the croco the head comes out, the rope unrolls, and the animal rush into the water, the shaft directs the Gánrár where to pursue. T he does in a fast-rowing boat, and takes the first opportunity striking with another harpoon, which has a strong iron, 5 inch long, and as thick as the little finger; with this, which has a stron rope, he can drag the crocodile on shore. The omentum of bot kinds of crocodile yields an oil which is used for the lamp. Th omentum of a Bonchá does not give above 3 sers (of 60 S. W = lb. $4\frac{64}{100}$), while that of the Ghariál gives from 10 to 15 sers (from lb. $15\frac{4}{10}$ to $23\frac{11}{10}$).

Notwithstanding the great number of rivers and lakes or marshes in this District, the people are but indifferently supplied with fish.

Salt is by far too expensive to be employed in preserving fish; but, besides the method of preserving these animals by beating them with vegetable substances, which is practised in the rainy season, a great

quantity is preserved by merely drying them in the sun, which is practised in the dry season alone, and chiefly in the two eastern divisions, as the principal demand is from Bhután and the Gáros. All along the great Tistá, however, some fish is dried in the spring for the supply of the rainy season. The Bijni Rájá, who holds lands of Bhután as well as of the Company, pays his tribute to the former power in dried fish, which he chiefly procures from his estates that are subject to the Company; but this supply is not sufficient for the demand of the Bhután market, and the Deb Rájá, who seems to have a monopoly of all foreign commerce, sends agents, especially into the northern half of the division of Dhubri, and makes large purchases. The fish dried on the left of the Brahmaputra are sent chiefly to the markets where the Gáros deal, and next to salt, is, perhaps, the most important article that is sold to these people. A small quantity of fish is also dried on the banks of the Brahmaputra, on the lower part of its course. Some of this is distributed through the western parts of the District; but the greater part goes to the Gáros, who border on the District of Maimansinh. Fish prepared in this manner is called sukti, which merely signifies dry, as if this kind of fish were the only dry thing of any importance. To European taste and smell this is altogether insupportable, but the two nations that chiefly purchase, are far from being select in their eating, and all the people of the two eastern divisions like this fetid aliment.

Most of the fish cured in this manner, as I have before said, is caught in lakes, marshes, and old channels of rivers, but is sent to the sands of the Brahmaputra to be dried. The heads and guts of the fish are thrown away, but the fins and scales are allowed to remain. The fish, if small, is split in two, if large, it is divided into four slices. These are spread out to a sun that is intensely hot, on the extensive sands of the river where there are no insects, and where in the day everything is parched and withered by a dry heat. At night, the fish are secured in a shed from the dews, which are abundant at all seasons. At the beautiful lakes called Toborong, north from Jogigophá, where this fishery is most extensive, and where from twelve to fourteen hundred maunds may be annually dried, the fish are divided into four sorts.

The following is a list of the principal varieties of fish found in Rangpur.

1. The *Tenpá* of Goálpárá and Dinájpur (No. 1) *katkatiyá*[1] of

[1] *Tetrodon fluviatilis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 6, pl. 30, f. 1.

Lakshmípur, *Pukhuriyá Patká* of Calcutta, is a species of Tetrodon.

2. The *Deokátá*[1] of Báruni, a species of Syngnathe, is a small fish which is of little or no use, but is remarkable for the manner in which its eggs are hatched. The body is angular, and the belly is concave below, but with a high sharp ridge on each side. Two longitudinal rows of eggs are deposited between these ridges and adhere to the belly, much in the same manner as the eggs do under the tail of a lobster. It is stated by naturalists, that the belly of some species of this genus of fishes, actually splits open to make way for the young, but, if that really be the case, this kind differs ver much from the others.

3. The *Nader Vaim* of Goálpárá, *Tárá vaim*[2] of Calcutta, anc *Gongti* of Pátnítalá (Dinájpur list, No. 2) is the Macrognathe arm of Lacepéde.

4. The *Vaim* of Goálpárá and Calcutta, the *Vám*[3] of Pátnít (No. 3, Dinájpur) is the Macrognathe aiguillonné of Lacepéde.

5. The *Gochi* of Rangpur, the *Gonger Gongti* of Pátnátalá (Di pur list, No. 4) and *Pánkál*[4] of Calcutta is another species of Macr nathe.

6. The *Báliyá* of Rangpur, *Pukhuriyá báliyá*[5] of Calcutta, *báliyá* and *Pánimuthrá* of Goálpárá, is perhaps the Gobie eleotr Lacepéde. (See Dinájpur list, No. 5.)

The following six small fishes, with very bright and beaut colours, all belong to one very natural genus, the Trichopode Lacepéde.

7. *Khalishá*[6] everywhere (Dinájpur, No. 6).

8. *Beji khalishá*[7] of Goálpárá.

9. *Buk sontak*[8] and kalak of Goálpárá.

[1] *Syngnathus deocata*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 14, and MS. drawings No 80, marked *Sygnathus deokuta*, 6 7-10ths inches in length.

[2] *Macrognathus armatus*, Fish. Ganges, p. 28, pl. 37, f. 6.

[3] *Macrognathus aculeatus*, Fish. Ganges, p. 29.

[4] *Macrognathus pancalus*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 30, pl. 17, f. 7.

[5] *Gobius gutum*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 50, and MS. drawings No. 74, 2⅓ inches in length.

[6] *Trichopodus colisa*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 117, pl. 15, f. 40.

[7] *Trichopodus bejeus* Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 118, No. 36 MS. drawings marked T, *beje* is identical with T. *colisa*, pl. 15, f. 40.

[8] *Trichopodus cotra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 119, MS. drawings No. 40, 2 2-10ths inches long, marked *T. cœrulescens*.

10. *Sádá khalishá*[1] of Goálpárá.

11. *Chuná khalishá*[2] of Goálpárá.

12. *Lál khalishá*[3] of Goálpárá.

We have the following six species of another very natural genus the Opheocephale of Lacepéde.

13. The *Cheng*[4] of Goálpárá, Calcutta, and Pátnítalá, and *Gichhuya* of Lakshmípur.

In the springs and clear mountain rivulets of Hábrághát and Mechpárá is found a fish called by the same name,[5] which is entirely of a bright orange colour, and in this alone differs from the common cheng, which is of a dirty green, variegated with black. The number of rays in all the fins, the shape, tenacity of life, and all other circumstances are so exactly alike, that I am inclined to attribute the difference of colour to the different situation in which the animal has been placed, and that the bright orange glow is owing to its having lived in pure mountain streams, instead of muddy rivers and ponds. The difference of water, I know, in several instances, produces great changes, although none so remarkable as this. The belly of the Trichodon, No. 1, in marshes covered with weeds, becomes entirely black, and the whole colour of the Trichopode, No. 9, is changed in the same manner by a similar situation.

14. The *Garui*[6] of every place, when large, at Calcutta, is called *Motá*. In some part of Dinájpur it is also called *Bharayi* (see list No. 8).

15. The *Motá* of the Tamuls, the *Soli* of Goálpárá the *Saul* or *Sol*[7] of Calcutta and Lakshmípur and the *Sola* of Madras is the Opheoce-

[1] *Trichopodus sota*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 120, and MS. drawings No. 39, marked *T. fuscus*, 1 7-10th inches long.

[2] *Trichopodus chuna*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 121, and MS. drawings No. 38, 1 9-10th inches long, marked *T. vittatus*.

[3] *Trichopodus lalius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 120, and MS. drawings No. 37, marked *T. ruber*, 2 inches long.

[4] *Ophiocephalus gachua*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p 68, pl. 21, f. 21.

[5] *Ophiocephalus aurantiacus*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 69, pl. 23, f. 22. In the Ganjám District, I obtained in 1868, a specimen of the climbing perch, *Anabas scandens*, of an orange colour, it appeared very healthy, and the fishermen asserted such were not uncommon, and that their anomalous coloration was not dependant on the water they inhabited, nor on the state of their general health.

[6] *Ophiocephalus lata*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 63, pl. 34, f. 18.

[7] *Ophiocephalus wrahle*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 60, pl. 31, f. 17.

phale wrahle of Lacepéde. This fish grows to about two feet in length, and inhabits both marshes and rivers, salt and fresh, and is reckoned very good to eat.

16. The *Chená*[1] of Goálpárá is so nearly allied to the former, that I have some doubt of its being in reality of a different species, but it is considered as different by the natives, who say that it never grows to half the size, and it wants some spots on the fins by which the other is distinguished. It must be observed, that the different fishes of this genus are apt to vary considerably in the number of rays in their fins, which renders it difficult to ascertain mere accidental varieties from kinds that are really different.

17. The *Gajál* of Goálpárá,[2] Pátnítalá (Dinájpur, No. 7), and Lakshmípur, and the *Sol* of Calcutta is another Ophiocephale.

18. The *Borká*[3] of Goálpárá is still another nearly related to th above; but its colours and manners are very different. It grows about three feet in length, and is a very ugly lurid animal, althou it has a variety of strong and bright colours. It is thought v good, but although much sought after, is rarely caught. The rea assigned for this is, that it lives either under rocks, or forms holes the banks in which it constantly resides, and only puts out its he to procure food, so that it cannot be taken by a net. It is said t caught with a trap made of wide hollow bamboo, one end of whic placed against the mouth of the hole, and a bait of oil-cake is fix to a spring some way up the bamboo. The fish enters to eat the c cake, and lets loose the spring, by which a valve shuts behind a prevents a retreat.

19. The *Galpuri*[4] of Goálpárá, and *Bhedá* of Calcutta, is a sm Labrus, found in tanks and ditches.

20. The *Ságar Koyi*[5] of Goálpárá, the *Kai* or *Kubaji* of Calcut (Dinájpur list, No. 10) is the Lutjan grimpeur of Lacepéde.

21. The *Bhedá*[6] of Goálpárá and Dinájpur (List No. 14) is the *Nándas* of Calcutta. If the former is a Lutjan, this also ought to be placed in the same family. Both, in my opinion, have the characters

[1] *Ophiocephalus chena*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 62, ? *O. Stewartii*, Playfair.

[2] *Ophiocephalus marulius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 65, pl. 22, f. 19.

[3] *Ophiocephalus barca*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 67, pl. 35, f. 20.

[4] *Labrus badis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 70, pl. 25, f. 23.

[5] *Coius cobojius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 98, pl. 13, f. 33.

[6] *Coius nandus*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 96, pl. 30, f. 32.

of Holocentres, but I am doubtful concerning the propriety of this arrangement.

Next follows a class of Bengali fishes, that contain many species which are eaten by the natives, but are too small for European cookery. The only one that I can trace in Lacepéde, is that called by him Centropome ambasse, which is not found in this part of Bengal. Although the whole appears to me to have the character of this genus Lutjan, I shall in deference to his arrangement, call them Centropomes. Those which I have observed in this District are five, as follows :—

22. The *Chándá*[1] of Goálpárá and Calcutta, the *nam chándá* of Dinájpur, No. 13.
23. The *Bakul chándá*[2] of Goálpárá.
24. The *Phul chándá*[3] of Goálpárá.
25. The *Bagurá chándá*[4] of Goálpárá.
26. The *Lál chándá*[5] of Goálpárá, the *kátchándá* of Calcutta.

In this District I observed the following eight species of Cobitis, all of which are in much repute with the natives, and none are described by Lacepéde.

The *Dari*[6] of Rangpur and Dinájpur, No. 49.
The *Gengto*[7] of Goálpárá, a pretty fish like the former.
The *Pangiyá*[8] of Goálpárá and Dinájpur, No. 15.
The *Bute*[9] of Goálpárá, the *Gunte* of Calcutta.
The *Botiá*[10] of Goálpárá.
The *Turi*[11] of Goálpárá.

anda nama, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 109, pl. 39, f. 37.
anda baculis, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 112, and MS. drawings No. 2, 10th inches long. *Centropomus ? bahrul.*
handa phula, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 111, and MS. drawings No. 1, -10th inches long. *Centropomus phulchanda.*
handa bogoda, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 111, and MS. Drawings No. 3, 3-10th inches long. *Centropomus bogoda.*
Chanda lala, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 114, pl. 21, f. 39.
Cobitis dario, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 354, pl. 29, f. 95.
Cobitis geto, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 355, pl. 11, f. 96.
Cobitis pangia, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 355, MS. drawings No. 51, as *bitis pangya.*
Cobitis guntea, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 353, and MS. drawings No. 58, *Cobitis gunte.*
[10] *Cobitis botia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 350, and MS. drawings No. 50, as *obitis botya.*
[11] *Cobitis turio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 358, and MS. drawings No. 40, s *Cobitis turi.*

33. The *Bilturi*[1] of Goálpárá.

34. The *Ghorgotá*[2] of Behar. This is the largest and is often found six inches in length.

I now proceed to a very numerous class of fishes, which by Linnæus were included in one genus Silurus, but the number having increased beyond all expectation, this tribe has been subdivided by Lacepéde. At Goálpárá, all these fishes are called Chingri, a name which, at Calcutta is applied to oblong crustaceous fishes. The following six belong to the Silure of Lacepede.

35. *Gharuyá*[3] of Calcutta, Lakshmípur and Goálpárá, the *koch* of the Tistá. This is a very common fish, but is not eaten by t higher classes, because it is supposed to feed on excrement. grows to three feet in length, and although its colours are green a silver, has a very lurid ugly appearance.

36. The *Kochá*[4] of Goálpárá is said to be a very different kin the same family, and is reckoned remarkably good, but it is so that I could procure none alive. It grows to a very large size

37. The *Pábdá* or *Pábho*[5] of Goálpárá is a fish which gro about a foot in length, and is a different species from the *Pábd* Calcutta, or *Pobá* of Dinájpur (No. 18), but is of a quality e excellent.

38. The *Káni Pábdá*[7] of Goálpárá, is a smaller fish, nearly r to the above, and to the *Pábdá* of Calcutta. Its size and qual like the latter.

39. The *Boáli*[8] of every part of Bengal. In some parts of pur (No. 19), it is, however, called *Keyáli.*

40. The *Singi*[9] of Calcutta and Goálpárá, the *kamách sín* Dinájpur (No. 17) is the Silure fossile of Lacepéde.

[1] *Cobitis bilturio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 358, and MS. drawings N as *Cobitis bilturi.*

[2] *Cobitis gongota*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 351, and MS. drawings No. as *Cobitis ghorgota.*

[3] *Silurus garua*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 156, pl. 21, f. 50.

[4] This is perhaps the omitted first species of *Callichrons* from the "Fishes of Ganges."

[5] *Silurus pabo*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 153, pl. 22, f. 48.

[6] *Silurus pabda*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 150, pl. 25, f. 47.

[7] *Silurus canio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 151, and might be MS. drawin No. 5, marked *Silurus kanipabda*, its pectoral spine is serrated and about anal. rays, 69 in the text.

[8] *Silurus boalis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 154, pl. 29, f. 49.

[9] *Silurus singio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 147, pl. 37, f. 46.

41. The *Mágur*[1] is everywhere known by this name (Dinájpur, No. 16), but at Goálpárá it is also called *Madgur*. It is the Macropteronote grenouiller of Lacepéde.

42. The *Kajoli*[2] of Goálpárá, the *Kaylá* of Calcutta is a Malapterure. This has no electric qualities, like the species described by Lacepéde. It grows from 8 to 12 inches in length, is, for the tribe, rather a handsome fish, and by the natives is considered as good.

The genus of Pimelode is exceedingly numerous, and in this District I have observed no less than nineteen distinct species, sides two that are doubtful. I begin with those called Tengrá.[3]

The three following are longitudinally striped :—

3. That commonly called *Tengrá*,[4] without any addition, is etimes called Pukhariyá at Calcutta, and Mosá at Goálpárá. is the Tengorá of Dinájpur (No. 28.) It is reckoned good c(

The *Bish tengrá*[5] of Goálpárá, the *Korki tengorá* of Dinájpur 50.)

The *Bátási tengrá*[6] of the Tistá, a fish still more like No. 43.

e three following are transversely barred :—

The *Kengya*[7] of Goálpárá, the Rám tengorá of Dinájpur 52.)

The *Kauya tengrá*[8] of the Dharlá is a very ugly little fish, red by the natives to a crow.

The *Keuyá tengrá* of the Tistá is a fish nearly related to the , but has fine bright colours.

e two following have an uniform obscure colour :—

acropteronotus magur, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 146, pl. 26, f. 45.

Malapterurus coila, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 158, and MS. drawings, , as *Malapterure kazali.*

t is much to be regretted that considerable confusion has occurred amongst e species, as published in the "Fishes of the Ganges," but these papers of H. and the MS. drawings quite clear up all disputable points.

Pimelodus carcio, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 181, pl. 3, f. 61, erroneously ied *P. tengara.*

Pimelodus tengara, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 183, pl. 23, f. 60, where it erroneously marked *P. batasius* is amongst the MS. drawings, No. 22, as *nelodus kurki.*

Pimelodus batasio Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 179, and MS. drawings, . 11, as *Pimelodus batasi.*

Pimelodus rama, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 176, pl. 3, f. 55.

Pimelodus cavia, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 188.

49. The *Páthárí tengrá*[1] of Goálpárá, the Kavasi tengorá of Dinájpur (No. 51), is the most common fish in several parts, such as Alípur, and is there called simply Tengrá, although under that name also several of the other kinds are commonly sold.

50. The *Gágor* of Goálpárá, the Gágrá tengrá of Calcutta, the Gágot of Dinájpur (No. 25.)

Next follow five beautiful small fishes, more or less diaphanous, some of which also are occasionally called Tengrá.

51. The *Changrármárá*[2] of the Mahánandá and Dinájpur, No. 53.

52. The *Rám tengrá*[3] of Goálpárá.

53. The *Tengrá*[4] of Goálpárá.

54. The *Baradaha*[5] of Goálpárá is the *Uruya* of Dinájpur, No.

55. The *Doyá*[6] of Goálpárá, the Angi of Lakshmípur, the P patari of Dinájpur, No. 27.

Next follow six large lurid Pimelodes, thought good by the n

56. The *Ritá*[7] of every place (Dinájpur, No. 22.)

57. The *Pángás*[8] of Goálpárá.

58. The *Silon*[9] of Goálpárá and Dinájpur (No. 55), the Silo váchá of Calcutta.

59. The *Váchá*[10] of Goálpárá, Calcutta, and Dinájpur (No. 2 Kángon of Lakshmípur.

60. The *Ari*[11] of every place (see Dinájpur, No. 23.)

61. The *Bágh Ari*[12] of every place (see Dinájpur, No. 24.)

Somewhat akin to the two last are the three following although even the two first can with difficulty be conside Pimelodes, and the last is still more remote from any tribe of established by Lacepéde :—

[1] *Pimelodus cavasius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 203, pl. 11, f. 67.

[2] *Pimelodus chandramara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 162, and MS. ings, No. 13, as *P. changdramara.*

[3] *Pimelodus rama*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 176, pl. 3, f. 55.

[4] *Pimelodus tengana*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 176, pl. 39, f. 58.

[5] *Pimelodus urua*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 177, and MS. drawings, 15, as *Pimelodus urua.*

[6] *Pimelodus anguis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 180, pl. 29, f. 59.

[7] *Pimelodus rita*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 165, pl. 24, f. 53.

[8] *Pimelodus pangasius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 163, pl. 33, f. 52.

[9] *Pimelodus silondia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 160, pl. 7, f. 50.

[10] *Pimelodus vacha*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 196, pl. 19, f. 64.

[11] *Pimelodus arius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 170.

[12] *Pimelodus bagarius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 186, pl. 7, f. 62.

62. The *Khonta*[1] of the Mahánandá is a small and remarkably ugly fish.

63. The *Bhot mágur*[2] of the Dharlá, if possible, is still uglier. The people of Bhután are said to be remarkably fond of it, from whence its name is derived. The people of Behar will not eat it.

64. The *Sisor*[3] of Behar is a very ugly fish, which is said to grow to seven or eight feet in length, and which few people will eat. The most remarkable thing about it is the tail, the upper ray of which is longer than the whole head and body. It is quite flexible, and tapers to a fine point. I have been able to learn nothing concern-ng the use of this strange appendage.

65. Of all the horrid animals of this tribe the *Chaká*[4] of this strict is the most disagreeable to behold. It has the habit of e fishes called by Lacepéde Uranoscope and Cotte, that is, it ceals itself among the mud, from which, by its lurid appearance a number of loose filamentous substances on its skin, it is cely distinguishable, and with an immense open mouth it is y to seize any small prey that is passing along. In order that it see what is approaching, the eyes are placed on the crown of ead. In its artificial characters it comes nearer the Plotose of péde than any other tribe, but from such a different habit, it be considered as belonging to a genus not yet arranged by ralists. All persons turn away from it with loathing.

. The *Ghariyá* or *Ghore*[5] of Goálpárá, the Kánkilá of Calcutta Dinájpur (No. 29) is an Esoce.

shall next mention two small fishes which seem to have some ity to the Stolephore of Lacepéde, although in all points they do coincide with his description.

7. The *Bálitorá*[6] of Goálpárá. This name signifies sand-digger, the fish, in order to look for its food, is said to make little trenches the sand. The same name, on a similar account, is given to a

[1] *Pimelodus conta*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 191, and MS. drawings, No. , as *P. conta*.

[2] *Pimelodus botius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 192.

[3] *Sisor rabdophorus*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 208, and MS. drawings, No. , as *Hypostomus? sisor*.

[4] *Platystacus chaca*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 140, pl. 28, f. 43.

[5] *Esox cancila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 213, pl. 27, f. 70.

[6] *Cyprinus balitora*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 343, and MS. drawings, No. 41, as *Stolephorus balitora*.

species of Cyprin (No. 122) to which also the creature now in question has a considerable resemblance.

68. The *Sukati*[1] of Goálpárá is a fish evidently of the same genus with the Bálitorá, but still less resembles the character given of the Stolephore.

Next I shall mention two species of the Muge.

69. The *Khaskhasiyá*[2] of Goálpárá is a small fish of little value.

70. The *Muji*[3] and *Ingli* of Goálpárá, the Kholá of Dacca, the Khorsolá of Calcutta, the Ghobol of Dinájpur, No. 31.

Next follow two species of Clupi about the size of small herrings, which here are reckoned good to eat, but they are very full of bon

71. The *Phoingyá*[4] of Goálpárá, the Gángphensá of Calcutta, t Telar of Dinájpur, No. 32.

72. The *Phensá*[5] of Goálpárá and Calcutta.

Next follow three kinds of Myste.

73. The *Phaluyi* or *Phole*[6] of Goálpárá, Calcutta, Lakshm and Dinájpur, No. 33.

74. The *Bara chital*[7] of Goálpárá, the Chital of Dinájpur, No

75. The *Chital* of Goálpárá has nearly the same qualities the preceding.

Next follow four species of Clupanodon.

76. The *Ilish*[8] of every part of Bengal, see Dinájpur list, N

In this District this valuable fish is neither plentiful nor of quality. The principal emigration, at spawning season, seen follow the Padmá (Great Ganges R.), and Bhágirathí (Húglí with the intermediate rivers. Still, however, some ascend Brahmaputra to Goálpárá, and detach parties up the Tistá Dharlá, but these in particular are small and poor.

77. The *Manmin*[9] of Goálpárá, the *Chángpli* of Lakshmípur,

[1] *Cyprinus sucatio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 347, and MS. drawings, 45, as *Stolephorus sukati.*

[2] *Mugil cascasia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 217, and MS. drawings, 68, three inches, long, as *Mugil kaskasiya.*

[3] *Mugil corsula*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 221, pl. 9, f. 97.

[4] *Clupea telara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 241, pl. 2, f. 72.

[5] *Clupea phasa*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 240.

[6] *Mystus kapirat*, Ham. Buch. Fish Ganges, p. 235.

[7] *Mystus chitala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 236, figure reproduced in the illustrations of Indian Zoology.

Clupanodon ilisha, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 243, probably not pl. 19, f. 7

[9] *Clupanodon manmina*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 247.

Gángkhayrá of Calcutta is a small fish, and like the two following, full of bones.

78. The *Khayrá*[1] of Goálpárá and Calcutta, the Chángpli of Lakshmípur, the Karati of Dinájpur (No. 35). At Goálpárá it is also known by this last name.

79. The *Morti* or *Mati*[2] of Goálpárá.

Next follow five fishes resembling the Cyprin couteau of Lacepéde and the Bendilisis, which I described in my account of Mysore, and which seem to be intermediate between the Clupea and the Cyprin. In fact, a common fish of Bengal, the Clupea Apalike of Lacepéde, rves to connect the two classes still nearer. The largest of the hes that I am now to mention, does not exceed the size of a ring. Being very plentiful they are much used by all classes, but not considered as remarkably good.

0. The *Ghorá chelá*[3] of Goálpárá is the largest.

. The *Nariyali chelá*[4] of Goálpárá, the Chelá of Calcutta and jpur (No. 36). This is the most common.

2. The *Phul chelá*[5] of Goálpárá.

3. The *Layu buká*[6] of Goálpárá.

The *Layu kuli*[7] of Goálpárá.

ese two differ considerably from the others.

xt follow seven kinds of the same genus Cyprinus, which resemble ormer in having very thin bodies with the lateral line running llel to their lower edge; and in general also approach to the Esoce in the position of the dorsal fin. They are all small s of little value.

5. The *Bholá*[8] of Goálpárá seems nearly related to the Vaudoise Dobule of Lacepede.

Clupanodon cortius, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 249.

Clupanodon motius, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 251, and MS. drawings, . 88, as *Clupanodon moti.*

[3] *Cyprinus gora*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 263, and MS. drawings, No. 5, *C. gora.*

[4] *Cyprinus bacaila.* Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 265, pl. 8, f. 76.

[5] *Cyprinus phulo*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 262, MS. drawings, No. 130, *C. phul chela.*

[6] *Cyprinus laubuca*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 260, MS. drawings, No. 39, as *C. laubuca.*

[7] *Cyprinus atpar*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 259, and MS. drawings, No. 142, as *Cyprinus layukuli.*

[8] *Cyprinus bola*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 274, and MS. drawings, No. 131, as *Cyprinus bhola.*

86. The *Buk rángí*[1] of Goálpárá. At Báruní, both this and the following were called Boreli.

87. The *Bálibholá*[2] of Goálpárá, the Boreli of Báruní on the Tistá.

88. The *Barilá*[3] of Goálpárá, the Chedri of the Tistá, the Khaksi near the Mahánandá, the *Peyali* of Dinájpur (No. 58).

89. The *Khaksá*[4] of the Mahánandá is in that vicinity considered as the male of the last, but it is a distinct species.

90. The *Chedrá*[5] of the Tistá and Dharlá being also considered as the male of No. 88. It has a strong resemblance to the last, but is abundantly entitled to be considered as a distinct species.

91. The *Chhepká*[6] of Rangpur, the Bánspátá of Lakshmípur, th Deborí of Dinájpur (No. 40).

Then follow eight kinds of Cyprins, which, on account of structure of their under-jaw, have an affinity to the tribe of Mug Lacepéde. Owing to this circumstance, there is a consider confusion in their native appellations, some of them being consid as belonging to the genus Muge, while others are considere Cyprins, and some have compound names, referring to this do affinity.

92. The *Rámchándá*[7] of Rangpur, the Elangá of Dinájpur 37), and the Rasbará of Lakshmípur, has a strong resemblar the last seven fishes, and its jaws do not exactly resemble th the tribe Muge, the under one only being pointed, and enteri notch in the upper. Its affinity, however, to the others, whose are exactly formed like those of the Muge, is confirmed by identity of the native names.

93. The *Elangá*[8] of Goálpárá is called Bhángan at Calcutta, at Patirám in Dinájpur (No. 64), and *Kuntá* at Lakshmípur.

[1] MS. drawings, No. 104, 3 inches long, it gives one much the idea of *Cypri morar*, p. 264, but it is placed as a distinct species in the Purniah list.

[2] *Cyprinus borelio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 336, and amongst the M drawings in Calcutta was one of this species as recorded by M'Clelland in 183

[3] *Cyprinus barila et chedrio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, pp. 267, 268, and M. drawings, No. 134, as *C. barila*.

[4] *Cyprinus cocsa*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 272, pl. 3, f. 77.

[5] *Cyprinus chedra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 273, and MS. drawings, N 111, as *C. chedra*.

[6] *Cyprinus devario*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 341, pl. 6, f. 94.

[7] *Cyprinus rasbora*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 329, pl. 2, f. 90.

[8] *Cyprinus elanga*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 281, MS. drawings, No. 103.

94. The *Jauri*[1] of Goálpárá, is a similar small fish, which near the Karatoyá, is called Bhángan and kurá bátá at Calcutta.

95. The *Bhángan* of Goálpárá in the marshes between Díwánganj and Ghorághát is called *váchá*,[2] which at Goálpárá, Calcutta, &c., is a name given to a Pimelode (No. 55). At Calcutta the Cyprin of which I am now treating is called Bátá. It is the most common fish in the southern parts of the District, and grows to two feet in length. Like the following it is very beautiful, being of a fine silver colour, striped longwise with black dots.

96. The *Akhrá*[3] of the Karatoyá, is called Kharki-bátá at Calcutta, and simply Kharki in the central rivers of Dinájpur (No. 63). In Mysore it is called by its Carnatic (Karnáta) name, *Arizá*. It is the Kindu of the Tamuls.

97. The *Lachhimá* of Goálpárá is said to resemble the two former, but I omitted to procure it in time for examination. It is a very common fish.

98. The *Vogá-bhángan*[4] of Goálpárá very nearly resembles the Akhrá in proportions, but its colours are very different. It is reckoned much better for eating.

99. Nearly allied to the last, but shining with all the splendour of the Rohit, is one of the finest fishes of Bengal, everywhere called *Mrigal*.[5] See Dinájpur, No. 62.

I shall now mention twelve Cyprini which have nothing in their structure resembling other tribes, fine proportioned fishes, with bodies moderately compressed.

100. The *Rohit*[6] of every part of Bengal (see Dinájpur, No. 45).

101. The *Kurchhá*[7] of Goálpárá, by the people of Assam is called *Ghoni*. It grows to about a foot and a-half in length, but is not thought good. It is a very beautiful fish, finely striped, with dotted lines.

[1] *Cyprinus bata*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 283, and MS. drawings, No. 114, as *Cyprinus curabati bata*.

[2] *Cyprinus cura*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 280, probably identical with *C. bata*. He observes that it is "so nearly allied to the *Bata* that I have only noted the circumstances in which it differs from the account before given." But in his Purniah list he asserts it to be the *C. reba*.

[3] *Cyprinus acra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 284.

[4] *Cyprinus boga*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 286, pl. 28, f. 80.

[5] *Cyprinus mrigala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 279, pl. 6, f. 79.

[6] *Cyprinus rohita*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 301, pl. 36, f. 85.

[7] *Cyprinus cursa et gonius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, pp. 290-292, pl. 4, f. 82.

102. The *Mahásaul*[1] of the polished dialect of Bengal, called Putitor in the vulgar dialect of Goálpárá, is the largest of the carp kind that we have, and is often found nine feet in length, and six feet is an usual size. The scales are exceedingly large, being like the hand, and at Dacca are often made into the cards with which people game. It is reckoned coarse food.

103. The *Tor*[2] of the Tistá does not grow above two feet in length, but its scales are as large in proportion as those of the last mentioned fish, and its colours are more splendid, almost equal in beauty to those of the Rohit.

104. The *Angro*[3] of Goálpárá, is also a beautiful fish, about the size of a herring. It is marked on each side by a fine broad blackish-purple line.

105. The *Morul*[4] of Goálpárá scarcely differs from the former in anything but the colours; while, on the contrary, the two following have almost the same colours with the Morul, but differ very considerably in proportions.

106. The *Dhengro*[5] of Goálpárá, is a fish of four or five inches in length.

107. The *Jaoyáli*[6] of Goálpárá is still smaller.

108. The *Kálbasu*[7] of Dinájpur (No. 44), both here and in most parts of Bengal, is called by the same name. At Lakshmípur, it is also called Kálkuni.

109. The *Kátal*[8] of Dinájpur (No. 46), and of every other part of Bengal, is found here also, but in general is not of the best quality. This fish is never taken by a bait, for which the natives readily account by supposing that it eats by the nostrils, which are of the structure usual in carps.

[1] *Cyprinus putitora*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 303.

[2] *Cyprinus tor*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 305. "This fish I found in the Mahánandá river, where it grows to three or four feet in length." MS. drawings, No. 121.

[3] *Cyprinus angra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 331. MS. drawings, No. 118.

[4] *Cyprinus morala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 331, pl. 22, f. 88.

[5] *Cyprinus dero*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 277, pl. 22, f. 78.

[6] *Cyprinus joalius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 316, MS. figure, now missing, seen by M'Clelland.

[7] *Cyprinus calbasu*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 297, pl. 2, f. 83.

[8] *Cyprinus catla*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 287, pl. 13, f. 81.

110. The *Darangi* of the Tistá is, in some places, called *Kuntá*.[1] It has a great affinity with the Curmuca[2] which is described in my account of Mysore, and with the following, being about the same size, and having nearly the same proportions and qualities.

111. The *Saran punthi*[3] of every part of Bengal, and of Dináj-pur (No. 43), is common in this District.

Why the name Punthi has been given, in common, to the last fish and to the eight following, I cannot say, because it is a large fish with rather dull colours, and all the others are very small, and all more or less marked with fine spots, and shine with the most beautiful glosses. The first five are in general of the colour of silver. The last three are more or less diaphanous, and are still more beautiful than the former.

112. This is commonly called *Punthi* without any addition, and is the prototype of the others. It is the *Saphari*[4] of the Sanskrit language.

113. The *Cholá punthi*[5] of Goálpárá, and Korabuti of Alípur, where it is one of the most common fishes, but it is probable that several of the other kinds are often sold under the same name.

114. The *Teri-punthi*[6] of Goálpárá.

115. The *Tit-punthi*[7] of Goálpárá and Calcutta. At the two places, these small fishes differ in their colours a little, but scarcely so much as to render it necessary to consider them as two species.

[1] *Cyprinus chagunio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 295, The original MS. drawing is missing, but a copy exists, No. 39, Vol. i., marked *C. chagunio*, and Dr Gunther observes (Pro. Zool. Soc. 1872, p. 877), that on the paper, "a portion of the specific name has been cut off in binding the drawings. This name is *Cyprinus Runt*, a name which does not occur in Hamilton's Works, but which is evidently the same as *Kunta*."

[2] It is placed next to this species in the Fishes of the Ganges, p. 294, and it is stated, "this and the following species have a great resemblance to the *Cyprinus carrhotus* of Bloch." The term "Kántá," in reality signifying "a spine," or "thorn," with reference to the dorsal fin having a strong osseous ray or spine.

[3] *Cyprinus sarana*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 307. MS. drawings possessed a figure in 1839, according to Dr M'Clelland, so probably copies are still in existence in Europe.

[4] *Cyprinus sophore*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 310, pl. 19, f. 86.

[5] *Cyprinus chola*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 312, MS. figure missing, reproduced M'Clelland, pl. 56, f. 3.

[6] *Cyprinus terio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 313, MS. drawings, No. 97 as *C. teripungti*.

[7] *Cyprinus ticto*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 314, pl. 8, f. 87.

116. The *Kánchan-punthi*[1] of Goálpárá.

117. The *Geli-punthi*[2] of Goálpárá.

118. The *Phutuni-punthi*[3] of Goálpárá.

119. The *Kani-punthi*[4] of Goálpárá. This little fish which is about one and a-half inch in length, exceeds all the others in beauty. Its back and tail are red and diaphanous, through which the peritoneum and intestines shine like silver, and on each side there are some large black shining spots.

Allied to these three last in being diaphanous, are three other small fishes, which, however, want their splendid colours.

120. The *Ghugini*[5] of Goálpárá.

121. The *Mauyá, Molá*[6] or *Mauralá* of Goálpárá, is known by the latter name at Calcutta, and by that of Kankochi at Lakshmípur.

122. The *Ghilá-chándá*[7] of Goálpárá, has, in fact, some affinity to the fishes (No. 22-24) that are called by the common name Chándá; but the position of the fins is quite different. It is mentioned in my account of Dinájpur (No. 38) under the name of Sangpuyi, but it is known in some parts of that District by the name of *Koti*; at Lakshmípur it is called *Bokri*.

The following Cyprini have bodies very little compressed, and resemble the Minnow or Veron of Lacepede.

123. The *Dorkiná* or *Dánikoná*[8] of Goálpárá is the *Bara-Dánikoná* of Calcutta, and very much resembles a Minnow, but is larger.

124. The *Sádá-bálitorá*[9] is about the size of the Minnow, but its colours are very different. It differs from the Bálitorá, No. 67, in wanting teeth.

[1] *Cyprinus conchonius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 317, and MS. drawings, No. 96, as *Cyprinus korikon.*

[2] *Cyprinus gelius*, Ham. Buch, Fish. Ganges, p. 320, and MS. drawings, No. 133, as *C. geli punti.*

[3] *Cyprinus phutunio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 319, MS. drawings, No. 129.

[4] *Cyprinus canius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 320, MS. drawings, No. 127, as *C. kani punti.*

[5] *Cyprinus guganio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 338, and MS. drawings, No. 101, as *C. gugani.*

[6] *Cyprinus mola*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 334, pl. 38, f. 92.

[7] *Cyprinus cotio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 339, pl. 39, f. 93.

[8] *Cyprinus daniconius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 327, pl. 15, f. 89.

[9] *Cyprinus sada*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 344, MS. drawings, No. 106.

125. The *Lati*[1] of the Tistá is five or six inches long, but of a similar form.

126. The *Kuchiyá*[2] of Dinájpur (No. 47) is known here by the name of *Kunche.* It is a species of Unibranchaperture of Lacepéde.

The following table, showing the present population of the district, and the total fishing population, &c., is taken from the census report of 1872 :—

District.	Total population.	Male adults.	Percentage of adult males to the whole population	Total fishing population.	Number of fishermen.	Number of fish-mongers.			Number of net makers.
						Males.	Females	Total.	
Rangpur	2,149,972	703,602	32·7	162,447	5,332	10,297	639	10,936	7

[1] *Cyprinus latius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 345, MS. drawings, No. 102, as *C. lati.*

[2] *Unibranchapertura cuchia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 16.

FISH AND FISHERIES OF PURNIAH DISTRICT.

NOTWITHSTANDING the large rivers and numerous marshes of this District, the very great number of fishermen and the great demand for fish, the markets in the north-west parts are very indifferently and scantily supplied. The fishermen in these parts of the District have still less art than those towards the east; and, as they man most of the boats employed in commerce, the number actually engaged in the fishery is but small, although, when not engaged as boatmen, they all fish. Towards the Ganges and Mahánandá, the supply is abundant.

A very few fish are dried in order to be exported to the mountaineers, by the same process as in Rangpur; but among the people of the District, this sort of fish is not in request; nor in most parts do they prepare the balls called Sidal, by pounding the fish with vegetables. This, however, is done towards the North and East, where there are Kochs, for the art seems to have originated with the people of that tribe. The people are not, however, select in their choice, a great part of the fish used being in a state of the most disgusting corruption. That is particularly the case with what is used at the capital, most of which is brought from a distance. The difference of species makes very little alteration in the value, a seer of fish selling for nearly the same price, of whatever kinds or sizes the fish may be.

With regard to the means used for catching fish, I have little to add to what I have said in the account of Dinájpur; but that in general, the methods are more imperfect, and that the fishermen can take very little fish, except what is almost left dry. Those on the Mahánandá, however, are much more expert than most of the others; but in my account of Dinájpur, I have said all that has been suggested on that subject. On the Ganges also, the fishermen seem to be expert; but most of the fisheries on that river belong to the District of Bhágalpur. I must refer the reader to my account of that District, given in previous pages. The Kusí is not very abundant in fish, and the fishermen are the most obstinate people with

whom it has ever been my misfortune to deal. In fact, the fishermen make very high wages, when employed to man boats or bring down timber, and this enables them to be very idle when they are at home, so that the fishing is only a kind of amusement. On this great river they have no nets, but such as are thrown from the shoulder, or a miserable kind of bag net. Most of the fish are taken as the river dries up, by putting screens across the smaller channels, until the water leaves them dry.

The farmers are very unskilful in catching fish, and chiefly procure them in ditches by making little banks across and throwing out the water. The fishermen, so far as I saw, have none of the complicated machines used in Dinájpur and Rangpur, and a great many have neither nets nor boats, but in place of the former, use screens made of reeds, and never go to fish except in shallow water. There are none of the Gánrárs, or people who fish with the harpoon ; but some of the lower tribes of fishermen occasionally use a spear. Many of the natives fish with the rod for amusement. The rod and tackle are exceedingly coarse, and not at all fitted for showing dexterity in their use. The fisher never uses an artificial fly, nor does he drag his bait. It is suspended by a float, and he sits with the utmost patience, until a fish bites. He then drags out his prey by mere force, and, if it be small, makes it fly over his head, like our European boys catching minnows.

In most parts the right of fishing is annexed to the land, and is let to renters (Mustájírs), who sometimes employ men to catch the fish for wages, or for a share, and sometimes re-let them to the actual fishermen, giving them either an exclusive right to the use of a certain extent, or a right of frequenting a certain extent along with others. The nominal value of the fisheries is a trifle, most of the landlords pretending to give them to their servants as a reward for their trouble; but, as I have said, there is no knowing the amount of a Zamíndár's profit from the nominal rental. The leases of the fisheries are generally renewed annually, and at each renewal a Salámí or homage is paid, and without knowing the amount of this, we learn nothing. A great many of the actual fishermen pretend to give one-half of all they take to the renter, but he is in general defrauded. By far the greatest fishing, that of the Ganges, belongs to a lady, who resides at Rájmahal in Bhágalpur and many fishermen of this District are in her employ.

The number of fishermen was estimated to me at about 7000 houses, and it was said that in each house there might, on an average, be two able-bodied men, giving 14,000 fishermen; but, as I have said, many are boatmen, and only fish when they cannot procure a voyage, and several also catch ducks, or have other avocations that interfere with their catching fish. It is probable, however, that each man, on an average, may catch fish to the value of eighteen rupees a year. They probably give at least to the value of one-third of the fish to the agents of the landlords. Some fish is exported. A little of this is dried, and is sent to Bhután or Nepál, but by far the greater part is sent to Murshidábád, without any care taken to preserve it, farther than by using a quick conveyance. The kinds sent are chiefly the Rohu (No. 105), Mrigal (No. 104), and Chital (No. 76).

In the cold season some boats, of from 100 to 200 maunds burthen, are half filled with water, and great quantities of small fish are put into them, and sent living to Calcutta. The fish are so thick that they are just kept wet, but the water is frequently renewed. The kinds are the Singí (No. 38), Mauri (No. 37), and Kăbai (No. 20), all small fishes very tenacious of life, and in much request with the natives, as supposed to possess restorative powers.

The wives of the fishermen sometimes retail the fruit of their husbands' toil, but in this District most of the fish are bought from the fishermen by wholesale, and retailed by people called Kunjrá and Pájárá, who do not belong to fishing tribes. Those which are sent to Murshidábád are bought by petty traders, who come from Bhagwángolá, and who have fast rowing boats.

The fishermen in general live very easily, those on the Mahánandá by the labour of their profession, and those in the other parts of the District by also acting as boatmen.

The following table shows the fishing population in 1872, as returned by the census of that year.

CENSUS OF 1872.

Name of District.	Total Population.	Total adult males.	Percentage of adult males to the entire population.	Total fishing population.	Number of fishermen.	Number of fishmongers.		
						Males.	Females	Total.
Purniah	1,714,795	548,569	32·0	87,364	8312	477	250	727

ESTIMATE OF HOW FAMILIES IN PURNIAH AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS ARE FED. By Buchanan Hamilton, *circ.* A.D. 1810.

FAMILIES	Purniah. Population 2,904,380.	Shahabad. Population 1,419,520.	Rangpur. Population 2,735,000	Gorakhpur, northern part Population 1,989,314.
That have as much fish as they please	$\frac{40}{96}$	From 120 to 150 times a year 215	228,200	From 120 to 150 times a-year 22,210
That have fish only on market days	$\frac{28}{96}$	—	178,500	—
That have only what they can catch	$\frac{27}{96}$	—	130,300	From 30 to 60 times 38,376
That reject fish, . . .	$\frac{1}{96}$	39,175	—	107,736
That have it daily in the cheap season only, and occasionally in the dear season, . . .	—	About 90 to 120 days a year 41,518	—	From 30 to 90 times. 108,777

The population figures given above are those returned by Buchanan Hamilton.

With regard to the species of fish that are found in this District, not a great deal of new matter has offered, and I shall confine myself chiefly to giving a list of those of the Kusí, by which means I shall be able to give the Hindí names, at least such as are used in the dialect of Mithilá. When, therefore, no particular place is mentioned, it is to be understood that the fish is found in the Kusí near Náthpur. For the synonymes, and other particulars, I shall merely refer by the initials of the name of the District, and by the numbers, to the account given of the fishes of Dinájpur and Rangpur.

VARIETIES OF FISH—

1. *Phokchá*,[1] R. 1.
2. *Kărtháwáleh Phokchá*.[2]
3. *Kárîyá Phokchá*[3] are two small species of the *Tetrodon*, similar to the fish first mentioned.
4. *Rájvám*[4] is the eel common in Europe, the Muræna Anguilla

[1] *Tetrodon fluviatilis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 6, pl. 30, f. 1.

[2] *Tetrodon gularis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 10, with the name *kantha-walehe phoksha*.

[3] *Tetrodon cutcutia*. Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 8. pl. 18, f. 3, MS. drawings as *T. kariya phoksa*.

[4] *Muræna anguilla*, Fish. Ganges, p. 22.

of naturalists. It is found in marches near the Kusí, and as usual when found in dirty stagnant water, has very lurid colours, of various shades of green above, and of dirty yellow below. I am a good deal surprised at the fuss which Lacepede makes about this ugly animal, which has every appearance of a snake, and wants the beautiful colours with which most serpents glitter. The manners of the eel are as disgusting as its form. Whenever it can, it buries itself in putrid carcasses, or in the mud, in which it forms holes with great celerity. It is a very irritable animal, and, when angry, its head and neck swell, although not to such a degree as those of the hooded snake. All Hindus, except Bráhmans and Rájputs, eat this fish, which is not very common, and does not here attain a very great size.

5. The *Sŭsŭká Kánchal*[1] is a species of *Ophisuris*, and a much prettier eel than the one above mentioned. It is found in the Mahánandá, as well as near Calcutta. The Hindus on the banks of the former river eat it, but at the latter place it is rejected with disgust. Its name is derived from an imagination that it is born in the ear of the porpoise.

6. The *Găchchi*[2] (D. 4, R. 5) of the Kusí at Bholáhát is called Chhota Gochí.

7. *Vám*,[3] D. 2, R. 4.

8. The *Pátăhĭ* (D. 3, R. 4) of the Kusí, at Bholáhát is named *Pátál Gochĭ*.[4]

9. *Gullá*,[5] D. 5, R. 6.

10. *Kotrá*,[6] R. 9.

11. *Káriyá Kotrá*,[7] R. 7, D. 6.

12. *Lál Kotrá*,[8] R. 8.

13, 14. *Khesrá*,[9] R. 12. The same name is here given to the 11th fish of the Rangpur list, a very distinct species.

[1] *Ophisurus hijala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 20, pl. 5, f. 5.

[2] *Macrognathus pancalus*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 30, pl. 17, f. 7.

[3] *Macrognathus armatus*, Fish. Ganges, p. 28.

[4] *Macrognathus aculeatus*, Fish. Ganges, p. 29.

[5] *Gobius giuris*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 51, pl. 33, f. 15.

[6] *Trichopodus cotra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 119, MS. drawings No. 40, as *T. cærulescens*.

[7] *Trichopodus colisa*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 117, pl. 15, f. 40.

[8] *Trichopodus bejeus*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 118.

[9] *Trichopodus lalius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 120, MS. drawings No. 37, as *T. ruber*.

15. *Chengá*,[1] R. 13.

16. *Garai*,[2] R. 14, D. 8.

17. *Bhongrá*,[3] R. 17, D. 7.

18, 19. The *Dárhí*[4] includes two species, one is the 19th of the Rangpur list, the other nearly resembles it.

20. *Kăbai*,[5] R. 20, D. 10.

21. *Dhálí*,[6] R. 21, D. 14.

22. *Chándá*,[7] R. 26.

23. *Sŭhí Chándá*,[8] R. 22.

24, 25. The *Kesírá chándá*[9] in Bholáhát is a name applied to both the 24th and 25th fishes of the Rangpur list.

26. The *Táká chándá*[10] of the same place is the 12th fish of the Dinájpur list.

27. *Vághí*,[11] R. 27, D. 49.

28. *Látá*,[12] R. 30.

29. *Lálká Látá*,[13] D. 15, R. 29.

30. *Kŭkŭrá*,[14] R. 34.

31. *Chhotá Kŭkŭrá*,[15] a small fish very much resembling the one immediately preceding.

32. *Khărikă*,[16] another small fish not differing greatly from the two last.

33. A small fish, not differing much from the last, was brought to me by two names, *Sávăn Khărká*[17] and *Páthăr Chătá*.

[1] *Ophiocephalus gachua*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 68, pl. 21, f. 21.

[2] *Ophiocephalus lata*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 63, pl. 34, f. 18.

[3] *Ophiocephalus marulius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 65, pl. 22, f. 19.

[4] *Labrus badis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 70, pl. 25, f. 23.

[5] *Coius cobojius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 98, pl. 13, f. 33.

[6] *Coius nandus*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 96, pl. 30, f. 32.

[7] *Chanda lala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 114, pl. 21, f. 39.

[8] *Chanda nama*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 109, pl. 39, f. 37.

[9] *Chanda phula* and *bogoda*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 111, MS. drawings Nos. 1 and 3.

[10] *Chanda ranga*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 113.

[11] *Cobitis dario*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 354, pl. 29, f. 95.

[12] *Cobitis guntea*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 353, MS. drawings No. 58.

[13] *Cobitis pangia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 355, MS. drawings No. 51.

[14] *Cobitis gongota*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 351, MS. drawings No. 55.

[15] *Cobitis cucura*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 352, MS. drawings No. 57, as *C. chota kukura*.

[16] *Cobitis corica*, Ham Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 359, MS. drawings No. 52, *C. khorika*.

[17] *Cobitis savona*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 357, MS. drawings No. 54, as *Cobitis savonkhurika*.

34, 35. The *Bălgárá*[1] includes two species.

36. *Pemá*,[2] R. 65.

37. *Măngŭrá*,[3] R. 41, D. 16. In the south part of the District it is called Mauri.

38. *Singí*,[4] R. 40, D. 17.

39. *Boyálí*,[5] R. 39, D. 19.

40. The 35th fish[6] of the Dinájpur list was brought to me by the fishermen on the Kusí by two names, *Báchoyá* and *Săsŭyá*.

41, 42. *Chechrá*[7] D. No. 18. Under the same name is also included a kindred species, which grows to about a foot in length, and is one of the best fishes of the Kusí.

43. *Chhotkí Chechrá*,[8] R. 38.

44. *Lálmŭkhá Chechrá*,[9] R. 37.

45. The 42nd fish of the Rangpur list, in the Kusí is called *Angchácheyá*,[10] and *Sătarbĭrí*, at Bholáhát it was called *Bánsṗátá*, or the bamboo-leaf, a name given by the Bengalis to several fish, that have a very small resemblance to each other, or to the object from which the name is derived.

46. The *Mángoí*[11] is a small very ugly Pimelode.

47. *Kátlá*,[12] R. 59, D. 26. This must be carefully distinguished from the Kátal of the Bengalis, at Calcutta, usually called Kátlá, which is a species of Cyprin, very common in the Ganges and Mahánandá, but scarcely ever found in the Kusí.

[1] *Cobitis balgara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 356, MS. drawings No. 56, *C. balgara*.

[2] *Calliomorus chaca*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 133, pl. 28, f. 43.

[3] *Macropteronotus magur*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 146, pl. 26, f. 45.

[4] *Silurus singio*. Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 147, pl. 37, f. 46.

[5] *Silurus boalis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 154, pl. 29, f. 49.

[6] *Clupanodon chapra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 248, the drawing missing in Calcutta is reproduced in the illustration of Indian Zoology.

[7] *Silurus pabda*, Hám. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 150, pl. 35, f. 47.

[8] *Silurus canio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 151.

[9] *Silurus pabo*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 153, pl. 22, f. 48.

[10] *Malapterurus coila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 158, and MS. drawings No. 7, as *Malopterure kazali*.

[11] *Pimelodus mangois*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 199, and MS. drawings No. 9, as *P. manggoi*.

[12] *Pimelodus vacha*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 196, pl. 19, f. 64.

48. The *Chhotká Váchoyá*[1] of the Kusí, at Bholáhát is called Mŭřiváchá, and has a great resemblance in form to the last mentioned fish, but it never grows to a large size, and is not so ugly, nor are its colours so lurid.

49. *Pátásĭ*,[2] R. 55, D. 27.

50. The *Thŭnka Pátásĭ*[3] (R. 51, D. 53) of the Kusí, at Bholáhát is called *Khămăĭn*.

51. The *Pángsá*[4] of the Kusí was by all my people considered as the same with the Pángás of Bengal (R. 57). Yet the only specimen that I was able to procure had no abdominal fins. If this was not an accidental circumstance, the Pángsá cannot be arranged with the Pimelodes, nor even among the same class of fishes, which shows the inconvenience of arbitrary systems, such as that used by Lacepéde.

52. *Arĭyá*[5] R. 60, D. 23.

53. *Vághárĭr*,[6] R. 61, D. 24.

54. The *Menădá*[7] of the Kusí on the Ganges and Mahánandá is called *Gágăr* or *Tel Gágrá*, and is the prototype of a large class of fishes. It is a small lurid Pimelode.

55. *Kosiyá Tyángrá*,[8] or Tengărá, R. 49, D. 51.

56. *Tyángrá*,[9] or *Tengărá*, or Hárá Tengărá, R. 43, D. 28.

57. *Bájhá*,[10] R. 44, D. 50.

58. *Lárá Tengărá*,[11] R. 45.

59. *Măhŭjăr*,[12] R. 53.

60. *Telchĭtá*[13] is a small lurid Pimelode, which, like the following,

[1] *Pimelodus murius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 195, and MS. drawings No. 14.

[2] *Pimelodus anguis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 180, pl. 29, f. 59.

[3] *Pimelodus chandramara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 162, MS. drawings No. 13, as *P. changdramara*.

[4] *Pimelodus pangasius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 163, pl. 33, fig. 52.

[5] *Pimelodus arius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 170.

[6] *Pimelodus bagarius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 186, pl. 7, f. 62.

[7] *Pimelodus menoda*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 203, pl. 1, f. 72, in MS. drawings, No. 18, as *P. telgagra* and *menoda*.

[8] *Pimelodus cavasius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 203, pl. 11, f. 67.

[9] *Pimelodus carcio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 181, pl. 3, f. 61, erroneously termed *P. tengara*.

[10] *Pimelodus tengara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 183, pl. 23, f. 60, erroneously marked *P. batasius*.

[11] *Pimelodus batasio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 179, MS. drawings No. 11 as *P. batasi*.

[12] *Pimelodus tengana*, Ham. Buch. Fish Ganges, p. 176, pl. 39, f. 58.

[13] *Pimelodus telchitta*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 185, MS. drawings No. 10, a *P. nubriundus*.

has the character of the Hypostomes of Lacepéde; but I can see no sufficient grounds for separating these from the Pimelodes.

61. *Năngrá*[1] a small ugly fish.

62. *Păḍná*,[2] R. 46, D. 52.

63. *Năngrá*, a small fish nearly related to the above.

64. *Gŭthalyángrá*, R. 48.

65. *Chámár*, a small Pimelode.

66. *Hárá*[3] an exceedingly ugly small Pimelode.

67. *Nángărá*,[4] R. 64.

68. The small fish, number 30[5] of the Dinájpur list, was brought to me from the Kusí by several names, Páthar Chătá also given to a fish already mentioned (No. 33), Găngájălí and Ghátponá.

69. *Dhongá*,[6] R. 66, D. 29.

70, 71. The *Tĭtŭyá*[7] of the Kusí includes two species, Nos. 67, and 68 of the Rangpur list.

72. *Khărá*,[8] R. 69.

73. *Hundărá*,[9] R. 70, D. 31. At Bholáhát it is called Mŭráĭl.

74. The *Dhánĭ*,[10] of Bholáhát is a very small species of Atherina, of which immense numbers are found in the lower parts of the Mahánandá.

75. *Gohăṭí*,[11] R. 73, D. 33.

76. *Bhŭní*,[12] R. 74, D. 34.

77. The fishes of the Kusí differ in nothing more from those of the rivers towards the east, than in containing few species that have an affinity to the herring. In fact no species that has teeth, is found

[1] *Pimelodus nangra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 193, pl. 11, f. 63.

[2] *Pimelodus rama*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 176, pl. 3, f. 35.

[3] *Pimelodus hara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 198, MS. drawings No. 12.

[4] *Sisor rabdophorus*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 208, and MS. drawings No. 8, as *Hypostomus? sisor*.

[5] *Esox panchax*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 211, pl. 3, f. 69.

[6] *Esox cancila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 213, pl. 27, f. 70.

[7] *Cyprinus balitora and sucatio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, pp. 343, 347, and MS. drawings, Nos. 44 and 45.

[8] *Mugil cascasia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 217, MS. drawings No. 68.

[9] *Mugil corsula*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 221, pl. 9, f. 97.

[10] *Atherina danius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 222, MS. drawings No. 91, *A. dhani*.

[11] *Mystus kapirat*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 235.

[12] *Mystus chitala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 236, MS. drawings, missing figure reproduced in illustration Indian Zoology.

in this river, but in the Mahánandá the kind called there Phánsá[1] (R. 71), is very common.

78. Of the fishes related to the herring, which have no teeth, *Clupanodon*, the only one commonly found is a small fish nearly related to the 78th of the Rangpur list, and to the 35th of Dinájpur. In the Mahánandá it is called *Bără-Khăyrá.*

79. The *Hĭlsá*[2] (R. 76, D. 57) sometimes, but very rarely, straggles into the Kusí, and never in large shoals; but it is very numerous in the Ganges and lower part of the Mahánandá, into which it penetrates as far as Krishnaganj.

80, 81. In the last mentioned river, two species, the 77th and 78th of the Rangpur list, are called by the common name *Kărtí.*[3]

82. In the Mahánandá, the 79th fish of the same list is called *Hálŭyád.*[4]

83. There, also, I found a very singular small fish named *Suvarna Khărĭká,*[5] which differs from the above fishes, in having two fins under the tail, of which I have seen no other instance.

84. *Máli,*[6] R. 83.

85. The *Káchki*[7] is a small fish, a good deal resembling the last, which is found in the Mahánandá. It can be with difficulty considered as a Cyprin, but is nearer that class of fishes than any other.

86. The *Kongrí* is also a small fish that has only a distant resemblance to the Cyprins.

87. The 80th fish of the Rangpur list on the Kusí is named *Bĭlrá,*[8] on the Mahánandá, *Dhor Chelá.*

88. *Guttá,*[9] R. 122, D. 38.

89. *Málhí,*[10] R. 81.

[1] *Clupea telara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 241, pl. 2, f. 72.

[2] *Clupanodon ilisha*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 243, probably not pl. 19, f. 73.

[3] *Clupanodon manmina* and *cortius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, pp. 247, 249.

[4] *Clupanodon motius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 251, MS. drawings, No. 88, *C. moti.*

[5] *Corica soborna*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 253, and MS. drawings, No. 87, as *Clupanodon? suborno khorika.*

[6] *Cyprinus laubuca*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 260, MS. drawings, No. 139.

[7] *Cyprinus cachius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 258, and MS. drawings, No. 145.

[8] *Cyprinus gora*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 263, and MS. drawings No. 146.

[9] *Cyprinus cotio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 339, pl. 39, f. 93.

[10] *Cyprinus bacaila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 265, pl. 8, f. 76.

90. *Podkí*,[1] R. 91.

91. *Jáyá*[2] is a small compressed Cyprin, with its back fin placed near the tail.

92. The small fish (No. 86) of the Rangpur list, on the Kusí is called *Solí*,[3] on the Mahánandá, *Pehelí*.

93. The *Mărur*[4] of the Kusí is one of the most delicate small fishes of the rivers in Bengal, and its taste and size have a considerable resemblance to those of the Smelt. It is a Cyprin.

94. The fish of the Rangpur list (No. 104) on the Kusí is called *Kărsá*,[5] on the Mahánandá, *Mochhná*.

95. The *Phákrá*[6] is a small Cyprin, and like the two following, has dark bars transversing its sides.

96. *Pĭhŭyá*,[7] R. 88, D. 58.

97. *Tŭlŭyá*,[8] R. 89.

98. *Tŭlei*[9] is a small Cyprin, which, with the following, has its sides spotted somewhat like those of a trout.

99. The *Gohá*[10] grows to the size of a herring, and is a pretty good fish.

100. The 93d fish of the Rangpur list on the Kusí, is called *Málangá*,[11] and on the Mahánandá, *Eleng*.

101. The 95th fish of the Rangpur list, the *Rebá*[12] of the banks of the Kusí, and the Ráĭkhărí of the Mahánandá. This fish seems to suffer considerable alterations in colour from the nature of the water in which it lives. In marshes and small channels over-grown with weeds, its back is green with a gloss of gold, while in clear water, the whole is white and shines like silver.

[1] *Cyprinus devario*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 341, pl. 6, f. 94.

[2] *Cyprinus jaya*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 333, and MS. drawings No. 135.

[3] MS. drawing No. 104.

[4] *Cyprinus morar*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 264, pl. 31, f. 75.

[5] *Cyprinus angra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 331, MS. drawings No. 118.

[6] *Cyprinus shacra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 271, MS. drawings No. 137.

[7] *Cyprinus barila* and *chedro*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, pp. 267, 268, and MS. drawings No. 134.

[8] *Cyprinus cocsa*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 272, pl. 3, f. 77.

[9] *Cyprinus tileo*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 276, MS. drawings No. 125, *C. tilei.*

[10] *Cyprinus goha*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 275, MS. drawings No. 126.

[11] *Cyprinus elanga*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 281, MS. drawings No. 103.

[12] *Cyprinus reba*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 280, MS. drawings No. 117 *C. bangana.*

102. Pángŭsĭyá[1] is a small fish, nearly resembling the two following kinds, but does not grow larger than a Smelt.

103. *Bhángăná*,[2] R. 98.

104. *Mĭrká*,[3] D. 62, R. 99.

105. *Rohu*,[4] D. 45, R. 100.

106. The *Nándĭn*[5] of the lakes or marshes of Gaur, is a very fine large well flavoured fish, like a Carp. I have seen it nowhere else in India.

107. *Băsráhá*,[6] R. 108, D. 44.

108. The *Kŭrsá*[7] is a beautiful striped large Cyprin, very like that mentioned in the Rangpur list, 101, but its scales are much smaller. It is full of small bones, and is poor eating.

109. Under the name *Săhărá*, there was also brought to me another very fine large Cyprin, which name, however, was also given to the following.

110. The 103d fish of the Rangpur list on the Kusí is called *Tŭrĭyá* or *Săhărá*,[8] as I have just now mentioned.

111. The *Măsál*[9] of the Kusí is a very large fish, which many people think still better than the Rohu, and compare to the salmon. I cannot say that I could perceive any resemblance. It does not grow to such an immense size as the Mahásaul (R. 102) of the Brahmaputra, but has very large scales, and has a great affinity to that fish, and still more to the one last mentioned.

112. *Gárhán*, R. 110.[10]

113. The *Kháng rhí* of the Kusí is a fine large Cyprin, but the following is also called by this name.

114. The 111th fish of the Rangpur list (D. 43) on the Kusí was

[1] *Cyprinus pangusia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 285, MS. drawings No. 116, as *C. pangusiya*.

[2] *Cyprinus boga*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 286, pl. 28, f. 80.

[3] *Cyprinus mrigala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 279, pl. 6, f. 79.

[4] *Cyprinus rohita*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 301, pl. 36, f. 85.

[5] *Cyprinus nandina*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 300, pl. 8, f. 84.

[6] *Cyprinus calbasu*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 297, pl. 2, f. 83.

[7] *Cyprinus cursa*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 290.

[8] *Cyprinus tor*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 305, MS. drawings No. 121.

[9] *Cyprinus mosal*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 306, MS. drawings No. 122.

[10] *Cyprinus chagunio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 295, MS. drawing (copy), vol. i. No. 39, *C. kunta*.

by some called *Dárhí*,[1] but others again called it *Kháṅgrhi*, which, however, was probably a mistake.

115. The *Koswáti*[2] strongly resembles the Pŭnthis, mentioned below, but has no spots.

116. The 112th fish of the Rangpur list is here also commonly considered as the prototype of all the Pŭnthis, and is usually called by that name alone; but the specific appellation *Dŭdhuyá*[3] is often prefixed.

117. The name *Kŭmrhí*[4] was often given to the 113th fish of the Rangpur list, which, however, from the redness of its fins, is often called *Lálká Pŭnthi*.

118. The name *Chángyí*[5] was given to a small fish of the same list (115), but at times it was also called *Kŭmrí-Pŭnthi*.

119. The name *Khŭdí* or *Khŭdhí*[6] was also given to another similar fish (R. 116), but it was also occasionally called Chángyí.

120. The same name *Khŭdi*, without any addition, is also given to a small Cyprin, having one black spot on each side, and not being semidiaphanous like the Khŭdis mentioned below.

121. *Chhotká Khŭdi*,[7] R. 118.

122. The 117th fish of the Rangpur list on the Kusí was sometimes called *Bhú*,[8] and sometimes *Khŭdi*.

123. *Lálká Bhotí*,[9] R. 119.

124. *Márá*,[10] R. 120.

125. The same name *Márá*[11] is also given to another small fish, R. 121.

[1] *Cyprinus sarana*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 307, MS. drawings missing in Calcutta.

[2] *Cyprinus cosuatis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 338, MS. drawings No. 132, as *C. koswati*.

[3] *Cyprinus sophore*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 310, pl. 19, f. 86.

[4] *Cyprinus chola*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 312, MS. figure reproduced M'Clelland, pl. 56, f. 3.

[5] *Cyprinus ticto*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 314, pl. 8, f. 87.

[6] *Cyprinus conchonius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 317, MS. drawings No. 96, as *C. korikon*.

[7] *Cyprinus phutunio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 319, MS. drawings No. 129.

[8] *Cyprinus gelius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 320, MS. drawings No. 133, *C. geli-pungti*.

[9] *Cyprinus canius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 320, MS. drawings No. 127, as *C. kani pungti*.

[10] *Cyprinus guganio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 338, MS. drawings, No. 101.

[11] *Cyprinus mola*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 334, pl. 38, f. 92.

126. A small fish like a minnow (Cyprinus Phoxinus) on the Kusí is sometimes named the *Dyángrá*,[1] and sometimes the *Anjaná*. There are two other Dyángrás (No. 127 and 132), but the latter has no great resemblance to this or to the following.

127. The *Kosiyá Dengrá*,[2] or *Dyángrá*, is another pretty little fish like a minnow, but has a long beard. In Dinájpur (39) it is named Dangriká, at Calcutta it is named Dháná or Dánikoná.

128. The *Jongjá*[3] of the Kusí very much resembles the last.

129. The *Rirhi Jongjá*[4] of the Kusí is one of the most beautiful little fishes that I have ever seen, being ornamented with fine longitudinal lines of purple and yellow.

130. *Kărsá*,[5] R. 104.

131. The *Páugsí*[6] of the Kusí is a small fish nearly resembling 105, 106, and 107 of the Rangpur list.

132. A good deal resembling these also is the third kind of *Dyángrá*,[7] mentioned above. It is also called *Konghări*, and is of little value.

133. *Desări*,[8] R. 124.

134. The *Anhai*[9] of the Kusí is a species of Synbranche totally without fin, and as like a snake as possible. It is not, however, a very ugly eel. In the vicinity of Lakshmípur it is called Kuchiyá, and is supposed by the natives to kill cattle by its bite; but this is probably a mistake, as they also suppose that its bite is not fatal to man. It is not found more than two feet in length.

[1] *Cyprinus anjana*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 328, and MS. drawings No. 136, as *Cyprinus dyangra anjana*.

[2] *Cyprinus danrica*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 325, pl. 16, f. 88.

[3] *Cyprinus jogia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 326, MS. drawings No. 141.

[4] *Cyprinus rerio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 323, and MS. drawings No. 144.

[5] *Cyprinus angra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 331, MS. drawings No. 118.

[6] *Cyprinus pausio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 317, MS. figure reproduced M'Clelland Indian Cyprinidæ, pl. 42, f. 4.

[7] *Cyprinus gohama*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 346, MS. drawings No. 107, as *C. dyangra gohama*.

[8] *Cyprinus sada*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 344, MS. drawings No. 106.

[9] *Unibranchapertura cuchia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 16.

FISH AND FISHERIES OF BHAGALPUR DISTRICT.

NEAR the Ganges, and in the larger of its branches on the north side, tortoises are very numerous. They are caught by the common fishermen and are saleable; but except among the lower tribes are in little request. Some are sent from Rájmahal to Murshidábád, and to the mountaineers. At Monghir there are reckoned seven kinds:—1. Singiyá, which is said to grow to between 5 and 6 feet in length. 2. Katáhá, which grows to about 2 feet in length. 3. Dhongr grows to about a cubit in length. 4. Sŭtlí is about 7 or 8 inches long. 5. Bhĭtáhá is about the same size. 6. Sĭndŭrĭyá is about 4 or 5 inches long. 7. Hărhá is about the same size.

All these tortoises lay their eggs in the sand, digging a hole for the purpose, and covering them with sand. The season is from about the 1st of March to the middle of April. On other occasions, the whole continue always in the river, except the Káthá, which occasionally during the afternoon basks on the shore. They are supposed to feed chiefly on fish; but they are also thought to eat shell fish, the reed called Kosălá, the roots of which are inundated, and mud. Their eating the Kosălá appears to me doubtful; and what the natives mean by eating mud must have arisen from their having seen the animals searching among the mud for worms, snails, or such like animals.

Lizards are not in request. Crocodiles, both of the Ghărĭyál and Boch kinds, are numerous in the Ganges, and still more so in the Tiljugá. They are occasionally caught in the fishermen's nets, but are not intentionally molested, except on the north side of the Ganges, where the low tribe Musăhăr pursue them with spikes, and extract the oil. The Ghărĭyál, when caught, is eaten by the fishermen, as well as the Musáhár, but by no others. The Boch is rejected by all. Some invalids, whom it was attempted to settle on

the banks of the Tiljugá, assigned the number of crocodiles as a reason for having deserted their lands; but I did not hear that in the whole District these animals had ever destroyed man or beast. I have, however, heard of the Boch having bitten people very severely. In one tank I heard of their being tamed to a certain degree.

In the interior of the country south of the Ganges, fish are very scarce; the rivers for a great part of the year are almost dry, and there are few marshes, ponds, or lakes. In the rainy season, however, a few are generated, and are mostly caught by the farmers as the waters dry up. Near the Ganges, again, and especially near the Tiljugá Ghagrí, on the north side of the great river, there is great abundance of fish; but during the floods, owing to the want of skill in the fishermen, the supply is everywhere scanty; and at Bhágalpur, owing probably to some defect in the police, the scarcity prevails in all seasons; while at Monghir and Rájmahal, not more favourably situated, the supply during the dry season is uncommonly copious, and the quality tolerable.

Some fish are dried and sent to the interior and to the adjacent hilly parts of the Bírbhúm District. Near the Ganges this kind of food is not in request, nor do the people there prepare the balls called Sidal, which I have formerly mentioned. A large proportion of the fish used is far advanced in putrescence before eaten. Rohŭ, Kátlá, and Mrĭgăl, being sent to Murshidábád in considerable quantity, sell about one-fourth dearer than the other kinds. In the dry season these valuable species sell at Monghir for from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pice a ser of 84 S. W. (about $2\frac{1}{4}$ pound), 64 pice being equal to a rupee.

There seems to be an uncommon alarm on the subject of the fisheries, so that I could procure no satisfactory account either of the number of men employed, of the nature of the tenures, of the means used, or even of the kinds caught. It was with great difficulty that I could induce two men to enter my service in order to bring me the different kinds, and they made so little exertion, and spoke so confusedly on the subject, that my list is exceedingly incomplete. The aversion shown by the owners and managers of the fisheries proceeds, I suspect, either from deficiencies of title or consciousness of fraud.

A great many of the fishermen employed on the Ganges belong to the Purniah District. When there, I was led to suppose that the

fishermen on that river were as expert as on the Mahánandá, but here this is altogether denied, and it is alleged that there are very few indeed who can take fish in the stream of the great river, and these mostly strangers. It is said that even the stream of the Tiljugá or Ghágrí, in its most reduced state, is unfit for the fishermen of this District, and that they are only successful in jhils or shallow lakes, and in what is called Kol and Dámas—that is, branches of rivers, in which during the dry season the communication with the stream is cut off at one, or at both ends. In the former case a net or screen stops the passage, and thus the fish are in a great measure caught as they are left dry, or, at least, when the assistance of a boat is not required in surrounding them with nets or screens (Jánghá). I am exceedingly doubtful concerning the reports which I heard on this subject, but an account of the nets used at Monghir will show that the fishermen are not so ignorant as they pretend.

Some of the Banpar Gonrhís at Monghir are said to strike large fish with the spear (Duktí), which is chiefly done in the floods. Some Keuts called Dubárí, or divers, are said to pursue fish under water with a spear, and I was gravely assured both at Surjyagarh and Monghir, that these men could continue under water a Hindí hour (twenty-four minutes); but two men that I tried at Monghir did not complete one minute, although one of them brought up a prawn. In some small rivers which have a supply from the hills, as the waters fall in the cold season, I saw in use weirs somewhat like those employed in the small rivers of the eastern parts of the Rangpur District.

A great portion of the fisheries has been separated from the property of the land by which they are surrounded; and even where the landlord has the right to the fisheries situated within his estate, the tax on the two properties is kept distinct. The greatest fishery, that at Rájmahal, mentioned in the account of Purniah as belonging to a lady, now belongs to Government. The owner having fallen into arrears, the estate was put up to sale, and no one offering, the Collector took it as usual. It has been since farmed to a Musalmán, who, it is said, pays only Rs. 1001 a-year, and who, it is pretended, loses by his bargain; but how this should be the case, seems difficult to be understood. Some few privileged fishermen have a right to fish in certain places for a certain small sum (Rs. 3 or 4) annually; but, if they go to any other place, as is usually the case,

they give a share, and by far the greater part of the fish is caught by those who give the renter or his agents half of all that they take, and the quantity taken in this fishery must be exceedingly great. Another great fishery in the same vicinity, but farther down, is called Dihi-Mirzápur, and includes what is called the Gangápanth, or the fishery on the Ganges with all its creeks and branches. On the small Bhágirathí it extends from Jangípur to Mohanganj, about nine kos; and, on the great river, it extends from Rádhánagar to Kándrá Gobindpur, about fourteen kos. Five hundred families have leases in perpetuity to use this fishery, but most of them reside in Purniah, Dinájpur, and Nátor, and they seem in some measure to be *adscripti aquis*, as it is alleged that, were they to remove even to Dacca, they would still continue liable for the rent. For each family, this varies from a-half to three rupees a-year, not according to its present strength, but according to its state, when the lease was granted. These people have the exclusive privilege of using the fishery of the Gangápanth, wherever the stream runs, but this is chiefly used in the rainy season, and in the dry, the fish are mostly caught in the branches and creeks (Kol or Dámas), that are stagnant, and the privileged fishermen, if they fish there, must give one half of all they take to the renter of the fishery, and he may there employ as many other people as he pleases. The 500 privileged families have 400 boats, and cannot well contain less than 1000 able-bodied men. The rent, according to some, is Rs. 900; according to others, Rs. 1100, and for the expense of collection (Saranjamí) the renter is allowed a deduction of Rs. 125. Similar customs exist on most of the other fisheries, and, as in Purniah, the nominal profit arising to the owners from them is a mere trifle; but, as these fisheries are here also in general farmed, there is no knowing their real value, even if we had access to see the books of the estate, for the renter either pays a premium (Salámí) for his lease, or receives it at a trifle as a reward for his services.

The number of fishermen stated to belong to this District was 3800 or 3900, but many of these are employed part of their time in gathering tamarisks for fuel, in harvest, and in working the boats which belong to the District; but all the people employed in these are not natives; and a great many people, even of those who have a right to fish for a fixed sum, are employed in the fisheries of this District, but reside in Purniah, Dinájpur, Nátor, and Murshidábád. The number actually employed may therefore be seven thousand; and, allowing

that each fishes eight months in the year, and catches five rupees worth of fish monthly, the total value will be 280,000 rupees, of which the owners of the fisheries may be able to secure a third part. No fish, so far as I heard, is sent to Calcutta. The sales are managed in Purniah.

The fishermen seem to live much as in that District. It is said, that during the fishing season, they can clear from two to six rupees a month, that is on an average four rupees, and the people, whom I employed merely to buy such fish as I wanted, complained of four rupees a month as being hard wages.

POPULATION AND PROPORTION OF FISHING CLASSES, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1872.

Name of District.	Total population.	Total adult males.	Percentage of adult males to the whole population.	Total fishing population.	Number of fishermen.	Number of fishmongers		
						Males.	Females	Total
Bhágalpur	1,826,290	565,131	30·9	118,606	3051	757	82	839

ESTIMATE AS TO HOW FAMILIES IN THE BHAGALPUR DISTRICT ARE FED.

FAMILIES	Kotwáli.	Ratnaganj.	Kodwár.	Lokmanpur.	Gogrí.	Kángwarganj.	Monghir.	Sújyágárh.	Mallépur.	Tárápur.	Bánká.	Faizullágaṅj.	Paintí.	Rájmáhal.	Phúlkipur.	Farakhábád.	Prátápganj.	Aurangábád.	Kálíkápur.	Lákárdiwání.
Who have as much fish as they please,	200	2/64	—	2/64	24/64	—	8/64	—	—	—	2/64	—	few	40/64	16/64	few	32/64	32/64	2/64	—
Who have fish daily in the cheap season, but only occasionally in the dear season, . .	60/64	40/64	48/64	52/64	28/64	48/64	54/64	16/64	16/64	32/64	32/64	36/64	56/64	24/64	40/64	48/64	24/64	24/64	32/64	48/64
Who eat what they can catch, . .	300 2/64	16/64 6/64	16/64 few	6/64 4/64	few 4/64	12/64 4/64	few 2/64	40/64 8/64	48/64 12/64	24/64 8/64	22/64 8/64	24/64 few	8/64 few	few few	8/64 few	16/64 100	few 8/64	4/64 4/64	30/64 few	16/64 few

The following is a list of the species which I procured; and for each kind remarked upon in other Districts, I have made references by the initial and number to the lists given in the accounts of the Districts formerly surveyed. The names of the fishes found in this District, wherever not otherwise mentioned, are those used at Monghir.

I begin with a list of those I found in or near the Atrái at Pátnítalá.

1. *Sankchi*.[1] I was a good deal surprised to find, so high up a fresh water river as Monghir, a species of Raia, but I am told that this fish is not uncommon so high up even as Cawnpur. This species approaches nearer the Lymme described by Lacepéde than to any other mentioned by that author; but may readily be distinguished by having a fin on the forepart of the under side of the tail. It does not grow to a large size; at Monghir it is uncommon, but is thought very good. In Bengal it is called Sănkăch; and its name in the Sanskrit language is said to be Sankú, but these names are probably generic.

2. *Phokchá*[2] of Monghir differs from the species of *Tetrodon* called by that name at Náthpur. It is, however, very probable that both may be called by the same name, as they have strong affinities. At Calcutta this is called the Gáng Pataká, from its frequenting rivers, while the other is most commonly found in marshes, tanks, or ditches. The fish which I am now describing grows to about six inches in length, and when irritated does not swell near so much in proportion as the other kind.

3. *Bámach*[3] is an ugly animal even for an eel, and may perhaps be the Murene tachetée of Lacepéde. Europeans who like eels think this very good, but it is not common. When full grown, it is said to be 2½ cubits long, and 1 cubit in circumference, but I strongly suspect that the latter dimension is exaggerated. The one which I procured, 38 inches long, was only 6½ inches round. It is a very distinct species from the Vamos of the lower parts of Bengal, although the names are undoubtedly the same. Eels are said in the Sanskrit language to be called Săshyă and Sailushbhŭk, but the name is probably generic.

4. The *Vám*[4] (P. No. 7) is the species of Macrognathe called anguilloné (armé?) by Lacepéde. In the Sanskrit language this fish is said to be called Vămĭ, Sŭkshmămŭkhă and Băhyăprĭshthăikăkăntăkă.

5. The *Pát Gainchi*[5] (P. No. 8) is another species of the same genus.

6. The *Bŭllá*[6] of Monghir at Náthpur (P. No. 9) is called *Gŭllá*.

[1] *Raia sancur*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 2, MS. drawing, No. 65.

[2] *Tetrodon fluviatilis* (variety) Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 6, pl. 30, f. 1.

[3] *Muræna maculata*, Dacep, Fishes of the Ganges, p. 23.

[4] *Macrognathus armatus*, Lacep. Fish. Ganges, p. 28, pl. 37, f. 6.

[5] *Macrognathus aculeatus*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 29.

[6] *Gobius giuris*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 51, pl. 33, f. 15.

The names are undoubtedly the same, but whether my copyists have fallen into an error, or whether the fishermen have pronounced indistinctly, they being a people grossly ignorant, it is impossible to say.

7. The *Khisrá* is the species of Trichopode called Sádá Khalishá at Goálpárá (R. No. 10), and Kotrá at Náthpur (P. No. 10).

8. *Gărai* is the Ophiocephalus punctatus of Block[1] (P. No. 16). In the Sanskrit language this fish is said to be called Gărăkă, Găraghní and Săkŭlarbhăkă.

9. The *Saurí*[2] is the Ophiocephale Wrahle of Lacepéde (R. No. 15). In the Sanskrit language this fish is called Sakŭlă.

10. The *Găjălí*,[3] another species of the same genus, at Náthpur, was called Bhongrá (P. No. 17), and in the Sanskrit is said to be called Sála.

11. The *Dhálo*[4] is a Holocentre (P. No. 21), called Bhedá in many parts of Bengal.

12. The *Păthrí*[5] is also called *Bholá*, and is a species of Lutian, which by the Europeans at Calcutta is often called a whiting, being a fish nearly of the same size and somewhat of the same taste with our European fish of that name, although it is inferior in quality, and, in the eye of the naturalist, has little or no affinity. I am inclined to think that it is the Lutian Chinois of Lacepéde. It is common in the mouths of the Ganges. At Lokipur, on the eastern of these, it is called the Bholá, and at Calcutta, on the western mouth, it is called Kát bholá. It ascends the Ganges as high at least as Monghir, and is very common in the Ghágrí.

13. *Bholá*,[6] from what I have above said, must be perceived to be a generic term, and the species which at Monghir is considered as the prototype at Calcutta, is called Pámá Bholá, and by the English there is also called a whiting, but in the mouths of the Ganges this species often grows to the size of a cod. In this upper part of the river it is usually of the size of a whiting, and in every respect has a very strong affinity to the other Bholá, being also a species of Lutian.

14. At Monghir the prototype of the next Gangetic Genus,

[1] *Ophiocephalus lata*, Ham Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 63, pl. 34, f. 18.
[2] *Ophiocephalus wrahle*, Fish. Ganges, p. 60, pl. 31, f. 17.
[3] *Ophiocephalus marulius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 65, pl. 22, f. 19.
[4] *Labrus badis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 96, pl. 30, f. 32.
[5] *Bola coitor*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 75, pl. 27, f. 24.
[6] *Bola pama*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 79, pl. 32, f. 26.

Chándá,[1] is considered to be the small species of Centropome, the 25th of the Purniah and Rangpur lists.

15. The *Chhotá Chándá*[2] is another species (D. No. 12, P. No. 26) of the same Gangetic genus.

16. The *Vághi*[3] is a small Cobitis (P. No. 27).

17. The *Năktá*[4] is another (P. No. 32), which at Náthpur is called Khăriká.

18. The *Rámtengrá*[5] is another (R. No. 33) called Bilturi at Goálpárá.

19. In the perennial sources amid the rocks of the Monghir Hills, is found another small Cobitis, which I have seen nowhere else, and for which the natives have invented no name.

20. The *Măngrí*[6] is the Macropteronotus batrachus Lacepéde (P. No. 37). In the Sanskrit language it is said to be called Mădgŭră.

21. *Singhi*,[7] is the Silurus fossilis of Lacepéde (P. No. 38), and from the number of names it is said to have acquired in the sacred tongue, must have strongly attracted the notice of the Bráhmans. These names are Sringí, Mădgŭrăsí, Kŭkŭ, Gomătsyálí, Trĭkăntăká and Bĭshăkăntăká.

22. *Bŏyárí*,[8] another silurus (P. No. 39). This ugly fish has also acquired many Sanskrit names:—Săhăsrădănshtră, Páthină Rŭpyăbărnă, Udărádírghă and Măhásĭră.

23. *Túmbŭlĭyá páptá*[9] or "páptá like a betel leaf." Another silurus, the Pobho of Goálpárá (R. No. 37). Although an excellent fish, it has only in the sacred tongue acquired one name, Măhásăphăr, and this is probably generic.

24. The *Páptá*[10] of this place is another excellent silurus, the Kánipábdá of Goálpárá (R. No. 38).

[1] *Chanda bogoda*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 111, MS. drawings, No. 3, as *Centropomus bogoda*.

[2] *Chanda ranga*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 113.

[3] *Cobitis dario*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 354, pl. 29, f. 95.

[4] *Cobitis corica*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 359, MS. drawings, No. 52, as *Cobitis khorica*.

[5] *Cobitis bilturio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 358, MS. drawings, No. 49, as *C. bilturi*.

[6] *Macropteronotus magur*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 146, pl. 26, f. 45.

[7] *Silurus singio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 147, pl. 37, f. 46.

[8] *Silurus boalis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 154, pl. 29, f. 49.

[9] *Silurus pabo*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 153, pl. 22, f. 48.

[10] *Silurus canio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 151.

25. The *Bătausí*[1] is the Malapture which at Náthpur is called Angchácheyá (P. No. 45).

26. The *Silon*,[2] is the species of Pimelode, almost everywhere known by the same name (R. No. 58, D. No. 55); but in the higher dialect of Bengal, it is called Sĭlăndhă, and in the Sanskrit it is Silendhra and Sĭlíndhă.

27. The *Băchoyá*[3] is another Pimelode, called Váchá in Bengal (R. No. 59), and Kátlá at Náthpur (P. No. 47).

28. The *Pátási*[4] is another Pimelode, at Goálpárá called Baradaha (R. No. 54).

29. The *Rĭthá*[5] is another Pimelode, (R. No. 56).

30. The *Gágrá Tengrá*[6] is another, the Ariyá of Náthpur (P. No. 52). The name Gágrá Tengrá, in the lower parts of the Ganges, is given to a very different species of the same genus.

31. The *Ghorchelhá*,[7] is another very common Pimelode, the Vágháir of Náthpur (P. No. 53). This name is probably wrong, as it is likewise given to a kind of Cyprinus, which is so called in other places also, and is therefore in all probability the true Ghorchelhá.

32. The *Belaundá*[8] is another Pimelode, the Menădá of Náthpur (P. No. 54).

33. The *Păhwá Tengrá*,[9] is another Pimelode, the Páthari Tengrá of Goálpárá (R. No. 49).

34. The *Băjhĭ*[10] is another Pimelode, which at Náthpur is called Hárá Tengărá (P. No. 56).

35. The *Găngti*[11] is a small Pimelode, the Măhŭjăr of Náthpur (P. No. 59), and Tengrá of Goálpárá (R. No. 53).

[1] *Malapterurus coila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 158, and MS. drawings, No. 7, as *Malopterure kayali.*

[2] *Pimelodus silondia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 160, pl. 7, f. 50.

[3] *Pimelodus vacha*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 196, pl. 19, f. 64.

[4] *Pimelodus urua*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 177, MS. drawings, No. 15, *Purna.*

[5] *Pimelodus rita*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 165, pl. 24, f. 53.

[6] *Pimelodus arius*, Ham. Buch. Fish Ganges, p. 170.

[7] *Pimelodus bagarius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 186, pl. 7, f. 62.

[8] *Pimelodus menoda*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 203, pl. 1, f. 72, MS. drawings, No. 18, as *P. telgagra* and *menoda.*

[9] *Pimelodus cavasius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 203, pl. 11, f. 67.

[10] *Pimelodus carcio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 181, pl. 3, f. 61, erroneously termed *P. tengara.*

[11] *Pimelodus tengana*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 176, pl. 39, f. 58.

36. The *Bătná*[1] is another Pimelode, the Pădná of Náthpur (P. No. 62), and Kengya of Goálpárá (R. No. 46).

37. The *Tinkántoyá*,[2] or three prickles, is still another Pimelode, or at least is nearer that genus than any other. It is the Hárá of Náthpur (P. No. 66).

38. The *Pemá*[3] is the ugly creature, which in the Rangpur District is called Chaká (R. No. 65).

39. The *Pátli*[4] is the small fish (P. 70, R. 68), which I have referred to the genus Stolephore.

40. The *Kauyăl*[5] is a species of Esox, the Dhongá of Náthpur (P. No. 69), and Ghore of Goálpárá (R. No. 66).

41. The *Andewárí*[6] is a species of Mugil, at Náthpur named Hŭndărá (P. No. 73), and at Goálpárá (R. N. 70), called Muji.

42. The *Kánchăti*[7] is a species of Myste, the Gohătí of Náthpur (P. No. 75), and Phole of Goálpárá (R. No. 73).

43. The *Golhí*[8] is the Myste, which at Náthpur is called Bhuní (P. No. 76), and at Goálpárá (R. No. 74) is named Bara Chital. At Monghir when it grows very large it is called Moe.

44. The *Phăsĭyá*[9] is a species of Clupea, the Phánsá of the Mahánandá (P. No. 77), and Phoingyá of Goálpárá (R. No. 71).

45. The *Hĭlsá*[10] of the Hindi dialect, or Ilish of the Bengalis, (R. No. 79, and R. No 76), ascends only in small quantities so far as Monghir, and there is very poor. In the S.E. corner of the District it is plentiful and tolerably good. In the Sanskrit language it is said to be called Illisha and Mătsyărájă.

46. The *Chăprá*,[11] except in size and the difference of a few rays in the fins, is so like the above that I should be almost inclined to

[1] *Pimelodus rama*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 176, pl. 3, f. 55.

[2] *Pimelodus hara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 198, MS. drawings, No. 12.

[3] *Platystacus chaca*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 140, pl. 28, f. 43.

[4] *Cyprinus sucatio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 347, MS. drawings, No. 45, as *Stolephorus sukati*.

[5] *Esox cancila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 213, pl. 27, f. 70.

[6] *Mugil corsula*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 221, pl. 9, f. 97.

[7] *Mystus kapirat*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 235.

[8] *Mystus chitala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 236, figure reproduced in the illustrations of Indian Zoology.

[9] *Clupea telara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 241, pl. 2, f. 72.

[10] *Clupanodon ilisha*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 243, probably not pl. 19, f. 73.

[11] *Clupanodon chapra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 248, MS. drawings No. 89.

take it for the young Hĭlsá. It is a common fish, 6 or 8 inches long. I do not think that I have seen exactly the same fish anywhere else, although it comes very near the Manmin of Goálpárá (D. No. 35).

47. The *Sŭhĭyá*[1] is another Clupanodon not very distinct from the last mentioned, but smaller. It is the Khayrá of Goálpárá (R. No. 78).

48. The *Káhi*[2] is another kindred fish, the Mati of Goálpárá (R. No. 79).

49. The small fish somewhat resembling the Cyprini which was called Gŭttá at Náthpur (P. No. 88), and Ghilá Chándá at Goálpárá (R. No. 122), at Monghir was brought under two names, the *Pĭthári*[3] and *Gordá*, its real name is therefore uncertain.

50. *Chápti*,[4] it must be observed, near Calcutta, is a name given to one of the genus Lutian, which by the English is called a whiting, but at Monghir it is the name of a small fish approaching to a Cyprinus, which at Goálpárá is called Layukuli (R. No. 84).

51. The *Málĭ*[5] at Goálpárá was called Phulchelá (R. No. 82).

52. The *Chămăk Chĕlhă* is the Nariyali Chelá of Goálpárá (R. No. 81).

53. The *Ghorchelhá*[6] is another kindred ill-defined Cyprinus called Ghoráchelá at Goálpárá (R. No. 80), which seems to be the same name, signifying horse chelá on account of its size, which is larger than that of the other Chelá.

54. The *Khŭski*[7] is a small Cyprinus, the Jáyá of Náthpur (P. No. 91).

55. The *Chĭpŭyá*[8] is another very similar fish. The Bukrángí of Goálpárá (R. No. 86); the name Chĭpŭyá is, however, uncertain, for the same fish was brought also as the Piroĭyá.

[1] *Clupanodon cortius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 249.

[2] *Clupanodon motius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 251, MS. drawings, No. 88, as *C. moti.*

[3] *Cyprinus cotio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 339, pl. 39, f. 93.

[4] *Cyprinus atpar*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 259, and MS. drawings, No. 142, as *Cyprinus layukuli.*

[5] *Cyprinus phulo*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 262, and MS. drawings, No. 130, as *C. phul chela.*

[6] *Cyprinus gora*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 263, and MS. drawings, No. 146, as *C. gora.*

[7] *Cyprinus jaya*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 333, and MS. drawings, No. 135, as *C. jaya.*

[8] MS. drawings, No. 104, as *Cyprinus bukranga.*

56. The *Pátharchátá*[1] of the Chándan river in the interior of the District, is the Chedrá of the Tistá (R. No. 90).

57. The *Mǎyárí*[2] of the same river is nearly allied to the above, and is what in the Rangpur list (No. 89) is called Khaksá.

58. Under the name *Vághrá*,[3] the fishermen of Monghir brought two small fishes strongly resembling the last-mentioned Cyprinus. One I have seen nowhere èlse, nor do its qualities merit peculiar notice.

59. The other *Vághrá*[4] in the Rangpur list (No. 88) is called Barilá.

60. The *Bánghí Rewá*[5] is a Cyprinus approaching to a Mugil, and is the Bhángan of the Rangpur list (No. 95).

61. The *Arǎngá*[6] is a similar fish—the Elangá of the Rangpur list (No. 93). The two names are evidently the same. The name in the Sanskrit is said to be Erǎngǎ.

62. The *Bhángnáthí*[7] is a similar fish, the Vogá of Goálpárá (R. No. 98).

63. The *Chhǎhí*[8] of the arid rivers of the south is another similar fish, which at Náthpur is called Pángǔsíyá (P. No. 102).

64. The first of these fishes allied to both the Cyprini and Mugils is here called Mírkí[9] and Nǎyen; it is the Mírká of Náthpur (P. No. 104).

65. The *Kálbáns*[10] is a proper Cyprinus, which has been mentioned in every District hitherto surveyed. It is the Bǎsráhá (No. 107.) of Purniah, and the Kálbasu of Bengal (R. No. 108). When caught in water that is pure and has a hard bottom, it assumes a different colour from what it has in dirty pools, many of the

[1] *Cyprinus chedra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 273, and MS. drawings, No. 111, as *C. chedra.*

[2] *Cyprinus cocsa*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 272, pl. 3, f. 77.

[3] *Cyprinus vagra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 269.

[4] *Cyprinus barila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 267, MS. drawings, No. 134.

[5] *Cyprinus reba*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 280, and MS. drawings, No. 117, as *C. bangana.*

[6] *Cyprinus elanga*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 281, MS. drawings, No. 103.

[7] *Cyprinus boga*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 286, pl. 28, f. 80.

[8] *Cyprinus pangusia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 285, MS. drawings, No. 116, as *C. pangusiya.*

[9] *Cyprinus mrigala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 279, pl. 6, f. 79.

[10] *Cyprinus calbasu*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 297, pl. 2, f. 83.

lateral scales being then of a coppery hue. In this case it is called Kŭndhná.

66. The *Rohŭ*,[1] that most elegant of carps, called Rohit in Bengal (R. No. 100), is here, perhaps, the most common fish; but being generally caught in dirty stagnant pools, it is seldom very good. Most excellent Rohŭs are, however, sometimes procured from the river. No fish seems so much to have attracted the attention of the Bráhmans, and in the Sanskrit language it is said to be called Rohĭtă, Răkotdără, Răktămŭkhă, Răktákshă, Răktápáksătĭ, Krĭshnăpăkshă, Krĭshnăprĭshthă, and Jhăshăsreshta.

67. The *Kŭrsá* [2] of Monghir is the fish mentioned at Náthpur (P. No. 108) by the same name.

68. The *Kátlá*[3] of the Hindi dialect is the Kátal of Bengal (R. No. 109). What is most commonly procured and most abundant, is very indifferent, owing to the same cause which affects the Rŏhŭ.

69. The *Dădhai*[4] is the fish called Dárhí at Náthpur (P. No. 114), and Saran punthi in Bengal (R. No. 111).

70. The *Săphări*[5] of the Sănskrĭt (P. 116) has, it is said, in that language, two other names, Proshthí and Tĭktămătsyă. In this District also it is considered as the prototype of an Indian genus of fish, included amongst the Cyprini of Zoologists. The vulgar name is everywhere radically the same, but on the smaller rivers of the south it is pronounced Ponthí, and at Monghir it is called Ponthĭyá.

71. The *Tĭktă Săphări*[6] of the sacred language, the Tit punthi of Rangpur (No. 115), and Chángyi of Purniah (No. 118), is at Monghir called the Sámăr Ponthí.

72. The *Dhemní*[7] of Monghir is the Ghugini of Goálpárá (R. No. 120).

[1] *Cyprinus rohita*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 301, pl. 36, f. 85.

[2] *Cyprinus cursa*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 290, and MS. drawings No. 124, as *C. cursa*.

[3] *Cyprinus catla*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 287, pl. 13, f. 81.

[4] *Cyprinus sarana*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 307, MS. drawing missing at Calcutta.

[5] *Cyprinus sophore*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 310, pl. 19, f. 86.

[6] *Cyprinus ticto*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 314, pl. 8. f. 87.

[7] *Cyprinus guganio*, Ham. Buch. Fishes of Ganges, p. 338, and MS. Drawings No. 101, as *C. gugani*.

73. The *Márăwá*[1] is the Márá of Purniah (No. 125), probably improperly written, and the Mauyá of Rangpur (No. 121.)

74. The *Săhări*[2] is a small Cyprinus somewhat like a minnow, which is found in the small streams among rocks, south from Monghir, and at Náthpur is named the Kosĭyá Dengrá (P. No. 127).

75. The *Dăngŭlá*[3] is another small Cyprinus, found in the same places, and having its sides curiously reticulated with blue lines. I have seen it nowhere else.

76. The *Godĭyári*[4] is another small Cyprinus found in the same places, which, together with the Desări (P. No. 133), the Lati (R. No. 125), the Dyángrá (P. No. 132), the Páŭgsi (P. No. 131), and some others, has some affinity to the genus Cobitis, although they have very distinct scales, and it is by the want of these chiefly, in my opinion, that the genus Cobitis can be distinguished from that called Cyprinus.

Oblong crustaceous fishes are in very great abundance through the whole course of the Ganges, and at Monghir those about the size of a prawn are remarkably well tasted.

The small crabs mentioned in the accounts of the Districts formerly surveyed are common in the inundated lands.

[1] *Cyprinus mola*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 334, pl. 38, f. 92.

[2] *Cyprinus danrica*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 325, pl. 16, f. 88.

[3] *Cyprinus dangila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 321, and MS. drawings No. 140, as *C. dangila.*

[4] *Cyprinus lamta*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 343, and MS. drawings No. 105, as *Cyprinus godiyari.*

FISH AND FISHERIES OF BEHAR AND PATNA.

EXCEPT on the banks of the Ganges, fish, during the greater part of the year, are scarce, and mostly of a very poor quality. In the Son, indeed, the fish is better than in the Ganges, nor have I ever seen fresh water fish of a quality superior to several kinds of the carp, which are caught in that river; but, whether from the fish being there scarce, or from want of sufficient skill in the fishermen, the supply from the Son is trifling. In the rainy season, indeed, this river swells so enormously and rushes with such violence that few fish, I believe, could by any means be caught; and in the dry season the water is in general so shallow and clear that the simple and imperfect methods used by the native fishermen are quite inadequate. The other rivers of the interior are mere torrents, and although a few fish ascend in the rainy season and are caught when the water subsides, the supply that they give is trifling. In some places, however, the fishermen, after the rivers have greatly subsided, form dams, which collect deep pools of water, into which all the remaining fish assemble, and are kept as a supply for spring. The reservoirs made for watering the fields, during four or five months in the year, give a considerable quantity of fish, but all the kinds are small, seldom exceeding three or four inches in length. In August every rice field swarms with such, and many of them, no doubt, make their way up the rivers, and from thence through the canals used in irrigation, and through the rills that fall from the fields; but these means seem to me inadequate to account for the number of fish that appear, and I have no doubt that the greater part is bred from eggs that remain dry in the soil until hatched by the heat and moisture of the rainy season. As the fields dry, a great many of these fish become a prey to the lower class of farmers, who catch for their own use; but vast multitudes flock into the reservoirs, ditches being in general cut to give them a passage as

the waters retire. The reservoirs are let by the owners to professional fishermen, who, as the water dries up, catch the fish with very little trouble, and the supply continues pretty copious until February. The only supply after that, until September, is procured from a few tanks, reservoirs, and pools in rivers, mostly artificial, as just now mentioned, that retain water throughout the year; but as such places are few in number, the supply is very scanty, and does not employ 1-8th of the fishermen. In the Ganges the supply of fish is copious from the middle of October, until the rainy season has swollen the river about the end of June.

The fisheries in the pools and reaches of the rivers of the interior, in the reservoirs, and in ponds, are annexed to the lands by which they are surrounded, and are let for very trifling sums. The whole fisheries in the division of Sáhibganj, I was told, let for about 7000 rupees a year to about 800 fishermen, but this is a very large proportion of the whole of the fisheries of the Behar District, which I am told may let at about 16,000 rupees a year. Some landlords, however, agree with people, who undertake to keep the reservoirs in repair for the fish. In the District of Patná city the fisheries may be let at between three and four thousand rupees a year. The main stream of the Ganges is free to all; but fishermen, for the land which their huts occupy, always pay higher than any other class. Any fisherman may, therefore, use the great river, but if he erects on the bank a shed, however wretched, he must pay rent, in the rate of which his gains as a fisherman are always considered. In creeks or channels of the river that, in the dry season, have no current (Kol, Dáb, Dámas) the fish are the property of the owner of the bank, but the number and extent of such in these Districts are very trifling, and disputes about the property of the largest, in the immediate vicinity of Patná, have put a total stop to its being used, it not being the duty of any person to interfere. The supply in Patná, however, from the middle of October to the middle of June, is copious, there being many fisheries on the north side of the Ganges.

Very few of the fishermen live the whole year by this profession. During the rainy season, those near the Ganges act chiefly as boatmen, and fish about eight months. In the interior, during spring, some of them go to the forests to make catechu, and the remainder reap wheat and barley. In the early part of the rainy season, they

transplant and weed. They fish only, therefore, four or five months, and their operations are much interrupted by the rice harvest, in which, during the winter, by far the greater number are employed. During the time that they are employed in fishing, it is supposed that, besides paying the rent of the fishery, which is high, each man, assisted by a woman to sell, can clear from three to five rupees a month. Near the Ganges, it is supposed that there are 530 houses of fishermen, in which there will be about 1200 able-bodied men. These have not above 200 boats employed in fishing, exclusive of what are used for ferries. In the interior, there are about 1100 houses, with more than double the number of able-bodied men. These have no boats, except such as are employed as ferries, and a very few in the Son. It must be observed that the number of people of fishing castes, is much greater than what I have here stated. I only here include such as are actually fishermen.

POPULATION AND PROPORTION OF FISHING CLASSES, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1872.

Name of District.	Total Population.	Total male adults.	Percentage of adult males to the total population.	Total fishing population.	Fishermen.	Fishmongers.			Netmakers.
						Male	Female	Total	
Patná	1,559,638	491,394	31 5	23,752	452	200	233	433	10
Gayá (former Behar?)	1,949,750	609,553	31 3	12,694	1070	—	22	22	—

With respect to the kinds, I have little to offer, as no reasonable remuneration would induce the fishermen to bring me a complete set of the various sorts. In the most favourable season of the year, I hired two men for two months to attend the fishermen, and to purchase every kind that was caught, and the result of their labour is given below:—

VARIETIES OF FISH—

1. The *Rájá*, called *Sankchí*[1] at Monghir (Bhágalpur, No. 1) is known here by the same name, and sometimes its body is three feet in diameter. A considerable quantity of oil separates from it in boiling, and is used as a medicine. Great numbers are caught when the river begins to fall.

[1] *Raia sancur*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 2, MS. drawings No. 65.

2. The *Phŭlĭyá Phokchá*[1] of Patná is the species of Tetrodon, which in Purniah (No. 1) is called simply Phokchá.

3. The *Bărá Phokchá*[2] of Patná, is the *Phokchá* of Monghir (B. No. 2.)

4. The Eel, which, in the Purniah list (No. 5) is called Sŭsŭká-kánchăl, at Patná, *Dŭdhĭyá.*[3]

5. The *Vám*[4] of Patná is called by the same name at Monghir (B. No. 4).

6. The *Páthĭ*[5] of Patná is the Macrognathe aquillonée of Lacepéde, and the same with the Pát of Monghir (B. No. 5). The names are evidently the same; I suppose the orthography here is the most correct.

7. The *Bhŭngrí*[6] is another species of the same genus, which is the same with the Gochi of Rangpur (No. 5.)

8. The Gobius called here *Gŭllá*[7] is the Bŭllá of Monghir (B. No. 6), which shows that the orthography given there was erroneous, as both at Patná and Náthpur the word commences with G.

9. The large (*Bărá*) *Kheshrá*[8] of Patná is the species of Trichopode called Khalishá in Rangpur (No. 7), and is called large, not on account of its size, but because it is considered as the prototype of a genus.

10. The *Lálkotrá*[9] is another Trichopode, which is called Lálkhalishá in Rangpur (No. 12). The name Lálkotrá in Purniah (No. 12) is given to a very distinct species[10] (R. 8), although both in their colour have a mixture of red, from whence the name is derived.

11. The *Sauzí*[11] of Patná is called by the same name at Monghir (No. 9), and is the Ophiocephale Wrahle of Lacepéde.

[1] *Tetrodon fluviatilis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 6, pl. 30, f. 1.

[2] ? *Tetrodon fluviatilis* (variety), Ham. Buch.

[3] *Ophisurus hijala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 20. pl. 5, f. 5.

[4] *Macrognathus armatus*, Lacep. Fish. Ganges, p. 28, pl. 37, f. 6.

[5] *Macrognathus aculeatus*, Fish. Ganges, p. 29.

[6] *Macrognathus pancalus*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 30, pl. 17, f. 7.

[7] *Gobius giuris*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 51, pl. 33, f. 15.

[8] *Trichopodus colisa*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 117, pl. 15, f. 40.

[9] *Trichopodus lalius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 120, MS. drawings No. 37, as *T. ruber.*

[10] *Trichopodus bejeus*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 118.

[11] *Ophiocephalus wrahle*, Fish. Ganges, p. 60, pl. 31, f. 17

12. The *Chengá*[1] of Patná is another species of the same genus, and is everywhere known by the same name (P. No. 15).

13. The *Gărai*[2] of Patná is another species of the same genus, and is known by the same name at Monghir (B. No. 8).

14. The *Dhálo*[3] of Patná is known by the same name at Monghir (B. No. 11), and is a Holocentre.

15. The *Kăbai*[4] of Patná is the Lutjan grimpeur of Lacepéde, often already mentioned (P. No. 20, D. 10, R. 20).

16. The *Bholá*[5] of Monghir (B. No. 13) is found also at Patná, where it is called by the same name.

17. The *Chándá*[6] of Patná differs from that of Monghir, and is the small fish called Bakul in Rangpur (No. 23).

18. The *Sisrá*[7] of Patná is the small Centropome called Bagurá at Rangpur (No. 25).

19. The small species of Cobitis called *Angchátá*[8] at Patná is the same with the Rámtengrá of Monghir (B. No. 18). The latter name was probably a mistake, as the fish has no sort of affinity to the others called Tengrá.

20. The *Vághi*[9] is a Cobitis which derives its name from being striped like a tiger, and is called by the same name in Purniah (No. 27), and Monghir (B. No. 16).

21. The *Látá*[10] of Patná is the same Cobitis with that which at Rangpur is called Bute (No. 30).

22. The *Măngrí*[11] of Monghir (B. No. 20) is known at Patná by the same name.

23. The same is the case with the *Sĭnghi*[12] of Monghir (B. No. 21).

24. And with the *Boyárí*[13] (B. No. 22).

[1] *Ophiocephalus gachua*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 68, pl. 21, f. 21.

[2] *Ophiocephalus lata*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 63, pl. 34, f. 18.

[3] *Labrus badis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 96, pl. 30, f. 32.

[4] *Coius cobojius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 98, pl. 13, f. 33.

[5] *Bola pama*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 79, pl. 32, f. 26.

[6] *Chanda baculis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 112, MS. drawings No. 2, as *Centropomus* (?) *bahrul.*

[7] *Chanda bogoda*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 111, MS. drawings No. 3, as *Centropomus bogoda.*

[8] *Cobitis bilturio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 358, MS. drawings No. 49.

[9] *Cobitis dario*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 354, pl. 29, f. 95.

[10] *Cobitis guntea*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 353, and MS. drawings No. 58.

[11] *Macropteronotus magur*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 146, pl. 26, f. 45.

[12] *Silurus singio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 147, pl. 37, f. 46.

[13] *Silurus boalis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 154, pl. 29, f. 49.

25. And with the *Páptá*[1] (B. No. 24).

26. And with the *Támbŭlíyá Páptá*[2] (B. No. 23). The two last are plentiful at Patná, and are most excellent fishes.

27. The Pimelodes called Băchoyá at Monghir (B. No. 27), at Patná is called *Sŭgwábăchoyá.*[3]

28. The Pimelode which at Patná is called *Pátási*,[4] differs very much from the fish so-called at Monghir, and is the Doyá of Rangpur (No. 55).

29. The *Rithá*[5] of Monghir (No. 29) and Patná are the same.

30. The *Ar*[6] of Patná is the Ari of Rangpur, No. 60.

31. The *Sŭsná Păiwá*[7] of Patná is the Páthari Tengrá of Rangpur, No. 49.

32. The *Chhotá Tengrá*[8] of Patná is the Tengrá of Rangpur, No. 43.

33. The *Belaundi*[9] of Patná is the Menădá of Purniah, No. 54.

34. The *Kauyăl*[10] of Patná, mentioned by the same name in the account of Bhágalpur (No. 40) is a species of Esox.

35. To the same genus belongs the *Náktá Kauyăl*[11] of Pątná, a small fish that hitherto I have had no occasion to mention, nor is it described in Lacepéde. It does not grow to so large a size as the Kauyăl.

36. The *Angrŭyárí*[12] is the species of Muge called Ghobol in Dinájpur (No. 31), and is found in the Ganges, but is not common so high up as Patná.

37. The *Thărri*[13] of Patná is a smaller species of Muge, which at Goálpárá is named Khaskhasiyá, R. No. 69.

[1] *Silurus canio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 151.

[2] *Silurus pabo*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 153, pl. 22, f. 48.

[3] *Pimelodus vacha*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 196, pl. 16, f. 64.

[4] *Pimelodus anguis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 180, pl. 29, f. 59.

[5] *Pimelodus rita*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 165, pl. 24, f. 53.

[6] *Pimelodus arius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 170.

[7] *Pimelodus cavasius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 203, pl. 11, f. 67.

[8] *Pimelodus carcio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 181, pl. 3, f. 61, erroneously termed *P. tengara.*

[9] *Pimelodus menoda*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 203, pl. 1, f. 72, in MS. drawings, No. 18, as *P. telgagra* and *menoda.*

[10] *Esox cantcila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 213, pl. 27, f. 70.

[11] *Esox ectunctio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 212.

[12] *Mugil corsula*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 221, pl. 9, f. 97.

[13] *Mugil cascasia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 217, MS. drawings, No. 68.

38. The Myste, which at Monghir was called Kánchátí (B. No. 42), is at Patná known by the name of *Kánbhŭní*.[1]

39. The *Moe*[2] of Patná is the same with that of Monghir, B. No. 43.

40. The same is the case with the *Phăsĭyá*,[3] B. No. 44.

41. The same also is the case with the *Hĭlsá*[4] (B. No. 45). At Patná this fish is much more plentiful than at Monghir, but this must be owing to greater pains bestowed on the fishery. They are very small and poor, but in the rainy season are the only large fish that can be usually procured.

42. The Clupanodon called Chăprá at Monghir (B. No. 46), is at Patná known by the name of *Khăyrá*,[5] a name given in various parts of Bengal to several other species of the same genus. These species are indeed so nearly allied that the distinguishing them by different names in common discourse would be of little importance.

43. The small fish that in former accounts I have referred with much doubt to the genus Cyprinus, and which at Monghir was called Pithárí and *Gordá*[6] (B. No. 49), at Patná is known by the latter name.

44. The small fish which at Monghir was called Chápti (B. No. 50), at Patná was called *Chĭpŭyá*,[7] which is probably the true orthography, the native writers being very careless in spelling, but at Monghir there is another fish called Chĭpŭyá.

45. The *Málhí*[8] of Patná is the Málí of Monghir (B. No. 51) evidently the same name.

46. The Ghorchelhá of Monghir (B. No. 53), is at Patná called *Hángotá*.[9]

47. The Chĭpŭyá of Monghir (B. No. 55), at Patná is called *Pĭlálohá*,[10] while, as above mentioned (No. 44), the Chĭpŭyá of

[1] *Mystus kapirat*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 235.

[2] *Mystus chitala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 236.

[3] *Clupea telara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 241, pl. 2, f. 72.

[4] *Clupanodon ilisha*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 243, probably not pl. 19, f. 73.

[5] *Clupanodon chapra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 248, MS. drawings, No. 89.

[6] *Cyprinus cotio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 339, pl. 39, f. 93.

[7] *Cyprinus atpar*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 259, MS. drawings, No. 142, as *C. layukuli*.

[8] *Cyprinus phulo*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 262, MS. drawings, No. 130, as *C. phul chela*.

[9] *Cyprinus gora*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 263, MS. drawings, No. 146.

[10] MS. drawings, No. 104, as *Cyprinus bukranga*.

Patná is the Cháptí of Monghir. The two fishes, although both may be called Cyprini, have very little resemblance.

48. The first Vághrá of Monghir (B. No. 58), at Patná is named *Loyá*.[1]

49. The Bánghí rewa of Monghir (B. No. 60), at Patná, is called merely *Rewá*.[2]

50. The *Bhángnathí*[3] of Monghir (B. No. 62), at Patná, is called Bhángná.

51. The *Mĭrkĭ* or *Năyen*[4] of Monghir (B. No. 64), is at Patná called Mĭrgá. In the Son this fish is most excellent.

52. The *Kálbáns*[5] of Monghir (B. No. 65), and Patná is the same fish.

53. The same is the case with the *Rohŭ*[6] (B. No. 66), which, during the whole fair weather season is by far the most common fish in the markets of Patná. No pains being bestowed on its perfection or preservation, by far the greater part brought to market is young and small, in which state this fish is very poor eating, but very fine ones may be usually procured. Those from the Son are uncommonly good.

54. The *Kátlá*[7] of Monghir (B. No. 68), and of Patná is the same fish. It is not near so common as the Rohu.

55. The Tor of the Rangpur list (No. 103), at Dáúdnagar on the Son was called *Kajrá*,[8] and is one of the best fresh water fishes that I have tasted. It grows to fully as large a size as the Rohŭ.

56. The Kurchhá of the Rangpur list (No. 101), at Patná is called *Kŭrsá*,[9] evidently the same name.

57. The Dădhai of Monghir (B. No. 69), is at Patná called *Dárhí*,[10] as is the case at Náthpur (P. No. 114). I consider Dárhí as the

[1] *Cyprinus vagra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 269.

[2] *Cyprinus reba*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 280, MS. drawings No. 117, as *C. bangana*.

[3] *Cyprinus boga*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 286, pl. 28, f. 80.

[4] *Cyprinus mrigala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 279, pl. 6, f. 79.

[5] *Cyprinus calbasu*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 297, pl. 2, f. 83.

[6] *Cyprinus rohita*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges. p. 301, pl. 36, f. 85.

[7] *Cyprinus catla*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 287, pl. 13, f. 81.

[8] *Cyprinus tor*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 305, MS. drawings No. 121.

[9] *Cyprinus cursa* et *gonius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, pp. 290-297, pl. 4, f. 82.

[10] *Cyprinus sarana*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 307, MS. drawing missing in Calcutta.

real name in the Hindi dialect, and Dădhai as probably a careless orthography of the same word.

58. The *Ponthiyá*[1] of Monghir (B. No. 70) and Patná is the same, and in the interior of Behar is by far the most common fish.

59. The *Márá*[2] of Patná is the same with the fish so called in the Purniah list (No. 125), which confirms my opinion, that the name Máráwá given to it at Monghir (B. No. 73), is an improper orthography of the same name.

60. The Jongjá of the Purniah list (No. 128), is at Patná called Dengrá,[3] a name which in different parts of the country is given to several Cyprini.

61. The third kind of Dyángrá, or the Konghărí of the Purniah list (No. 132), is at Patná called *Gohămá*.[4]

62. The eel called Anhai in the Purniah list (No. 134), at Patná is called *Angdhai*[5] evidently the same name, but which orthography is right, I cannot take upon myself to say.

Oblong crustaceous fishes are abundant in the Ganges, and are of three sizes. One as large as a small lobster, is called Gorrá; a second, like a prawn, called Jhĭngá, is the best, and is the same as that mentioned in my account of Bhágalpur; the third and last, like a large shrimp, is called Echná.

ESTIMATE OF HOW FAMILIES IN THE PATNA DISTRICT AND ZILA BĔHAR ARE FED.

FAMILIES	Patná city.	Fatwah.	Naubatpur.	Bákipur Jaiwar.	Sherpur.	Gayá.	Nawádá.	Shaikhpurá.	Daríápur.	Bárh.	Behar.	Helsá.	Hulásganj.	Jahánábád.	Dáúdnagar.	Arwal.	Vikram.
Have as much fish as they please, . .	1/64	100	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily have fish in the cheap season, but only occasionally in the dear, . .	48/64	16/64	24/64	16/64	32/64	16/64	16/64	24/64	24/64	16/64	8/64	16/64	48/64	16/64	8/64	16/64	16/64
What fish they can catch, . . .	3/64	40/64	36/64	32/64	16/64	40/64	40/64	36/64	32/64	40/64	52/64	44/64	16/64	44/64	46/64	40/64	44/64
Reject fish, . .	12/64	8/64	4/64	16/64	16/64	8/64	8/64	4/64	8/64	8/64	4/64	4/64	500	4/64	10/64	8/64	4/64

[1] *Cyprinus sophore*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 310, pl. 19, f. 86.

[2] *Cyprinus mola*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 334, pl. 38, f. 92.

[3] *Cyprinus jogia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 326, MS. drawings No. 141.

[4] *Cyprinus gohama*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 346, MS. drawings, No. 107, as *C. Dyangra gohama*.

[5] *Unibranchapertura cuchia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 16.

FISH AND FISHERIES OF SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

EXCEPT on the banks of the Ganges, where there is a good supply from the middle of October to the middle of June, fish are everywhere very scarce, and, in general, of a very poor quality. The small channels between the Son and Ganges, near their junction, form the best fishery in the District, which gives a regular supply throughout the year. It belongs to one person, and has been separated from the property of the adjoining land. The fisheries in the main channel of the Ganges are free, but it is alleged that the Zamíndárs always take some fish without payment, whenever they can catch a boat; but this is not often. It would seem that this practice is pretty general on the Ganges; as from Patná to Calcutta, it is seldom that a fisherman's boat will approach any person that he suspects has authority. This I have heard attributed to their having been plundered and beaten by Europeans; but I can scarcely think that such is the case. The price of all the fish that an European wants, is so trifling an object, as to render it improbable that he should take any without payment. In the parts of the channel of the Ganges, which in the dry season contain no current, and which are here called Bhágar, the fisheries are private property annexed to the adjoining land, and are let.

In the Son, there are a good many fish, and their quality is excellent, but, except during the floods, when it is impracticable to fish in such an immense torrent, the water is so clear, that the usual methods by which the natives take fish, have little success, and Sáhib Zádá Singh preserves the fisheries on his part of the river for his own sport. The whole fisheries on the lower part of the Son, in the division of Arrah, are said to be let for Rs. 10 a year to one man; but he is said to have procured the lease through the favour of the Europeans, and the same protects him from all attempts to raise the

rent. Above this, as I have said, Sáhib Zádá reserves the fish for his own sport. When he fishes, he gives one-half of what is taken to the fishermen, and distributes the remainder among his friends and dependants. Higher up, the fishery in the stream of the Son is considered free; but in the heats of spring, there are branches which lose the stream, and yet contain many fish in deep pools, and are called Chharan. It is there only that the fishermen are, in general, successful, and they pay rent.

The other rivers are mere torrents, and contain very few fish, except in the floods, when many small ones ascend from the Ganges, and are caught as the rivers dry up towards the end of the rainy season. Most of the reservoirs become dry in December, so that any fish which they contain, are of the small wretched kinds, such as are usual in rice fields, and are here called by the generic name, Sidhri analgous to the term Punti, or Punthi, that is used further east.

The only supply, however, in most parts, is from the two last sources, and from tanks; but these are neither large nor numerous, and their fish, which are large, are usually preserved by the owners for their own use. The supply, from reservoirs and torrents, lasts only for about two months, commencing about the middle of October.

As I made no fixed residence in any part of the District, I had no opportunity of collecting an assortment of the fishes; but there can be no doubt, both from what I saw and from the similarity of situation, that they are nearly the same with those found in the District of Patná. I shall not therefore enter into a detail of the species, and shall only observe that the fish which the English call the Trout of the Son, is a species of Cyprinus, and is the same with the Gohá of the Purniah list (No. 99). In this District it is called *Vaghra.*[1]

The fishing tribes live still less part of their time by this profession than those of Behar, being prevented by similar interruptions, and a greater scarcity of fish. Near the Ganges there are about 1100 families, in which there may be 2000 able-bodied men, who have perhaps thirty boats employed in fishing. In the interior no boats are used for this purpose, and 400 families of actual fishers may contain 800 able-bodied men; but in most places the fish in reservoirs are caught by Musáhars, Chámárs and Dosadhs, who have no nets, and merely grope with a basket among the mud, as the water dries. The whole rent of the fisheries was said not to exceed Rs. 4000 a year.

[1] *Cyprinus goha*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 275, MS. drawings, No. 126.

APPENDIX.

FISH AND FISHERS OF THE GORAKHPUR DISTRICT, N.W. PROVINCES.[1]

NOTWITHSTANDING the great number of rivers and ponds, the supply of fish is neither abundant nor good. This is partly owing to the want of skill in the fishermen, who are able to catch very few in the large or rapid rivers, where the fish is of a very good quality; and partly to the fish in the ponds and lakes being, in general, small and ill tasted. Even in the Bákhirá *jhil*, the finest piece of stagnant water, the rui looses most of his splendid green gold and silver, and becomes of a dirty sable hue, and such fish are, in general, considered not only as unpalatable, but as unwholesome. The crocodile also is very destructive, so that few fish of a large size are procurable; the smaller ones do not seem to be worth this monster's pursuit. The fisheries, of however little value they may be, are, however, private property, and many of them seem to have been given to the Rájás free of rent, as a means of subsistence, when they were deprived of most of their lands, as being either unable or unwilling to pay the revenue that has been demanded. These chiefs are, however, so jealous of their incomes being known, that in many places they alleged that they took nothing whatever, in others they acknowledged small presents given on every renewal of the lease, and in others, they admitted that the fishermen gave a share of what they caught; but it was only in Barhálganj that I could procure any account of what was actually paid for the rent of fisheries; thirty families were there stated to pay 556 rupees.

The fish are caught chiefly in the ponds, lakes, or small rivers as

[1] The following pages refer to other parts of India rather than to Lower Bengal. They are given here by way of Appendix, for the sake of easy reference by those who desire to find the whole information on the subject of Indian Fisheries in a collected form.

they become dry, and therefore are chiefly procured in the cold season. Many of them are caught with the basket or most simple kind of triangular net, stretched between two bamboos; many are also caught by narrow, semi-circular canals, dug so as to form a connection between the upper and lower part of a small river, across which a dam has been thrown, so that, as the waters retire, the fish must descend by the canal, in which they are secured by a basket or bag-net. This contrivance for catching fish is here called Boriyári. In Bákhirá *jhil*, which seems to be the largest body of water in which the natives attempt to fish, they use a long net, not above two feet wide. The mesh is pretty large, intended to admit and secure fish of from three to five pounds weight, for in this lake, few attain a greater size. One side of the net is held up by a row of dry reeds about two inches long, and as thick as a goose's quill. When the net is thrown into the water, the whole sinks slowly by the weight of the twine of which it is made, and it sinks in a vertical position, the reeds keeping the side on which they are from sinking so fast as the other. The net has a bamboo at each end, both to stretch it and to float the ends. It is let out slowly from the end of a canoe paddling gently along, and four or five nets are usually let out at the same time, parallel to each other, and near the same place, so that the fish, being disturbed in all directions, may strike into the nets with the more force. When the nets have been thrown out, the canoes paddle back to the end first thrown into the water, one man in each making a noise by rattling a paddle on the gunwale. The nets are then pulled into the canoes, and if any fish has stuck in the meshes as it approaches the side of the canoe in drawing the net, it is secured by a bag-net fastened to a hoop and pole. This large net is called Chaundhi. When I examined the process, although all the boats on the lake were assembled, we had little success; but there was a great tumult and noise, which probably scared away the fish. Circular casting nets, of the kind common in India, are a good deal used.

The fishermen of Nichlál use the Ijar bark to stupefy the fish. They make a strong infusion, and throw some of this on the surface of a river or lake. All the fish that come to the surface during the first night afterwards, are killed, and collected in the morning. The operation may be repeated in fifteen days. Many other plants are used for the purpose, but the exact form of the processes I did not learn.

In the northern part of the District, a principal demand for the fish seems to be from the mountaineers, who purchase both what is dried in the sun (*sidhli*) and in the smoke (*pakli*). The fish thus dried are small, and being far from well cured, are more or less putrescent. The people whom I saw purchasing, said that they were intended for the distant market of Málibhúm.

According to the statements which I received, 395 canoes are employed in fishing, and there are 1625 families of fishermen, besides eighty men in one of the divisions where the estimate was given in this manner, and not according to families. It was stated that in 702 of these families, there were 1325 men, and at this rate, the whole number of men will be 3147. Some fish only for two months, and a very few the whole year round; but according to the statements received for 1476 of the houses, the average rate of time for which the fishermen are supported by this employment, is four months and ten days in the year. We cannot allow that each person makes less than Rs. 2 a month, including the tear and wear of nets and canoes. The fish caught, therefore, must sell to the retailers for Rs. 27,274, besides as much as will pay the rent. If we were to judge by what Barhálganj pays, this would amount to about Rs. 30,000; but the actual sum levied from the fishermen, probably does not exceed the value of one-half of the fish taken, and as the rents of fisheries are usually farmed again and again, what actually reaches the pockets of the Rájás or other proprietors, is probably much less than Rs. 27,000. The fisheries in the main channel of the Ghaghrá and Gandakí are free, but very few can take fish in such extensive waters.

Farmers of the low tribes catch fish in their own rice fields as the water dries up; but entirely for their own use, and it is only such as fish for sale that pay any rent, although the farmers often give a share of what they take to their landlord.

Most of the kinds of fish found in this District, I have already had occasion to mention, but the names used here differ a good deal from those in Behar or Bengal. In the following list, therefore, I shall have little occasion to do more than to refer to my former account. It is far, I suspect, from complete, although for the last three weeks that I remained at Gorakhpur, not a new kind was brought to me by the men whom I employed, but as usual they are a very perverse people.

1. The *Gulá*[1] of this District is the species of Tetrodon, which in Rangpur (No. 1) is called Tenpá.

2. The *Galphulan*[2] is another Tetrodon, which in Purniah is called Káriyá-phokchá.

3. The *Vámách* is the species of Macrognathe called Vám in the account of Behar (No. 5).

4. The *Patayá* is the species called Páthi in Behar (No. 6).

5. The *Naktá* is the kind called Bhungrí in Behar (No. 7).

6. The *Gobius* called here *Ballá*,[3] is the Gullá of Behar (No. 8), but in Bhágalpur the name is written Bullá, although in Purniah as in Behar, the word commences with G.

7. The *Kotra*[4] is a species of Trichopode, which in Rangpur (No. 10) is called Sádá-khalishá.

8. The *Jolá*[5] is another kind which in Rangpur (No. 12) is called Lál-khalishá.

9. The *Garai*[6] is the Ophiocephale, called by the same name in Behar (No. 13.)

10 The *Charanga*[7] is the kind called Chengá in all the Districts hitherto surveyed, Behar (No. 12).

11. The *Charangchh*[8] is the species, which in the account of Rangpur (No. 17) is called Gajál.

12. The *Dhebárí*[9] is the Holocentre called Dhálo in Behar (No. 14).

13. The *Somhara*[10] is the Lutjan grimpeur of Lacepéde, called Kabai in Behar (No. 15).

14. The Small Centropome called Chándá in Rangpur (No. 22), is here called *Gurdi* and *Chándchula*.[11]

[1] *Tetrodon fluviatilis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 6, pl. 30, f. 1.

[2] *Tetrodon cutcutia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 8, pl. 18, f. 3.

[3] *Gobius giuris*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 51, pl. 33, f. 15.

[4] *Tricopodus sota*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 120, MS. drawings, No. 39, as *T. fuscus*.

[5] *Trichopodus lalius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 120, MS. drawings, No. 37, as *T. ruber*.

[6] *Ophiocephalus lata*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 63, pl. 34, f. 18.

[7] *Ophiocephalus gachua*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 68, pl. 21, f. 21.

[8] *Ophiocephalus marulius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 65, pl. 22, f. 19.

[9] *Labrus badis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 96, pl. 30, f. 32.

[10] *Coius cobojius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 98, pl. 13, f. 33.

[11] *Chanda nama*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 109, pl. 39, f. 37.

15. The *Gurda-chendrá*[1] is another species which is the Sisrá of Behar (No. 18).

16. The *Chendrá*[2] is a third species of Centropome, which in Dinájpur is called Rángá Chándá.

17. The Small Cobitis called Dari in Rangpur (No. 27) is here called *Bágáwa*.[3]

18. Another species called Bute in Rangpur (No. 30) is here called *Naktá*,[4] a name also given to a species of Macrognathe (No. 5).

19. A third kind called Bilturi in Rangpur (No. 33) is here called *Samuna*.[5]

20. The Silurus called Páptá[6] in Behar (No. 25) is here called *Bulayá*.

21. The kindred fish called Káni pábdá in Rangpur (No. 38) is here called *Ghuguti*.

22. The Silurus called Boyárí[7] in Behar (No. 24) is here called *Barhari*, a variation of the same name.

23. The other called Singhi[8] in Behar (No. 23) is here called *Singi*, no uniformity being observed in the orthography of words.

24. The Macropteronote called Mangrí in Behar (No. 22) is here called *Maguri*.[9]

25. The Malapterure called Kajoli in Rangpur (No. 42) is here called *Basanguti*.[10]

26. The species of Pimelode considered here as the prototype of the Indian Genus *Tengará*,[11] is that called *Korki* in Dinájpur (No. 50).

[1] *Chanda bogoda*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 111, MS. drawings, No. 3, as *Centropomus bogoda*.

[2] *Chanda ranga*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 113.

[3] *Cobitis dario*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 354, pl. 29, f. 95.

[4] *Cobitis guntea*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 353, MS. drawings, No. 58, as *C. gunte*.

[5] *Cobitis bilturio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 358, MS. drawings, No. 49, as *C. bilturi*.

[6] *Silurus canio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 151.

[7] *Silurus boalis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 154, pl. 29, f. 99.

[8] *Silurus singio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 147, pl. 37, f. 46.

[9] *Macropteronotus magur*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 146, pl. 26, f. 45.

[10] *Malapterurus coila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 158.

[11] *Pimelodus tengara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 183, pl. 23, f. 60, where it is erroneously marked *P. batasius*, MS. drawings, No. 22, as *P. kurku*.

27. That in Dinájpur (No. 28) considered as the prototype of this genus, is here called *Bajaha.*[1]

28. *Tengna,*[2] considering the inaccurate manner in which the natives write, can scarcely be considered as a name different from Tengará, but the fish which was brought to me as the Tengrá, was the Pimelode, called Uruya in Dinájpur (No 54).

29. The Pimelode, called Páthari in Rangpur (No. 49) is here called *Dhamasá.*[3]

30. The *Belaongdá*[4] of this District is also a Pimelode, and the name is no doubt the same with Belaundi of Behar (No. 33), but is here given to a species which differs very little from the Kengya of Rangpur (No. 46.) The differences are indeed so slight, that I consider them as varieties of the same species.

31. The *Tengar*[5] of this District, a name scarcely different from Tengará, is the same with the Belaundi of Behar (No. 33).

32. The *Baikar*[6] is another Pimelode, called Silon in Dinájpur (No. 55.) In this District it is said never to exceed six inches in length.

33. The *Pátharchatá,*[7] a name given to several fish that have no affinity to each other, is here applied to the Pimelode which in Purniah (No. 66) is called Hárá.

34. The *Tikui*[8] is a small species of Esox, which, in the vicinity of Calcutta, is called Panchak. It never exceeds two inches in length, and is very common in ditches.

35. The species of Esox, called Kauyal in Behar (No. 34), is here called Kauya,[9] a name not essentially different.

36. The *Sukaya*[10] is a species of Mugil, which in Rangpur (No. 69) is called Khaskhasiyá.

[1] *Pimelodus carcio,* Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 181, pl. 3, f. 61, erroneously marked *P. tengara.*

[2] *Pimelodus urua,* Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 177, MS. drawings, No. 15.

[3] *Pemelodus cavasius,* Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 203, pl. 11, f. 67.

[4] *Pimelodus rama,* Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 176, pl. 3, f. 55.

[5] *Pimelodus menoda,* Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 203, pl. 1, f. 72, and in MS. drawings, No. 18, as *P. telgagra* and *menoda.*

[6] *Pimelodus silondia,* Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 160, pl. 7, f. 50.

[7] *Pimelodus hara,* Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 198, MS. Drawings, No. 12, as *P. hara.*

[8] *Esox panchax,* Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 211, pl. 3, f. 69.

[9] *Esox cancila,* Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 213, pl. 27, f. 70.

[10] *Mugil cascasia,* Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 217, MS. drawings, No. 68, as *M. kaskasiya.*

37. The *Bágha*[1] is the Mugil, which in Rangpur (No. 70) is called Muji.

38. The Myste, which in Behar (No. 38) is called Kánbhuní, is here called Pátá.[2]

39. The term *Moe*,[3] used in Behar (No. 39) for the other Myste of India, is known here also, but the *Niolá* is more common.

40. The *Somta*[4] is a species of Clupea, which in Dinájpur (No. 32) is called Telar.

41. The Clupanodon, called Chaprá in Behar (No. 42), is here called *Pharchi*.[5] It is found, not only in the rivers, but in the marshes or lakes of this District.

42. The *Sahiyá* is another small Clupanodon, called Karati in Dinájpur (No. 35).

43. The *Patuki*[6] is the fish allied to the Genus Cyprinus, which in Behar is called Gordá (No. 43).

44. The Layukuli of Rangpur (No. 84) is here called *Malhi*.[7]

45. The Layubuká of Rangpur (No. 83) is here called *Saphánd*.[8]

46. The Chhepká of Rangpur (No. 91) is here called *Jharaingi*.[9]

47. The Phulchelá of Rangpur (No. 82) is here called *Chelawá*.[10]

48. The Nariyali chelá of Rangpur (No 81) is here called *Kangsátá*.[11]

49. The Ghorá chelá of Rangpur (No. 80) is here called *Cheriyá*.[12] These three fishes, which have such a strong resemblance to each other, that almost everywhere else they have a generic name, have here names totally distinct.

[1] *Mugil corsula*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 221, pl. 9, f. 97.

[2] *Mystus kapirat*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 235.

[3] *Mystus chitala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 236, MS. drawing as *Mystus chitol*, is now missing.

[4] *Clupea telara*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 241, pl. 2, f. 72.

[5] *Clupanodon chapra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 248, MS. drawings, No. 89, as *C. chapra*.

[6] *Cyprinus cotio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 339, pl. 39, f. 93.

[7] *Cyprinus atpar*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 259, MS. drawings, No. 142, as *C. layukuli*.

[8] *Cyprinus laubuca*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 260, MS. drawings, No. 139, as *C. laubuca*.

[9] *Cyprinus devario*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 341, pl. 6, f. 94.

[10] *Cyprinus phulo*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 262, MS. drawings, No. 130, as *C. phulchela*.

[11] *Cyprinus bacaila*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 265, pl. 8, f. 76.

[12] *Cyprinus gora*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 263, MS. drawings, No. 146, as *C. gora*.

50. The Bukrángí of Rangpur (No. 86), is here in some places called *Tensi*, and in others, *Piyaruya*.[1]

51. The Elangá of Rangpur (No. 93) is here called *Árang*,[2] evidently another form of the same name.

52. The Bhángan of Rangpur (No. 95) is here called *Bukti*.[3]

53. The Vogá-bhángan of Rangpur (No. 98), in some parts here is called *Bhagná*,[4] evidently the same name with Bhángan, and in such parts it is considered as the prototype of this division of Cyprini, but in other parts it is called *Nayahi*.

54. The Mrigal of Bengal and Behar, Rangpur (No. 99), is here called *Naini*.[5]

55. The Rohit of Rangpur (No. 100) here, as wherever else the Hindi language prevails, is called *Rohu*.[6]

56. The Kálbasu of Rangpur (No. 108) is here called Kengya-chhari.[7]

57. The *Nándin*[8] of this District does not differ in any one point from the fish so called in Purniah, except in having three rays less in the dorsal fin, and, although the number of these bones is generally very little liable to variation, I can scarcely consider the fish of this District different from that of Purniah.

58. Very nearly allied to the above is another species of Cyprinus, which is here called the *Nánkár* and *Bakahi*,[9] nor have I seen it anywhere except in the rivers of this District. It never exceeds 3 or 4 lb. in weight.

59. The Kurchhá of Rangpur (No. 101) is here called *Kursi*,[10] and it must be observed that the names Kurchhá, Kurchi, and Kursi are all the same, variously spelt and pronounced in different places, and applied with little or no discrimination to several fishes that have a very strong resemblance to each other.

[1] MS. drawings, No. 104, as *Cyprinus bukrangi*.

[2] *Cyprinus elanga*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 281, MS. drawings, No. 103, as *C. elanga*.

[3] *Cyprinus reba*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 280.

[4] *Cyprinus boga*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 286, pl. 28, f. 80.

[5] *Cyprinus mrigala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 279, pl. 6, f. 79.

[6] *Cyprinus rohita*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 301, pl. 36, f. 85.

[7] *Cyprinus calbasu*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 297, pl. 2, f. 83.

[8] *Cyprinus nandina*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 300, pl. 8, f. 84.

[9] *Cyprinus nancar*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 299.

[10] *Cyprinus cursa* and *cursis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, pp. 290, 292. MS. drawings, No. 124.

60. The Kátal of Rangpur (No. 109) is here called *Bhakurá*.[1]

61. The Darangi of Rangpur (No. 110) is here called *Darai*,[2] a name perhaps not essentially different.

62. The Saran-punthi of Rangpur (No. 111) is here called *Daraki*,[3] a name also resembling the former, and the two fishes have indeed a strong resemblance.

63. The Koswatí of the Purniah list is here called *Tipui*.[4]

64. The Punthi of Rangpur (No. 112) is here called *Pothiyá*,[5] another orthography for the same name, and *Sahari*, which is perhaps a corruption of Saphari, the Sanskrit appellation.

65. The Tit-punthi[6] of Rangpur (No. 115) is here called *Chhota-pothiyá*.

66. The Phutuni-punthi of Rangpur (No. 118) is here called *Makui*.[7]

67. The Geli-punthi of Rangpur (No. 117) is here called *Phardahi*.[8]

68. The Kánchan-punthi of Rangpur (No. 116) is here called *Chaiti*.[9]

69. The Mauyá of Rangpur (No. 121) is here called *Dhayai*.[10]

70. The Anjáná of the Purniah list is here called *Dingrái*,[11] evidently the same name with Dengrá or Dyangrá, given in different places to this or other kindred species.

71. The Dangriká of the Dinájpur list, is here called *Dangruyá*,[12] another form of the same word.

72. The Dengrá of Patná (No. 60) is here called *Dingrawa*,[13] another form of the same name.

[1] *Cyprinus catla*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 287, pl. 13, f. 81.

[2] *Cyprinus chagunio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 295.

[3] *Cyprinus sarana*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 307.

[4] *Cyprinus cosuatis*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 338, MS. drawings, No. 132, as *C. koswati*.

[5] *Cyprinus sophore*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 310, pl. 19, f. 86.

[6] *Cyprinus ticto*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 314, pl. 8, f. 87.

[7] *Cyprinus phutunio*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 319, MS. drawings, No. 129.

[8] *Cyprinus gelius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 320, MS. drawings, No. 133.

[9] *Cyprinus conchonius*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 317, MS. drawings, No. 96, as *C. korikon*.

[10] *Cyprinus mola*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 334, pl. 38, f. 92.

[11] *Cyprinus anjana*, Ham, Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 328, MS. drawings, No. 136, as *C. dyangra anjana*.

[12] *Cyprinus danrica*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 325, pl. 16, f. 88.

[13] *Cyprinus jogia*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 326, MS. drawings, No. 141.

73. The *Sutiha*[1] of this District is a small fish, very much resembling the last, but wanting the coloured stripe on the sides.

74. The Dhengro of Rangpur (No. 106) is here called *Rawá.*[2]

75. The Morul of Rangpur (No. 105) is here called *Chhahi.*[3]

76. The Angro of Rangpur (No. 104) is here called *Masuyar.*[4]

77. The Godiyárí of the Bhágalpur list is here called *Lamtá.*[5]

78. The Gohamá of the Behar list (No. 61) is here called *Garé.*[6]

79. The *Mosayangr*[7] of this District seems scarcely sufficiently distinct from the Garé, although the fishermen declared them different species, but, being idle and careless, they wished to give a number of names to render their want of industry less conspicuous.

[1] *Cyprinus sutiha*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 327, MS. drawings, No. 143, *C. sutiha.*

[2] *Cyprinus dero*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 277, pl. 22, f. 78.

[3] *Cyprinus morala*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 331, pl. 22, f. 88.

[4] *Cyprinus angra*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 331, MS. drawings, No. 118, as *C. angra.*

[5] *Cyprinus lamta*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 343, MS. drawings, No. 105. as *C. godiyari.*

[6] *Cyprinus gohama*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 346, MS. drawings, No. 107, as *C. dyangra gohama.*

[7] *Cyprinus mosario*, Ham. Buch. Fish. Ganges, p. 346.

CONCLUSION.

In the preceding pages, we have seen how the fisheries of the fresh waters of Bengal were worked half a century ago, and it now becomes necessary to investigate whether we are able to trace any novel modes of capture. As a rule, the native officials who have during the last few years reported on their present state, consider that the finny tribes have decreased, and that the markets are not supplied sufficiently to meet the demands of the people.

An insufficiently supplied fish market may of course be due to two causes, either (1) that the fish are not being captured, or else (2) that they are not present in the waters in sufficient numbers. From Dr Buchanan's account, we may reasonably infer that the fisheries in those days were, as a rule, pretty well stocked, but that the fishermen's trade was carried on in such a primitive way, or he was subject to such an amount of rent, or other imposts, that the fishermen caste generally preferred engaging in boating and river traffic.

MODES OF FISHING.

The various modes of fishing recorded by Dr Buchanan appear to be in existence still, with the exception of the "*dip nets*." These have not been mentioned as now used in the Ganges, and I have not personally observed them, except on the Brahmaputra. We are told that they were primitive contrivances, and at the present day I only know of them being employed in the rivers of the western coast, Assam, and in Burmah, or where the supply of fish has not yet been materially diminished owing to one of the three following causes :— (1) Being within tidal influence, (2) due to the British not having possessed the country long enough to permit the fisheries being ruined, or (3) owing to their being such a sparse population, either they are unable to make much havoc amongst the finny tribes, or no market exists to sell more than a very moderate amount of fish.

The following modes now employed are either in excess of those

mentioned fifty years since, or certain additions have been made. I give them as they are recorded in "The Fresh Water Fisheries Report,"[1] under the heads of Oudh, N. W. Provinces, or Bengal:—

OUDH.—Under the Faizábád Commissioner "fishing is carried on *in rivers* from boats by casting and dragging nets, spears, lines, rods, and hooks; in village ponds and jhils, in the months of Jaishtha and Baisákh (April, May, and June), by hand, the water being first mudded by gangs of from 50 to 60 men. Large fish are sometimes killed by clubs. The Tálukdár of Deogáon states that drains full of water are sometimes enclosed on both sides, and powders obtained from a poisonous wild fruit named "Bistend or Kuhár" thrown in. A channel is then cut to receive fresh-water in the enclosed drain, so as to save the fish from wholesale destruction. The large fish get disturbed (intoxicated or poisoned) and float, when people beat them on the head with clubs or catch them with their hands." But, he adds, the fish taken in this manner are not good to eat. In Unáo and Saudi very small fishes are destroyed during the rains, and cultivators use them as manure; in the latter place the fry are sold in quantities for little or nothing, the smallest mesh of the nets will not pass a grain of barley.

N. W. PROVINCES.—In the Dún "breeding-fish are destroyed in great numbers, and small fry were, until lately, also largely captured. The breeding-fish are destroyed in the commencement of the rains in every conceivable manner; they at that time run up small streams, and are there killed with sticks, caught in nets, in baskets, in temporary cruives, by hooks fastened in great numbers on to lines, and many other ways. Small fry are taken at the end of the rains in baskets placed in fields at the outlets for irrigation water; in the cold weather small fry are caught in nets of all kinds having very small meshes. Streams are turned, the large fish taken out, and the small fry left to perish. Waters are poisoned by which fish of all sizes and kinds are destroyed." "Wasteful destruction of fish is carried on to a fearful extent; the following are the chief modes:—from March to the beginning of the rains, streams are dammed and turned. In this District the mountain torrents, when they burst from the hills, have three or four different beds, all of which are full during the rains, but afterwards only one; one year the stream is in one of these beds, another year in another, and so on. The poachers choose a spot where the stream and an old bed are in close proxi-

[1] Report on the Fresh Water Fisheries of India and Burmah, 1873.

mity; both have good pools in them; they fix nets right across the stream about a mile, or more, below this spot. First, nets with large meshes, and then nets with smaller meshes. These nets are kept down to the bottom with heavy stones. When the nets are all ready they dam up the stream, and open a water-way into the old bed; the force of the water soon cuts a deep way for itself, and then the late bed of the stream is left dry, except in the deep holes; all fish that try to escape down are stopped by the nets. The poachers then take away all the fish they want, and leave the rest to perish gradually as the pools dry up. I have sometimes seen small fry lying dead, six and eight inches deep, in these holes. The poachers, in a day or two, do the same thing somewhere else lower down, and after a month or so, when the fish have become accustomed to the new bed, they commence at the top again, and return the stream into its late bed, catching all the fish in the new bed, &c."

"The mahásirs commence to run up about the end of March or beginning of April. Like salmon and some other kinds of fish, they push their way up as high as they can get; the consequence is, that in June and July, you will see ten and fifteen pound fish in little streams not more than a yard wide; these are all heavy with spawn, and fall easy victims to poachers. In the hills in places where the streams run between narrow rocks, the natives fasten a series of strings with sharp strong barbed hooks every three inches; a vast number of fish are destroyed in this way. The hill-men also frequently poison the rivers. In the plains, at the commencement of the rains, fish run up little streams and are easily caught. When the fish have run up and spawned, the young fry are caught in myriads at the outlet for irrigation-water, in ricefields and elsewhere."

The Officiating Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumáon, Major Fisher, remarked that "both breeding-fish and very young ones are destroyed in this District to a very great extent, so much so that the absence of them as an article of diet in the Almorá and Naini Tál markets, as compared with former years, is very noticeable, and it is a comparatively rare thing now to see good fish for breakfast, even at a European table. The destruction of fish and their absence now from some of our large rivers, such as the Sarju in the Eastern, and the Rámgangá in Western Kumáon, is equally noticeable. In parts of these rivers, where a good angler could take his six or eight fish a day, averaging from six to twelve pounds each, the same man would not now take two, although the angler of to-day has many

devices in the way of artificial baits, which the sportsman of former days had not. . . . . There are three or four ways of destroying young and large fish:—(1.) By a heavily leaded cast-net, the fishermen wading waist-deep into the stream to employ it. (2.) By the use of a stout cord thrown right across a stream; to one end is attached a short stick for a man to hold, whilst the other end of the cord is held slackly by a man on the opposite bank. Then two men generally stand on commanding rocks, overlooking some deep pool where the current is not rapid. The cord itself is armed with large iron hooks at intervals of two or three feet, being each of them about the size of one used in a patent weighing machine. The cord, thus armed, is kept about eighteen inches or two feet, sometimes deeper, below the surface of the stream. Some men now go down below the pool, and with bamboos or poles stir up the fish from below, whilst, at the same time, the water from this process becomes muddy. The half-blinded and frightened fish make for the deep water of the pool above, and as they pass over the cord, the man holding the stick jerks the cord with great skill and strength, and many a fine fish is hooked by the gills or the tail, or through the lower portion of the stomach: as to the Kumáon it is immaterial how, so long as the fish is landed. This process not only destroys large numbers of fish, but wounds and injures very many others which go away only to die. (3.) By placing at intervals from three to four feet, on a weir used for irrigation purposes, conical-shaped baskets, the point of the cone being below, and the open mouth of the cone on a level with the weir. This device is chiefly successful at night. The baskets are generally placed in portions of the weir where the stream is strongest, and an unwary fish coming too close to the weir finds himself hurled into a basket from which it is quite impossible to escape. It is needless to point out how injurious this process of destruction is to the ascent of fish before the breeding season, and their descent when breeding is over; practically, it requires a very clever fish to go up for breeding purposes, and return to the point started from uninjured, for it has to cross and re-cross several of these weirs both on its journey up and down stream."

The Officiating Senior Assistant Commissioner Gárhwál, reported that almost all classes use fish as food when procurable. "The wholesale destruction of fish and their fry commences in these hills. The rivers and streams here are the breeding-grounds of the mahásir, kálons or kálá-banj, and other fish which ascend them in

the rains to spawn. Not only are large fish destroyed on their upward and downward route, but the fry are caught wherever they are to be seen. Moreover, the rivers are so dammed up by weirs made on purpose to catch fish, that they cannot always ascend to their spawning-grounds, and fall an easy prey to the people, who are on the watch for them. There are several modes of catching fish; the principal are netting; by weirs with one exit, at which a wicker basket or trawl is fixed; and by snagging, or, as it is called, the 'raksha;' fishing with rod and line is rarely practised. Netting is carried on at all times of the year, but chiefly during floods, when the water is dirty, and the fish come to the edge to feed, or when the water is very low indeed. Weirs are erected as soon as the monsoon begins to cease, and they remain in existence till carried away by the first floods in the rains. They are placed usually at the tail of each pool, and there is almost always one at the junction of two rivers, thus entirely preventing fish running up till the weir is carried away by a flood. Snagging is, in my opinion, by far the most uselessly destructive method. It is carried on as follows:—Two men, one on either bank of the stream, hold a long and strong line between them. To this are attached several large hooks, between each of which are fastened flat pieces of stick, so placed as to keep the hooks with the point upwards. The hooks are allowed to sink to the bottom, and when a fish, working his way up stream, comes over the hooks, the man on the higher bank jerks the line, and very frequently transfixes the fish. Of course, many fish must get away maimed; but I have seen numbers, amongst them mahásirs of 15 to 20 pounds weight, caught in one pool in this manner. All villagers living along the larger rivers pursue this method during the cold season when the water is clear, and very few large fish can escape them. Were it not for the damage done by maiming fish, it would not be so objectionable, as what are caught are eaten; but as it is, I think it a pernicious plan, and one which almost completely clears the fish out of the deep pools where they rest during the cold season." *Some villages have purchased the right to catch fish thus*, but they must be few. "That the number of fish is decreasing is well known and acknowledged, so much so, that the people living high up one of our rivers, an affluent of the Alaknandá, complained to me that owing to the number of weirs, they found that very few fish can find their way up as far as their villages. Being a fisherman myself, I too can testify that in some rivers where there used to be first-rate rod-fishing, it

has greatly deteriorated in the last few years, while the size of the fish has also decreased. The right of erecting weirs was not, I believe, carried on to the same extent in former days as now. They were not then so regularly or so generally made, and were not of the same impassable nature as those now erected. For I have seen some which none of the fish inhabiting these rivers could possibly pass. Besides, where a matter becomes one of public importance, as the preservation of fish is, surely the rights of private parties, especially when in the minority, ought to give way."

The Magistrate of Gorakpur observed on the destruction and waste of fish :—"It is sufficient to remark that the natives catch fish all the year round, at all times and in all places, without any regard to the spawning season and the mixture of the fry, to show that great destruction must be committed. Their greediness also in sparing nothing, however small, which can contribute towards a meal, is an equally strong evidence of waste. It is even said that the *málás* and *keuts* dig the spawn of fish out of the banks of rivers, and after preparing it in a certain manner, either consume it themselves, or offer it for sale. Small auxiliary waters are the chief scene of this destruction, and the chief agent is a dam, called *chilwán*, which is stretched across a stream, and catches all the fish, however small, which may descend, while at the same time it entirely interrupts their ascent. I have inspected two of these dams constructed in the *Rohan Nadi* at Domingarh, and have carefully examined their construction and operation. The dam *chilwán* resembles a screen made of common reed called *sarpat;* the reeds are so close together that the smallest fry can hardly get through, and the dam is further plastered at its foot with mud and strengthened with matting, *chatái*, so that no passage exists for anything. In mid-stream the screen opens into a long and narrow passage walled and floored with the same materials; and this terminates in a basket, named *katerá*, which is a hamper made of reeds, into which a small orifice in the side gives admittance to fish beneath the surface of the water, whilst the lid remains above the surface, and is opened from time to time for the removal of the spoil. As the water hardly finds its way through the interstices of the screen, it rushes in a strong current along the passage, carrying the fish with it, and a fall from the passage into the basket precludes all chance of escape. The months during which the greatest destruction of fry and small fish takes place are from July to September."

Mr Hobart reported of Bastí District :—"I remember the Koáná used to overflow its banks yearly, and millions of fish used to come into the quiet waters of the lagoons lying near the stream. There was a system of staking the mouths of those lagoons, when the water fell in the river at the end of the rains, as the fish tried to get away. Except the very large fish, which leaped the artificial barrier (and it was more than four feet above the water), the rest of the fish were slaughtered in tens of thousands, and an incalculable waste occurred. Had the fish been gradually killed and sold, the plan has its advantages; as it is, it requires restriction very badly. Again, in that same river, especially in the remote parts, there is a trap under every bridge that spans it, where fish are caught and slaughtered in numbers. I have never heard of poisoning being used as a means to capture fish there, but I remember seeing the stream poisoned naturally. At the end of the cold season some rain had fallen, and had washed the forest leaves into the water, which turned from this, or other cause, to a dull red colour. The fish sickened and died in thousands. On the up-stream side of each of the bridges and traps I have mentioned, you could see millions of fish eager to get down past the obstruction, and escape from the poisoned water. In a hundred yards or so, the river was a mass of living heads. The fish sickened and died in a day or two, and birds of prey came from all parts to devour them. I saw this myself, and heard that it was not of unfrequent occurrence, and that the dead fish were so numerous on these occasions that they were carted off as manure. This is certainly a crying evil and demands a remedy."

The Collector of (Muthurá) Muttra reported :—"I have seen much of the Ganges and Jamná canals that run through Mirat, and I know that in both, quantities of fish are annually destroyed when the canals are allowed to run off. I have watched the first rush of water let in, and have been astonished at the shoals of fish brought down by it. One instance I recollect. I was at the Masurí fall on the Ganges canal in the Mirat District, when I saw hundreds of mahásir come down; they were all carried over the fall, as they had been over a dozen higher up between that point and Hardwár, not one of which could by any possibility have got back again up the canal. Such a constantly recurring drain on the supply of fish in the head-waters has naturally produced a great diminution in the numbers of the species of fish, and as it is the one most generally taken by the Europeans, the loss is more apparent. But I have

little doubt that this injury to other descriptions of fish is equally great."

Taking the Mahásir simply as a sample of the fish destroyed in these irrigation canals, what must every observer behold? That they go down these large channels, but cannot return. It has been suggested that they might continue their descent, and thus find an exit at the lower end, but this they will not do. As the canal becomes shallower towards its termination, the falls are lower, the holes formed below them less deep, and there is not so much food, consequently they will not be found there. This is not a theoretical opinion, but deduced from actual observation made when a canal was dried off. These canals are emptied at certain periods for repairs or other causes, and at this period many fish are left dry in the bed and are easily killed, but a large number retreat into the holes which exist and contain water. In some of these canals, a custom obtains to permit the employés to kill all they are able, in any manner they can; in other places this is more or less prohibited; whilst in some, the fishing is let out, and every living fish destroyed, no matter how small; and as none can ascend out of the canals, the destruction is enormous and sufficient to ruin any fisheries. "Dr Allen," of the 2nd Gorkhás, thus observed on these constructions:—"The fisheries are certainly decreasing as regards the number of fish, both in the Ganges and Jamná rivers. The chief cause of this, I believe, to be the drain on them caused by the canals. Mahásir, rohu, kálbasu, &c., abound in all the canals both from the Jamná and Ganges. The mahásir are very plentiful in the Jamná canal (Karnál branch, which runs down to Hánsí and Hissár) and in the Ganges canal. When these canals silt up, or the water is cut off from their head, for cleaning, repairing, or other purposes, hundreds of thousands of fish of all kinds and of all sizes are destroyed. When the water shallows sufficiently, men and boys go into it with sticks, and kill the fish in thousands, and this occurs every year. It must be very evident that so great a drain as this must decrease and injure the supply of fish in the main streams, as before the canals were cut, the whole of those now entering them remained in the Ganges and Jamná rivers and their tributary streams. The tributary streams may be netted and dammed, but such an amount of injury to the fishing from this cause would not happen in a series of years, as is produced in one year by the indiscriminate slaughter in the canals, when fish from a maund in weight downwards are destroyed through a hundred or more miles of country."

These canals thus form traps on a large scale wherein fish are destroyed wholesale whenever the water is cut off, and that this is not seldom, I adduce the following figures to prove. In the Eastern Jamná canal the number of times and days it has been without a supply of water are as follows :—

4 years ending			Dec. 31st,	1840.	No. of times closed,		58	No. of days closed,		203
5	,,	,,	,,	1845	,,	,,	53	,,	,,	356
5	,,	,,	,,	1850	,,	,,	48	,,	,,	194
5	,,	,,	,,	1855	,,	,,	47	,,	,,	265
5	,,	,,	,,	1860	,,	,,	36	,,	,,	267
5	,,	,,	,,	1865	,,	,,	31	,,	,,	240
5	,,	,,	,,	1870	,,	,,	14	,,	,,	216

If we now examine as to the comparative number of days on which the canals have been closed, we find the longest period from 29th October 1845 to December 15th, 1845, or 47 days, and the shortest a single day, thus—

During the first	4	years	closures averaged	3½	days each.
,, next	5	,,	,,	6½	,,
,, ,,	5	,,	,,	4	,,
,, ,,	5	,,	,,	5½	,,
,, ,,	5	,,	,,	7½	,,
,, ,,	5	,,	,,	8	,,
,, ,,	5	,,	,,	15	,,

The frequent closure of canals must be destructive to fish, unless they are able to retire into deep holes or contiguous tanks, where they may remain quiet until the canal is refilled ; but, of course, should the canal be left dry for very long periods, as over eight or ten days, the probabilities are, that the water will have become so foul that the fish will die. Out of 287 times this canal was closed between January 1837, and December 1870, we find as follows regarding the times closures occurred, with reference to the number of days—

From	0 to 10	days,	238	times.
,,	10 to 20	,,	31	,,
,,	20 to 30	,,	12	,,
,,	30 to 40	,,	3	,,
,,	40 to 50	,,	3	,,

In the Ganges canal, slaughtering all the fish, whenever it was closed, was carried on when I was there, the numbers of times and the days wherein such occurred during the last fifteen years being as follows :—

5 years ending December 31st,	1860.	No. of times closed,	3.	Days	27
5 „ „	1865	„ „	10	„	156
5 „ „	1870	„ „	7	„	160

Thus, in round numbers, this canal during the last five years has had six times more days without water than in the first five years under review; whilst the periods of time it has been kept dry have risen as follows:—

1st 5 years—No. of days dry at each closure,				9
2nd 5 „	„	„	„	15
3rd 5 „	„	„	„	23

Irrigation weirs have been erected across various rivers in the Panjáb, North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and Madras, in order to deflect a certain amount of water into canals constructed for its reception and dissemination. These weirs are usually built in the form of stone walls spanning the entire breadth of rivers, and consequently form an obstruction, arresting the upward and downward passage of fish that are endeavouring to migrate, whilst, should it be sufficiently high, it entirely prevents their passing. On the bed of the river in front of it, or on its down-stream face, there is generally a stone pavement termed "an apron," or this apron may be a gradual slope of rough or smooth stones extending from the summit of the walls to the bed of the river. Likewise on the up-stream face of these weir walls is a bandh of stones, of greater or lesser extent, sloping down to the bed of the river.

These irrigation weirs are of different forms, but all arrest the passage of fish, some temporarily, others entirely; and, as a consequence, those migrating down-stream often pass into the irrigation canals. These weirs have openings of varying sizes, termed "*under-sluices*," constructed for the purpose of permitting the surplus water passing through the body of the weir, and on a level with the lowest bed of the river; when rushing through with great velocity, it was expected large quantities of silt would be carried with it, keeping the general bed of the river washed out to its proper level. These under-sluices or complete gaps through the weirs are of different widths, and may be classed under two divisions: *first*, the long narrow ones in North-Western Provinces, and the Panjáb; and, *secondly*, the wide ones in use at Cattack, Midnapur, and on the Son River. These under sluices are kept closed, except when there is an excess of water, as during the monsoon months: those of the *Madras* or *narrow pattern* are from six to nine feet in width, and several yards in length; they

close by means of boards pushed down vertically into large wooden grooves, and these boards can be elevated, when it is desired to do so, by means of a capstan and windlass. As these narrow under-sluices are of many feet in length, there are generally two sets of grooves, one at each end, so that either can be made use of. These narrow under-sluices carry such a rush of water through them, that no Indian fish can ascend up when they are open.

Fish, which are attempting to pass weirs in the course of their ascent up rivers, are chiefly those who are in a breeding condition, and are trying to reach their natural spawning grounds. Thus, when near the sea, the shad or hilsá is the most valuable sort which becomes stopped by weirs without practicable passes, so they are unable to reach the only localities wherein their spawn or ova could come to maturity if deposited; they consequently have to drop it in the water below these weirs, and here it cannot be fertilised, but inevitably perishes. The same occurs with some of the large carps in the more northern rivers (as of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb) that are weired not far from the base of the Himálayas, the hilly streams of which are the natural breeding-places for some, as the mahásir, &c. They descend over them before the cold months, when the rivers above contain too little water, or are unsuited for their residence; and when attempting to return up-stream, find this stone wall an insuperable obstacle: thus their reproduction is likewise prevented.

Fish when heavy in roe are not so well able to jump any great heights as are some of the younger or barren ones. Standing at the period of freshes, on the bridge above one of the Madras weirs possessing these narrow under-sluices, it is interesting to see the numbers of fish, both large and small, which leap up against their walls: some strike against the piers of the bridge, others fall into the cascade descending over its summit; but though I have passed hours watching them, I never saw one clear these obstacles, although I have seen thousands attempting it. The only rational reason that I can adduce for the jumping against the insurmountable weir walls whilst the narrow under-sluices are open is because they find such to be impassible. Could they ascend through these, why do they not? When these fishes were netted, many, especially the large ones, were bruised and scaleless in places, evidently due to injuries caused during their frantic but unavailing efforts to surmount the wall, or ascend through the open but narrow under-sluices.

The *wide under-sluices*, such as exist in the weirs at Cattack and Midnapur, are constructed on an entirely different principle and pattern, forming free gaps of many yards in width, so that, when open, fish cannot have any difficulty in ascending through them.

These weirs likewise, it is stated, may be topped by fish during heavy floods, especially when the summit of their wall is several feet below the surface of the water. But they do not appear to do so, or why are the shad entirely stopped at the lower Kalerun one? As they ascend along the river's bed they find a wall and ascend to surmount it, but as they rise the strong current must take them backward down-stream, and thus they never reach its summit, which the muddy condition of the water prevents their seeing, for it is only during freshes that the wall is covered.

Besides the foregoing there are *irrigation canals* which have a bearing upon the fisheries of a District, and these may be divided (1) into those simply constructed for purposes of irrigation, or (2) those which are made for both irrigation and navigation. These canals in some places, as the Rorí one in Sind, are mere artificial streams. which, in some portions of their extent, exist in lieu of natural water-courses which have silted up. Here no great falls occur, and references to such are unnecessary. But irrigation canals, as a rule, are given off from one or both sides of a river, which has a stone weir thrown across it for the purpose of backing up the water to a given height. At the head of each of these canals are head sluices, where the amount of water entering can be regulated in accordance with local requirements, or entirely cut off if necessary.

Irrigation weirs constructed simply for irrigation are those in which boat-traffic cannot be also carried on, due to one or more vertical falls existing, which are too great to permit such. These falls, which are sufficient to prevent traffic, are mostly sufficient to entirely obstruct fish which have once descended over them from ever re-ascending. Such canals almost invariably have a high fall near their commencement, whilst below all overflows, and due to the action of descending water, are holes of a larger or smaller size in their bed, well adapted for feeding in, where large fish live and thrive so long as they are permitted. The further the distance from the canal head, and as the amount and rapidity of the flow of water decreases, the falls are usually less and these holes are smaller; still even there they are present, but are not so suitable for providing food for large fish. It will thus be seen that these canals form large

receptacles which may be turned into traps for all fish which once obtain an ingress, unless there are *tanks* connected with them into which they could retire when the water is cut off and they become dried, or else that the *holes* in their beds retain a sufficient supply during these periods, so that the fish may remain in safety until the water is re-admitted. For at certain times of the year it becomes necessary to drain off these canals to enable the engineer officers to ascertain what repairs are necessary, and unless the fish have a safe place to resort to they might be easily taken. But, unfortunately, in some canals it is, or has been, the custom to allow the employés to kill all the fish at this period, and thus a simple irrigation canal becomes a vast trap for destroying fish.

In *canals for both irrigation and navigation*, there are locks at every fall, that boats may be admitted and floated up to a higher level. At these locks I have observed that fish can obtain a passage up or down stream, so they will not be further alluded to.

None of these canals contain gratings or other appliances at their commencement for preventing the ingress of fish, and I have witnessed how, when water is re-admitted into these canals, shoals of fish are carried over falls up which none can re-ascend, and below which they are unable to breed. Thus the water is cut off and the contained fish destroyed, the canal to be again replenished with a supply from the river, to be again and again exterminated several times during the year; and a surprise is expressed that the fisheries are deteriorating. The oftener the canals are closed, and the longer the periods at each closing, the greater is the mischief. But from either side of these main canals are given off side ones for the purposes of irrigation; these, again, have no grating to prevent fish ascending them; they go up, but as they are mostly only filled every alternate week on either side, all that have gone up them invariably perish. In some Districts fixed traps are permitted in all these small water-courses.

In Bengal.—The Commissioner of the Rájsháhí Division observes that—"Some salted and dried fish is imported to the Division, especially to Rangpur and Dinájpur, from Dacca and Maimansinh. Except in Pabná, where there is a large trade in hilsá fish, there is no extensive fish trade to distant places in any Districts in the Division. The fish caught is almost wholly locally consumed, though it is not unfrequently the case that, in the cold season, the fish is carried to distant *háts* and markets for sale at some distance from the rivers. The supply of fish has fallen off from what it was some twenty years ago.

This is attributed to the destruction of the fry and the young fish and to the silting up of small rivers and *bils*. The supply having fallen off, and the demand being great, owing to increase of population, its price has also, as a matter of course, nearly doubled what it was before."

"There can be no doubt that the destruction of small fry must be enormous, not only in rivers, but in every paddy-field in Bengal; but I cannot say that I see my way to any feasible suggestions for the prevention of fish-catching in the rainy season all over Bengal."

These fry are *sold* for two purposes, (1) either alive for stocking tanks, or (2) dead as food. At the commencement of the century, it will have been observed, that although cultivators might capture some of these immature fish in their fields for their own consumption they had to pay a tax if they took any for sale. Now-a-days we do not hear that "vast multitudes flock into the reservoirs, ditches being in general cut to give them a passage as the waters retire," as Dr Buchanan observed used to be the case.

IN ASSAM.—The Deputy Commissioner of Darang observes—"There is good reason to suppose that the supply of fish is falling off. Fish has become of late years much dearer, the fisheries are falling in value, and many of the Dom fishermen are, in consequence, I believe, taking to agricultural pursuits. With, perhaps, the exception of some Márwárí merchants and some sepoys, fish would be consumed by all classes in this District could they get it, but, as it is, the supply by no means equals the demand. Fish is neither salted, dried, nor exported, but some is imported. Fish are neither put in tanks nor reared, but, on the contrary, all means are employed for their destruction and that of their spawn. Everything from a weir to a basket is used, and the meshes of nets are so small that no fry can escape. The fish never have rest, and must decrease in numbers. The only measure for conservation possible would be regulating the smallest size of the meshes permitted. The prevention of the destruction of the fry in the fields is a more serious consideration, as the people for years have procured daily meals from them, and to suddenly withdraw the privilege, even although it would be doubtless much to their eventual advantage, might cause discontent and trouble."

The Assistant Commissioner, Golághát, observes—"Many of the river fish, some of which attain a large size, come annually up the smaller streams and deposit their spawn, and the young ones of these

are during the rains dispersed over the surface of the country in rice-fields, swamps, drains, and ditches. These endeavour subsequently to make their way to the large rivers, but the dangers that beset them on the road are numerous. In the shallow waters in the rice-fields, women and children may be seen in crowds fishing with baskets called *jakai*, through the interstices of which a tadpole could not pass. Those that escape this danger, and, following the flow of the water, arrive at one of the innumerable dams separating the paddy fields, find their further progress barred by funnel-shaped bamboo traps called *khoká*, *chápá*, or *ghaní*, through which the water is made to pass, but whose outlets are so small that only the most minute fish can get through. Escaping to the smaller water-courses, their dangers seem to increase. The Assamese divide the channel into sections by erecting bándhs, and from one of these they proceed to bale out all the water, capturing every fish, large and small: they then dam up another portion and do likewise. The fish that finally arrive at the smaller rivers find their exit barred by weirs, which will let nothing pass; and, not content with this, the Assamese will sometimes resort to poison, employing for this purpose the fruit of a tree called 'Konibſh.'"

Throughout the whole of the reports sent in, no such preserves of fish are recorded as those of Sáhib Zádá Singh in the Son, half a century ago. Dr Buchanan evidently foresaw impending a diminution of the supply of the fresh water fishes. He observed, "I am persuaded that a common property is, in general, neglected, and turns out of little or no advantage, either to the public or to individuals. In this District (Dinájpur) the property in the fisheries has, in many places, been separated from that of the adjacent land, which seems to me to be a great loss, as it is the proprietor of the neighbouring land alone that can take care, either of the fish or fishermen." He remarks that the Collector of Bhágalpur was pursuing the same disastrous course, whilst in Gorakhpur, they were being given away to Rájás, free of rent, as a means of subsistence.

In those days, the fishermen evidently had not the same immunities they have now. We hear that directly a fishing-boat was seen, it would be making away, as their occupants appear to have been generally plundered in the Ganges. The modes in which rents were paid, seem to have varied almost with each District. In some

places, tanks were kept in repair by fishermen, in return for their being allowed the contained fish. Raising a hovel on the banks of the Ganges, necessitated the payment of a high rent, not ostensibly, but in reality, for the fishing in its vicinity.

How are the markets supplied with fish at the present time, has been answered as follows :—"In the *North-West Provinces*, sufficiently in 13; insufficiently in 23; occasionally in 2; doubtful in 2. In *Oudh*, three-fourths of the markets have a larger demand than supply. In *Lower Bengal*, the returns show that the supply does not come up to the demand. We hear of fishermen being obliged to take to other occupation to earn a livelihood, and the reasons for this are apparently as follows :—

Respecting the present state of the fresh water fisheries throughout India, excluding Lower Bengal, Assam, Sind and Burmah, the following reports were received.

State of Indian Fresh-water Fisheries, 1871.

Province.	Increase.	Stationary.	Decrease.	Doubtful.
Panjáb, . . .	13	32	33	...
N.-W. Provinces,	...	6	10	...
Oudh, . . .	8	10	2	1
Bombay, . .	...	...	generally decreased.	...
Haidarábád, .	...	...	ditto.	...
Mysore, . .	...	...	in the majority.	..
Madras, . .	6	12	46	...

If the more destructive modes of taking fish, and the innovations now permitted are to be continued, what is to be expected except a continual decrease of the true fresh-water species, due to the incessant drain? And when the next famine spreads its blighting influence over the Delta of the Ganges, where will be the indigenous fish which might aid in preserving the lives of some few of the miserable but thoughtless people? Who will then be amongst the first to exclaim against the short-sightedness of their predecessors, who have allowed present greed to impoverish what should be a large reserve supply of food? What will then be said of the philanthropy of permitting this waste of to-day, or the wisdom of unheeding what might be required for a future year's supply?

But it must not be imagined that, in Bengal alone, the blighting influence of European non-regulation of fisheries is felt, for enquiries distinctly prove that it exists throughout the length and breadth of

India. One example, from Madras, may here be quoted. The rents of the entire fresh-water fisheries in that Presidency have dwindled down to an average of Rs. 80,000 (£8000) per annum.

Mr Nelson observes of the Madura District alone, "that the repair of tanks, or at all events the more important ones, seem to have been executed by Government, and to have been paid for out of the proceeds of the fishery of the tanks when drying up, and a letter, dated 1713, states that the fishing of a single tank provided occasionally 2000 crowns, and that the sums so realised were invariably applied to the execution of repairs."

The native officials of Madura (1872) report that "the local markets in large towns are not fully supplied with fish, and at certain seasons they are very scarce. During the season, the supply in many villages is sufficient, but more could always be sold in the larger towns." Eighty per cent. of the people would eat fish could they procure it.

The way in which the lower castes in this and the neighbouring District of Tinnevelly have now to supply themselves with animal food, is thus described in the *Madras Mail* (August 1873). Frogs are now used instead of fish! "All over the Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly, he says, the pariahs almost live on them, and thrive well The frog most commonly in request is the green frog, called in the Támil language "pátchei taválei." Next in demand is the large croaking solitary frog, called "peria taválei;" and the "sori taválei," or spangled frog, is also eaten. The great delicacy, however, is the sand frog, or "manal taválei," and when these are procurable, the others are neglected. The frogs are generally cooked in the same way as fish, but the boys are content with simply disembowelling the frog, and roasting it for about five minutes before a fire."

It is further suggested, one can hardly believe in earnest, that attention should now be turned to the frogs for an increase in the food supply. Thus a deficiency is admitted, but nothing is suggested to arrest the present ruinous way the fisheries are being worked, which might, with care and attention, be amply sufficient for all local requirements. The frogs might be left to the otters, and as food for fish, instead of compelling human beings to have recourse to them as a means of subsistance, at periods when no scarcity or famine exists in the District, except in respect to the fish supply.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANTS

GROWING IN

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY AND ASSAM.

LIST OF BENGAL AND ASSAM PLANTS.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

1 Clematis Cadmia, *Ham.*
2 —— Nepalensis, *Dc.*
3 —— montana, *Ham.*
4 —— acutangula, *Hf. and Th.*
5 —— smilacifolia, *Wall.*
6 —— Gauriana, *Roxb.*
7 —— puberula, *Hf. and Th.*
8 —— apiculata, *Hf. and Th.*
9 —— nutans, *Royle.*
10 —— acuminata, *Dc.*
11 —— connata, *Dc.*
12 —— Buchananiana, *Dc.*
13 —— grewiæflora, *Dc.*
14 Naravelia Zeylanica, *Dc.*
15 Anemone rupicola, *Camb.*
16 —— vitifolia, *Ham.*
17 —— Griffithii, *Hf. and Th.*
18 —— obtusiloba, *Don.*
19 —— rupestris, *Wall.*
20 —— trullifolia, *Hf. and Th.*
21 —— rivularis, *Ham.*
22 —— demissa, *Hf. and Th.*
23 —— polyanthes, *Don.*
24 —— elongata, *Don.*
25 Thalictrum elegans, *Wall.*
26 —— cultratum, *Wall.*
27 —— Chelidonii, *Dc.*
28 —— reniforme, *Wall.*
29 —— virgatum, *Hf. and Th.*
30 —— rutæfolium, *Hf. and Th.*
31 Thalictrum rostellatum, *Hf. and Th.*
32 —— alpinum, *L.*
33 —— Punduanum, *Wall.*
34 —— saniculæforme, *Dc.*
35 —— Javanicum, *Bl.*
36 —— foliolosum, *Dc.*
37 —— minus, *L.*
38 Callianthemum Cachemirianum, *Camb.*
39 Ranunculus Cymbalariæ, *Pursh.*
40 —— pulchellus, *C. A. Mey.*
41 —— lobatus, *Jacq.*
42 —— hyperboreus, *Rott. C.*
43 —— affinis, *Br.*
44 —— nivalis, *L.*
45 —— sceleratus, *L.*
46 —— diffusus, *Dc.*
47 —— laetus, *Wall.*
48 —— Pensylvanicus, *L.*
49 —— flaccidus, *Hf. and Th.*
50 Oxygraphis glacialis, *Bunge.*
51 Caltha palustris, *L.*
52 —— scaposa, *Hf. and Th.*
53 Calathodes palmata, *Hf. and Th.*
54 Trollius pumilus, *Don.*
55 Coptis Teeta, *Wall.*
56 Isopyrum adiantifolium, *Hf. and Th.*
57 Aquilegia vulgaris, *L.*

58 Delphinium cœruleum, *Jacq.*
59 —— altissimum, *Wall.*
60 —— viscosum, *Hf. and Th.*
61 —— glaciale, *Hf. and Th.*
62 Aconitum uncinnatum, *L.*
63 —— luridum, *Hf. and Th.*
64 —— palmatum, *Don.*
65 —— ferox, *Wall.*
66 —— Napellus, *L.*
67 Actaea spicata, *L.*
68 Cimicifuga fœtida, *L.*

DILLENIACEÆ.

69 Delima sarmentosa, *L.*
70 Tetracera Assa, *Dc.*
71 Dillenia Indica, *L.*
72 —— aurea, *Sm.*
73 —— pilosa, *Roxb.*
74 —— scabrella, *Roxb.*
75 —— pentagyna, *Roxb.*

MAGNOLIACEÆ.

76 Euptelea pleiosperma, *Hf. and Th.*
77 Illicium Griffithii, *Hf. and Th.*
78 Talauma Hodgsoni, *Hf. and Th.*
79 —— Rabaniana, *Hf. and Th.*
80 Magnolia Campbellii, *Hf. and Th.*
81 —— globosa, *Hf. and Th.*
82 —— Griffithii, *Hf. and Th.*
83 —— sphenocarpa, *Roxb.*
84 Manglietia insignis, *Bl.*
85 —— Caveana, *Hf. and Th.*
86 Michelia Cathcartii, *Hf. and Th.*
87 —— Champaca, *L.*
88 —— excelsa, *Bl.*
89 Michelia alongiunsa, *Wall.*
90 —— Kisopa, *Ham.*
91 —— oblonga, *Wall.*
92 —— Punduana, *Hf. and Th.*
93 Schizandra grandiflora, *Hf. and Th.*
94 —— elongata, *Hf. and Th.*
95 —— axillaris, *Hf. and Th.*
96 Kadsura Roxburghiana, *Arn.*

ANONACEÆ.

97 Uvaria Hamiltoni, *Hf. and Th.*
98 —— bracteata, *Roxb.*
99 —— macrophylla, *Roxb.*
100 —— lurida, *Hf. and Th.*
101 Artabotrys caudatus, *Wall.*
102 —— suaveolens, *Bl.*
103 Unona Dunalii, *Wall.*
104 —— dumosa, *Roxb.*
105 —— Desmos, *Dun.*
106 —— discolor, *Vbl.*
107 —— praecox, *Hf. and Th.*
108 —— longiflora, *Roxb.*
109 Polyalthia longifolia, *Bth. and Hf.*
110 —— simiarum, *Bth. and Hf.*
111 —— cerasoides, *Bth. and Hf.*
112 —— Jenkinsii, *Bth. and Hf.*
113 —— suberosa, *Bth. and Hf.*
114 —— argentea, *Hf. and Th.*
115 Oxymitra fornicata, *Hf. and Th.*
116 Goniothalamus sesquipedalis, *Hf. and Th.*
117 —— Simmonsii, *Hf. and Th.*
118 Mitrephora tomentosa, *Hf. and Th.*

119 Anona squamosa, *L.*
120 —— reticulata, *L.*
121 Melodorum rubiginosum, *Hf. and Th.*
122 —— verrucosum, *Hf. and Th.*
123 —— bicolor, *Hf. and Th.*
124 —— Wallichii, *Hf. and Th.*
125 —— polyanthum, *Hf. and Th.*
126 —— rufinerve, *Hf. and Th.*
127 Miliusa macrocarpa, *Hf. and Th.*
128 —— Roxburghiana, *Hf. and Th.*
129 —— velutina, *Hf. and Th.*
130 Saccopetalum longiflorum, *Hf. and Th.*
131 —— tomentosum, *Hf. and Th.*
132 Alphonsea ventricosa, *Hf. and Th.*
133 —— lutea, *Hf. and Th.*

MENISPERMACEÆ.

134 Aspidocarya uvifera, *Hf. and Th.*
135 Parabæna sagittata, *Miers.*
136 Tinospora tomentosa, *Miers.*
137 —— Malabarica, *Miers.*
138 —— crispa, *Miers.*
139 —— cordifolia, *Miers.*
140 Anamirta Cocculus, *Wa.*
141 Tiliacora racemosa, *Coleb.*
142 Limacia cuspidata, *Hf. and Th.*
143 Cocculus villosus, *Dc.*
144 —— mollis, *Wall.*
145 Pericampylus incanus, *Miers.*
146 Stephania hernandifolia.
147 Stephania elegans, *Hf. and Th.*
148 —— rotunda, *Lour.*
149 Cissampelos Pareira, *L.*
150 Cyclea peltata, *Hf. and Th.*
151 Lophophyllum bicristatum, *Griff.*
152 Pycnarrhena pleniflora, *Miers.*
153 Hæmatocarpus Thomsoni, *Miers.*

BERBERIDEÆ.

154 Decaisnea insignis, *Hf. and Th.*
155 Parvatia Brunoniana, *Dcne.*
156 Hollboellia latifolia, *Wall.*
157 Berberis Nepalensis, *Spreng.*
158 —— umbellata, *Wall.*
159 —— aristata, *Dc.*
160 —— Asiatica, *Roxb.*
161 —— Wallichiana, *Dc.*
162 —— insignis, *Hf. and Th.*
163 —— angulosa, *Wall.*
164 —— macrosepala, *Hf.*
165 —— concinna, *Hf.*
166 Podophyllum Emodi, *Wall.*

NYMPHÆACEÆ.

167 Brasenia peltata, *Pursh.*
168 Nymphæa Lotus, *L.*
169 —— stellata, *Willd.*
170 —— pygmæa, *Ait.*
171 Euryale ferox, *Salisb.*
172 Nelumbo nucifera, *Gaertn.*

PAPAVERACEÆ.

173 Papaver somniferum, *L.*
174 Argemone Mexicana, *L.*

175 Meconopsis simplicifolia, *Hf. and Th.*
176 —— horridula, *Hf. and Th.*
177 —— Nepalensis, *Dc.*
178 —— Wallichii, *Hook.*
179 Cathcartia villosa, *Hf.*

FUMARIACEÆ.

180 Hypecoum leptocarpum, *Hf. and Th.*
181 Dicentra torulosa, *Hf. and Th.*
182 —— Roylei, *Hf. and Th.*
183 —— thalictrifolia, *Hf. and Th.*
184 Corydalis ophiocarpa, *Hf. and Th.*
185 —— flaccida, *Hf. and Th.*
186 —— leptocarpa, *Hf. and Th.*
187 —— Cachemiriana, *Royle.*
188 —— polygalina, *Hf. and Th.*
189 —— juncea, *Wall.*
190 —— ramosa, *Wall.*
191 —— Sibirica, *Pers.*
192 —— chærophylla, *Dc.*

CRUCIFERÆ.

193 Parrya platycarpa, *Hf. and Th.*
194 Nasturtium palustre, *Dc.*
195 —— Indicum, *Dc.*
196 —— montanum, *Wall.*
197 Barbarea elata, *Hf. and Th.*
198 Arabis glandulosa, *Kar. and Kir.*
199 Cardamine violacea, *Wall.*
200 —— circæoides, *Hf. and Th.*
201 Cardamine trifoliolata, *Hf. and Th.*
202 —— hirsuta, *L.*
203 —— impatiens, *L.*
204 —— Griffithii, *Hf. and Th.*
205 —— elegantula, *Hf. and Th.*
206 —— macrophylla, *Willd.*
207 Loxostemon pulchellus, *Hf. and Th.*
208 Draba alpina, *L.*
209 —— elata, *Hf. and Th.*
210 —— incana, *L.*
211 —— lasiophylla, *Royle.*
212 —— Tibetica, *Hf. and Th.*
213 —— ellipsoidea, *Hf. and Th.*
214 —— gracillima, *Hf. and Th.*
215 Cochlearia alyssoides, *Dc.*
216 —— Himalaica, *Hf. and Th.*
217 —— scapiflora, *Hf. and Th.*
218 Lepidostemon pendunculosus, *Hf. and Th.*
219 Sisymbrium mollissimum, *C. A. Mey.*
220 —— Himalaicum, *Hf. and Th.*
221 —— Thalianum, *Gay. and Monn.*
222 —— lasiocarpum, *Hf. and Th.*
223 —— axillare, *Hf. and Th.*
224 —— deltoideum, *Hf. and Th.*
225 Eutrema Himalaicum, *Hf. and Th.*
226 Erysimum deflexum, *Hf. and Th.*
227 —— funiculosum, *Hf. and Th.*
228 —— pachycarpum, *Hf. and Th.*

229 Erysimum longisiliquum, *Hf. and Th.*
230 Braya rosea, *Bunge.*
231 Brassica nigra, *Koch.*
232 —— campestris, *L.*
233 —— trilocularis, *Hf. and Th.*
234 —— quadrivalvis, *Hf. and Th.*
235 —— juncea, *Hf. and Th.*
236 —— oleracea, *L.*
237 Capsella Bursa pastoris, *Moench.*
238 Lepidium sativum, *L.*
239 —— capitatum, *Hf. and Th.*
240 Thlaspi arvense, *L.*
241 —— alpestre, *L.*
242 —— cochlearioides, *Hf. and Th.*
243 Senebiera didyma, *Pers.*
244 Raphanus sativus, *L.*

CAPPARIDEÆ.

245 Cleome monophylla, *L.*
246 —— viscosa, *L.*
247 ——Chelidonii, *L. f.*
248 Gynandropsis pentaphylla, *Dc.*
249 Cratæva Roxburghii, *Br.*
250 —— unilocularis, *Ham.*
251 —— lophosperma, *Kz.*
252 —— Nurvala, *Ham.*
253 Capparis sepiaria, *L.*
254 —— pumila, *Champ.*
255 —— Assamica, *Hf. and Th.*
256 —— multiflora, *Hf. and Th.*
257 —— horrida, *L. f.*
258 —— olacifolia, *Hf. and Th.*
259 —— sabiæfolia, *Hf. and Th.*
260 —— viminea, *Hf. and Th.*
261 Capparis tenera, *Dalz.*
262 Roydsia snaveolens, *Roxb.*

VIOLACEÆ.

263 Viola biflora, *L.*
264 —— Patrinii, *Dc.*
265 —— diffusa, *Ging.*
266 —— Hookeri, *T. Thoms.*
267 —— distans, *Wall.*
268 —— serpens, *Wall.*
269 Jonidium suffruticosum, *Ging.*
270 Alsodeia Roxburghii, *Wall.*
271 —— Bengalensis, *Wall.*
272 —— longiracemosa, *Kz.*

BIXINEÆ.

273 Cochlospermum Gossypium, *Dc.*
274 Bixa Orellana, *L.*
275 Flacourtia inermis, *Roxb.*
276 —— cataphracta, *Roxb.*
277 —— Ramontchi, *L'Her.*
278 —— sepiaria, *Roxb.*
279 Xylosma longifolium, *Clos.*
280 —— controversum, *Clos.*
281 Gynocardia odorata, *R. Br.*

PITTOSPOREÆ.

282 Pittosporum glabratum, *Lindl.*
283 —— humile, *Hf. and Th.*
284 —— floribundum, *W. A.*

POLYGALEÆ.

285 Polygala arillata, *Ham.*
286 —— triphylla, *Ham.*
287 —— crotalarioides, *Ham.*
288 —— leptalea, *Dc.*
289 —— persicariæfolia, *Dc.*

290 Polygala erioptera, *Dc.*
291 —— Chinensis, *L.*
292 —— Sibirica, *L.*
293 —— glomerata, *Lour.*
294 Salomonia Cantoniensis, *Lour.*
295 —— oblongifolia, *Dc.*
296 Securidaca inappendiculata, *Hassk.*
297 Xanthophyllum flavescens, *Roxb.*
298 —— virens, *Roxb.*

CARYOPHYLLEÆ.

299 Gypsophila cerastoides, *Don.*
300 Saponaria Vaccaria, *L.*
301 Silene conoidea, *L.*
302 —— Stracheyi, *Edg.*
303 —— Khasiana, *Rohr.*
304 Cucubalus bacciferus, *L.*
305 Lychnis apetala, *L.*
306 —— nigrescens, *Edg.*
307 —— Himalayensis, *Edg.*
308 —— brachypetala, *Hort. Berol.*
309 —— multicaulis, *Wall.*
310 —— nutans, *Bth.*
311 Cerastium vulgatum, *L.*
312 Stellaria crispata, *Wall.*
313 —— paniculata, *Edg.*
314 —— media, *L.*
315 —— Sikkimensis, *Hf.*
316 —— bulbosa, *Wulf.*
317 —— lanata, *Hf.*
318 —— longissima, *Wall.*
319 —— saxatilis, *Ham.*
320 —— uliginosa, *L.*
321 —— subumbellata, *Edg.*
322 —— depauperata, *Edg.*
323 Stellaria decumbens, *Edg.*
324 Brachystemma calycinum, *Don.*
325 Arenaria musciformis, *Wall.*
326 —— polytrichoides, *Edg.*
327 —— monticola, *Edg.*
328 —— pulvinata, *Edg.*
329 —— oreophila, *Hf.*
330 —— orbiculata, *Royle.*
331 —— ciliolata, *Edg.*
332 —— glanduligera, *Edg.*
333 —— melandryoides, *Edg.*
334 —— Benthami, *Edg.*
335 —— debilis, *Hf.*
336 Sagina procumbens, *L.*
337 Spergula arvensis, *L.*
338 —— pentandra, *L.*
339 Drymaria cordata, *Willd.*
340 Polycarpon Loefflingiæ, *Bth. and Hf.*
341 Polycarpæa corymbosa, *Lamk.*

PORTULACACEÆ.

342 Portulaca oleracea, *L.*
343 —— quadrifida, *L.*
344 —— tuberosa, *Roxb.*

TAMARISCINEÆ.

345 Tamari Gallica, *L.*
346 —— dioica, *Roxb.*
347 —— ericoides, *Rottl.*
348 Myricaria Germanica, *Desv.*

ELATINEÆ.

349 Bergia ammannioides, *Roxb.*
350 —— verticillata, *Willd.*

HYPERICINEÆ.

351 Ascyrum filicaule, *Dyer.*

352 Hypericum Griffithii, *Hf. and Th.*
353 —— triflorum, *Bl.*
354 —— patulum, *Thbg.*
355 —— tenuicaule, *Hf. and Th.*
356 —— reptans, *Hf. and Th.*
357 —— Sampsoni, *Hance.*
358 —— petiolulatum, *Hf. and Th.*
359 —— elodeoides, *Chois.*
360 —— Nepalense, *Chois.*
361 —— monanthemum, *Hf. and Th.*
362 —— Japonicum, *Thbg.*
363 —— Lalandii, *Chois.*
364 —— breviflorum, *Wall.*
365 Cratoxylon neriifolium, *Kz.*

GUTTIFERÆ.

366 Garcinia cornea, *L.*
367 —— Cowa, *Roxb.*
368 —— Kydia, *Roxb.*
369 —— lanceæfolia, *Roxb.*
370 —— pedunculata, *Roxb.*
371 —— Morella, *Desr.*
372 —— paniculata, *Roxb.*
373 —— atroviridis, *Griff.*
374 —— anomala, *Planch.*
375 —— stipulata, *T. And.*
376 —— Xanthochymus, *Hf.*
377 Calophyllum polyanthum, *Wall.*
378 Kayea floribunda, *Wall.*
379 Mesua ferrea, *L.*

TERNSTRŒMIACEÆ.

380 Ternstrœmia Japonica, *Thbg.*
381 Adinandra Griffithii, *Dyer.*
382 Cleyera ochnacea, *Dc.*
383 —— grandiflora, *Hf. and Th.*
384 Eurya Japonica, *Thbg.*
385 —— acuminata, *Dc.*
386 —— trichocarpa, *Korth.*
387 Actinidia callosa, *Ldl.*
388 —— strigosa, *Hf. and Th.*
389 Saurauja Nepalensis, *Dc.*
390 —— Griffithii, *Dyer.*
391 Saurauja fasciculata, *Wall.*
392 —— Punduana, *Wall.*
393 —— Khasiana, *Mig.*
394 —— cerea, *Griff.*
395 Stachyurus Himalaicus, *Hf. and Th.*
396 Schima Wallichii, *Chois.*
397 —— Khasiana, *Dyer.*
398 Pyrenaria barringtoniæfolia, *Seem.*
399 Gordonia excelsa, *Bl.*
400 Camellia Thea, *Lk.*
401 —— caudata *Wall.*
402 —— drupifera, *Lour.*
403 —— lutescens, *Dyer.*

DIPTEROCARPEÆ.

404 Dipterocarpus turbinatus, *Gaertn. f.*
405 —— pilosus, *Roxb.*
406 —— tuberculatus, *Roxb.*
407 —— scaber, *Ham.*
408 —— alatus, *Roxb.*
409 —— incanus, *Roxb.*
410 Ancistrocladus Wallichii, *Planch.*
411 Hopea scaphula, *Roxb.*
412 Vatica lanceæfolia, *Bl.*
413 Shorea robusta, *Gaertn. f.*
414 —— Assamica, *Dyer.*

MALVACEÆ.

415 Althæa rosea, *Cav.*

416 Malva verticillata, *L.*
417 Malvastrum tricuspidatum, *A. Gray.*
418 —— spicatum, *A. Gray.*
419 Sida humilis, *Willd.*
420 —— Mysorensis, *Willd.*
421 —— alba, *L.*
422 —— carpinifolia, *L.*
423 —— rhombifolia, *L.*
424 —— cordifolia, *L.*
425 Abutilon Indicum, *L.*
426 —— tomentosum, *Willd.*
427 Urena lobata, *L.*
428 —— repanda, *Roxb.*
429 Pavonia Zeylanica, *Willd.*
430 Dicellostyles jujubifolia, *Bth.*
431 Hibiscus Trionum, *L.*
432 —— Surattensis, *L.*
433 —— furcatus, *Roxb.*
434 —— radiatus, *Willd.*
435 —— micranthus, *L.*
436 —— Solandra, *L'Her.*
437 —— fragrans, *Roxb.*
438 —— scandens, *Roxb.*
439 —— macrophyllus, *Roxb.*
440 —— panduræformis, *Burm.*
441 —— vitifolius, *L.*
442 —— cannabinus, *L.*
443 —— Sabdariffa, *L.*
444 —— ficulneus, *L.*
445 —— pungens, *Roxb.*
446 —— Manihot, *L.*
447 —— tetraphyllus, *Roxb.*
448 —— Abelmoschus, *L.*
449 —— esculentus, *L.*
450 —— tiliaceus, *L.*
451 —— tricuspis, *Banks.*
452 —— Rosa Sinensis, *L.*
453 —— Syriacus, *L.*
454 Thespesia Lampas, *Dalz. and Gibs.*
455 —— populnea, *Corr.*
456 Gossypium herbaceum, *L.*
457 —— Barbadense, *L.*
458 Kydia calycina, *Roxb.*
459 —— glabrescens, *Mast.*
460 Bombax Malabaricum, *Dc.*
461 Eriodendron pentandrum, *Kz.*

STERCULIACEÆ.

462 Sterculia urens, *Roxb.*
463 —— fœtida, *L.*
464 —— villosa, *Roxb.*
465 —— Roxburghii, *Wall.*
466 —— armata, *Mast.*
467 —— coccinea, *Roxb.*
468 —— mollis, *Wall.*
469 —— parviflora, *Roxb.*
470 —— colorata, *Roxb.*
471 —— alata, *Roxb.*
472 Heritiera littoralis, *Dry.*
473 —— minor, *Roxb.*
474 —— macrophylla, *Wall.*
475 —— acuminata, *Wall.*
476 Reevesia Wallichii, *Br.*
477 —— pubescens, *Mast.*
478 Helicteres Isora, *L.*
479 —— plebeja, *Kz.*
480 —— spicata, *Colebr.*
481 Pterospermum acerifolium, *Willd.*
482 —— semisagittatum, *Ham.*
483 —— lanceæfolium, *Roxb.*
484 Eriolæna Hookeriana, *Willd.*
485 —— Candollei, *Wall.*
486 —— quinquelocularis, *Wight.*
487 Pentapetes phœnicea, *L.*

488 Melhania Hamiltoniana, *Wall.*
489 Melochia corchorifolia, *L.*
490 Waltheria Americana, *L.*
491 Abroma augusta, *L.*
492 Guazuma tomentosa, *Kth.*
493 Buettneria herbacea, *Roxb.*
494 —— aspera, *Colebr.*
495 —— pilosa, *Roxb.*

TILIACEÆ.

496 Brownlowia lanceolata, *Bth.*
497 Grewia columnaris, *Sm.*
498 —— excelsa, *Vhl.*
499 —— tiliæfolia, *Vhl.*
500 —— Asiatica, *L.*
501 —— polygama, *Roxb.*
502 —— sapida, *Roxb.*
503 —— sclerophylla, *Wall.*
504 —— pilosa, *Lamk.*
505 —— multiflora, *Juss.*
506 —— lævigata, *Vhl.*
507 —— hirsuta, *Vhl.*
508 —— microcos, *L.*
509 Triumfetta pilosa, *Roth.*
510 —— rhomboidea, *Jacq.*
511 —— rotundifolia, *Lamk.*
512 —— annua, *L.*
513 Corchorus capsularis, *L.*
514 —— olitorius, *L.*
515 —— fascicularis, *Lamk.*
516 —— tridens, *L.*
517 —— acutangulus, *Lamk.*
518 Echinocarpus Sigun, *Bl.*
519 —— Assamicus, *Bth.*
520 —— sterculiaceus, *Bth.*
521 —— tomentosus, *Bth.*
522 —— dasycarpus, *Bth.*
523 Elæocarpus Ganitrus, *Roxb.*
524 —— serratus, *L.*
525 Elæocarpus floribundus, *Bl.*
526 —— robustus, *Roxb.*
527 —— cuneatus, *Wight.*
528 —— lanceæfolius, *Roxb.*
529 —— Sikkimensis, *Mast.*
530 —— aristatus, *Roxb.*
531 —— rugosus, *Roxb.*
532 —— Monocera, *Cav.*
533 —— acuminatus, *Wall.*
534 —— prunifolius, *Wall.*
535 —— Varunua, *Ham.*

LINACEÆ.

536 Linum usitatissimum, *L.*
537 Reinwardtia trigyna, *Planch.*
538 —— tetragyna, *Planch.*
539 Anisadenia saxatilis, *Wall.*
540 —— pubescens, *Griff.*
541 Erythroxylon Kunthianum, *Kz.*
542 Ixonanthes Khasiana, *Hf.*

MALPIGHIACEÆ.

543 Hiptage Madablota, *Gaertn.*
544 —— acuminata, *Wall.*
545 Aspidopterys Roxburghiana, *A. Juss.*
546 —— nutans, *Hf.*
547 —— tomentosa, *Juss.*

ZYGOPHYLLEÆ.

548 Tribulus cistoides, *L.*
549 —— terrestris, *L.*

GERANIACEÆ.

550 Geranium refractum, *Edg. and Hf.*
551 —— collinum, *MB.*
552 —— Grevilleanum, *Wall.*
553 —— Nepalense, *Sw.*

554 Geranium polyanthes, *Edg. and Hf.*
555 —— ocellatum, *Camb.*
556 Oxalis corniculata, *L.*
557 —— Acetosella, *L.*
558 —— Griffithii, *Edg. and Hf.*
559 Biophytum sensitivum, *Edg.*
560 —— Apodiscias, *Turcz.*
561 —— Reinwardtii, *Walp.*
562 Averrhoa carambola, *L.*
563 —— Bilimbi, *L.*
564 Impatiens Chinensis, *L.*
565 —— salicifolius, *Hf. and Th.*
566 —— radicans, *Bth.*
567 —— trilobata, *Colebr.*
568 —— flavida, *Hf. and Th.*
569 —— Balsamina, *L.*
570 —— bella, *Hf. and Th.*
571 —— latiflora, *Hf. and Th.*
572 —— pulchra, *Hf. and Th.*
573 —— fimbriata, *Hook.*
574 —— acuminata, *Bth.*
575 —— tripetala, *Roxb.*
576 —— Thomsoni, *Hf.*
577 —— sulcata, *Wall.*
578 —— spirifer, *Hf. and Th.*
579 —— serrata, *Bth.*
580 —— scabrida, *Dc.*
581 —— arguta, *Hf. and Th.*
582 —— discolor, *Dc.*
583 —— porrecta, *Wall.*
584 —— racemulosa, *Wall.*
585 —— Jurpia, *Ham.*
586 —— puberula, *Dc.*
587 —— bracteata, *Colebr.*
588 —— lævigata, *Wall.*
589 —— radiata, *Hf.*
590 —— insignis, *Dc.*
591 —— tingens, *Edg.*
592 —— longipes, *Hf. and Th.*
593 Impatiens urticifolia, *W. A.*
594 —— leptoceras, *Dc.*
595 —— laxiflora, *Edg.*
596 —— tuberculata, *Hf. and Th.*
597 —— tropæolifolia, *Griff.*
598 —— Cathcartii, *Hf.*
599 —— cymbifera, *Hf.*
600 —— Mishmiensis, *Hf.*
601 —— stenantha, *Hf.*
602 —— racemosa, *Dc.*
603 —— paludosa, *Hf.*
604 —— angustiflora, *Hf.*
605 —— depauperata, *Hf.*
606 Hydrocera triflora, *Wall.*

RUTACEÆ.

607 Boenninghausenia albiflora, *Meisn.*
608 Evodia triphylla, *Dc.*
609 —— fraxinifolia, *Hf.*
610 —— meliæfolia, *Bth.*
611 —— rutæcarpa, *Hf. and Th.*
612 Zanthoxylon acanthopodium, *Dc.*
613 —— alatum, *Roxb.*
614 —— Khasianum, *Hf.*
615 —— Hamiltonianum, *Wall.*
616 —— oxyphyllum, *Edg.*
617 —— Budrunga, *Dc.*
618 —— myriacanthum, *Wall.*
619 —— ovalifolium, *Wight.*
620 —— tomentellum, *Hf.*
621 Toddalia floribunda, *Wall.*
622 —— aculeata, *Pers.*
623 Acronychia pedunculata, *Mig.*
624 Skimmia Laureola, *Hf.*
625 Glycosmis pentaphylla, *Corr.*
626 —— cyanosperma, *Spreng.*

627 Atalantia monophylla, *Corr.*
628 —— caudata, *Hf.*
629 Triphasia trifoliolata, *Dc.*
630 Limonia acodissima, *L.*
631 Murraya exotica, *L.*
632 —— Koenigii, *Spreng.*
633 Clausena pentaphylla, *Dc.*
634 —— heptaphylla, *Wight and Arn.*
635 —— excavata, *Burm.*
636 —— suffruticosa, *Wt. & Arn.*
637 —— Wampi, *Blanco.*
638 —— Willdenowii, *W. A.*
639 Micromelum pubescens, *Bl.*
640 —— hirsutum, *Oliv.*
641 Paramignya monophylla, *Wight.*
642 —— citrifolia, *Oliv.*
643 —— angulata, *Kz.*
644 Luvunga scandens, *Ham.*
645 Citrus decumana, *L.*
646 —— medica, *L.*
647 —— aurantium, *L.*
648 —— nobilis, *Loar.*
649 —— Hystrix, *Dc.*
650 Feronia elephantum, *Corr.*
651 Ægle Marmelos, *Corr.*

SIMARUBEÆ.

652 Ailanthus excelsa, *Roxb.*
653 Picrasma Javanica, *Bl.*
654 —— quassioides, *Benn.*
655 —— Nepalensis, *Benn.*
656 Brucea Sumatrana, *Roxb.*
657 —— mollis, *Wall.*
658 Balanites Roxburghii, *Planch.*

OCHNACEÆ.

659 Ochna squarrosa, *Lamk.*
660 —— pumila, *Ham.*

BURSERACEÆ.

661 Boswellia thurifera, *Colebr.*
662 Garuga pinnata, *Roxb.*
663 Balsamodendron Roxburghii, *Arn.*
664 Bursera serrata, *Wall.*
665 Canarium Bengalense, *Roxb.*

MELIACEÆ.

666 Munronia Wallichii, *Wight.*
667 Melia Azedarach, *L.*
668 —— composita, *Willd.*
669 —— Azadirachta, *Juss.*
670 Cipadessa baccifera, *Bl.*
671 Dysoxylon procerum, *Hiern.*
672 —— binectariferum, *Hf.*
673 —— Hamiltonii, *Hiern.*
674 Chisocheton paniculatum, *Hiern.*
675 —— pallens, *Hiern.*
676 Aglaia edulis, *A. Gray.*
677 —— Roxburghiana, *W. A.*
678 —— Khasiana, *Hiern.*
679 —— Wallichii, *Hiern.*
680 —— perviridis, *Hiern.*
681 Amoora Chittagonga, *Miq.*
682 —— decandra, *Hiern.*
683 —— Rohituka, *Roxb.*
684 —— cucullata, *Roxb.*
685 Walsura robusta, *Roxb.*
686 —— tubulata, *Hiern.*
687 Heynea trijuga, *A. Juss.*
688 Carapa obovata, *Juss.*
689 Chickrassia tabularis, *Juss.*
690 Cedrela Toona, *Roxb.*
691 Soymida febrifuga, *Juss.*

CHAILLETIACEÆ.

692 Chailletia gelonioides, *Roxb.*

OLACINEÆ.

693 Olax scandens, *Roxb.*
694 —— acuminata, *Wall.*
695 —— nana, *Wall.*
696 —— imbricata, *Roxb.*
697 Daphniphyllopsis capitata, *Kz.*
698 Erythropalum scandens, *Bl.*
699 —— vagum, *Mast.*
700 Anacalosa ilicoides, *Mast.*
701 Schoepfia fragrans, *Wall.*
702 —— acuminata, *Wall.*
703 Lepionurus sylvestris, *Bl.*
704 Gomphandra axillaris, *Wall.*
705 Stemonurus longifolius, *Miers.*
706 Jodes Thomsoniana, *Baill.*
707 —— Hookeriana, *Baill.*
708 Miquelia Kleinii, *Meisn.*
709 Natsiatum herpeticum, *Ham.*
710 Cardiopteris lobata, *Wall.*

ILICINEÆ.

711 Ilex Griffithii, *Hf.*
712 —— theæfolia, *Wall.*
713 —— godayam, *Wall.*
714 —— venulosa, *Wall.*
715 —— dipyrena, *Wall.*
716 —— odorata, *Ham.*
717 —— Sikkimensis, *Kz.*
718 —— insignis, *Hf.*
719 —— excelsa, *Wall.*
720 —— embelioides, *Hf.*
721 —— Thomsoni, *Hf.*
722 —— intricata, *Hf.*
723 —— fragilis, *Hf.*
724 Daphnephyllum Himalaiense, *Mnell.*

CELASTRINEÆ.

725 Evonymus bullatus, *Wall.*
726 —— echinatus, *Wall.*
727 —— theæfolius, *Wall.*
728 —— fimbriatus, *Wall.*
729 —— Hamiltonianus, *Wall.*
730 —— attenuatus, *Wall.*
731 —— grandiflorus, *Wall.*
732 —— glaber, *Roxb.*
733 —— nitidus, *Bth.*
734 —— pendulus, *Wall.*
735 —— frigidus, *Wall.*
736 —— cinereus, *Laws.*
737 —— vagans, *Wall.*
738 Microtropis discolor, *Wall.*
739 Lophopetalum fimbriatum, *Wight.*
740 Celastrus acuminatus, *Wall.*
741 —— Thomsoni, *Kz.*
742 —— emarginatus, *Willd.*
743 —— monospermus, *Wall.*
744 —— rufus, *Wall.*
745 —— stylosus, *Wall.*
746 —— venulosus, *Wall.*
747 —— attenuatus, *Wall.*
748 —— paniculatus, *Willd.*
749 —— neglectus, *Wall.*
750 —— salicifolius, *Laws.*
751 —— rugulosus, *Laws.*
752 Kurrimia robusta, *Kz.*
753 Elæodendron glaucum, *Pers.*
754 Hippocratea lanceolata, *Ham.*
755 —— Indica, *Willd.*
756 —— arborea, *Roxb.*
757 —— grandiflora, *Wall.*
758 —— obtusifolia, *Roxb.*
759 Salacia prinoides, *Dc.*
760 —— Roxburghii, *Wall.*

761 Salacia Jenkinsii, *Kurz.*
762 —— floribunda, *Wight.*

RHAMNACEÆ.

763 Ventilago calyculata, *Ful.*
764 Zizyphus Jujuba, *Lam.*
765 —— xylopyra, *Willd.*
766 —— glabra, *Roxb.*
767 —— funiculosa, *Ham.*
768 —— incurva, *Roxb.*
769 —— rugosa, *Lamk.*
770 —— œnoplia, *Mill.*
771 —— glabrata, *Heyne.*
772 —— vulgaris, *Lamk.*
773 —— apetala, *Hf.*
774 Berchemia flavescens, *Brongn.*
775 —— floribunda, *Brongn.*
776 —— lineata, *Dc.*
777 Rhamnus Nepalensis, *Wall.*
778 Hovenia dulcis, *Thbg.*
779 Sageretia hamosa, *Brongn.*
780 Colubrina Asiatica, *Brongn.*
781 Gouania Nepalensis, *Wall.*
782 —— leptostachya, *Brongn.*
783 —— Nepalensis, *Wall.*

AMPELIDEÆ.

784 Vitis bracteolata, *Wall.*
785 —— oxyphylla, *Wall.*
786 —— tuberculata, *Wall.*
787 —— muricata, *Wall.*
788 —— lanceolaria, *Roxb.*
789 —— campylocarpa, *Kz.*
790 —— elongata, *Wall.*
791 —— angustifolia, *Roxb.*
792 —— pedata, *Roxb.*
793 —— serrulata, *Roxb.*
794 —— capreolata, *Don.*
795 —— tenuifolia, *W. A.*
796 Vitis Japonica, *Thbg.*
797 —— trifoliata, *L.*
798 —— Teysmanni, *Miq.*
799 —— auriculata, *Roxb.*
800 —— repens, *W. A.*
801 —— planicaulis, *Hook.*
802 —— spectabilis, *Kz.*
803 —— Linnæi, *Kz.*
804 —— latifolia, *Roxb.*
805 —— pentagona, *Kz.*
806 —— discolor, *Moq.*
807 —— quadrangularis, *Wall.*
808 —— adnata, *Roxb.*
809 —— tomentosa, *Heyre.*
810 —— lanata, *Roxb.*
811 —— barbata, *Wall.*
812 —— Himalayana, *Royle.*
813 —— Mukorossi, *Gaertn.*
814 —— rubifolia, *Wall.*
815 —— flexuosa, *Thbg.*
816 —— neurosa, *Kz.*
817 —— Assamica, *Laws.*
818 —— Sikkimensis, *Laws.*
819 —— nervosa, *Laws.*
820 —— montana, *Laws.*
821 —— glandulosa, *Wall.*
822 —— angustifolia, *Roxb.*
823 —— obtecta, *Wall.*
824 —— Thomsoni, *Laws.*
825 —— obovata, *Laws.*
826 —— rumicisperma, *Laws.*
827 Leea macrophylla, *Roxb.*
828 —— gigantea, *Griff.*
829 —— sambucina, *L.*
830 —— læta, *Wall.*
831 —— alata, *Edg.*
832 —— crispa, *L.*
833 —— aspera, *Wall.*
834 —— Sundaica, *Miq.*
835 —— robusta, *Roxb.*

836 Leea æquata, *L.*
837 —— parallela, *Wall.*
838 —— trifoliata, *Laws.*

SAPINDACEAE.

839 Cardiospermum Halicacabum, *L.*
840 Erioglossum edule, *Bl.*
841 Schmiedelia glabra, *Roxb.*
842 —— serrata, *Dc.*
843 —— villosa, *Wight.*
844 —— aporetica, *Wall.*
845 —— chartacea, *Kurz.*
846 Æsculus Punduana, *Wall.*
847 Cupania glabrata, *Kz.*
848 —— Roxburghii, *Wight.*
849 —— Sumatrana, *Miq.*
850 Schleichera trijuga, *Willd.*
851 Sapindus verticillatus, *Roxb.*
852 —— Danura, *Voigt.*
853 —— emarginatus, *Vbl.*
854 —— detergens, *Roxb.*
855 Nephelium Litchi, *L.*
856 —— Griffithianum, *Kz.*
857 —— attenuatum, *Planch.*
858 —— rubrum, *Walp.*
859 —— rimosum, *Walp.*
860 —— longana, *Lamk.*
861 Harpullia cupanioides, *Roxb.*
862 Acer oblongum, *Wall.*
863 —— lævigatum, *Wall.*
864 —— Campbelli, *Hf. and Th.*
865 —— pectinatum, *Wall.*
866 —— caudatum, *Wall.*
867 —— Thomsoni, *Miq.*
868 —— niveum, *Bl.*
869 —— Sikkimense, *Miq.*
870 —— Hookeri, *Miq.*
871 —— stachyophyllum, *Hiern.*
872 —— pictum, *Thbg.*
873 Dobinæa vulgaris, *Ham.*
874 Turpinia pomifera, *Wall.*
875 —— Nepalensis, *Wall.*

SABIACEÆ.

876 Sabia limonacea, *Wall.*
877 —— lanceolata, *Colebr.*
878 —— leptandra, *Hf. and Th.*
879 —— purpurea, *Hf. and Th.*
880 —— parviflora, *Wall.*
881 —— campanulata, *Wall.*
882 Meliosma simplicifolia, *Roxb.*
883 —— pinnata, *Planch.*
884 —— Wallichii, *Planch.*
885 —— dilleniifolia, *Bl.*

ANACARDIACEÆ.

886 Rhus acuminata, *Dc.*
887 —— semialata, *Dc.*
888 Mangifera Indica, *L.*
889 —— sylvatica, *Roxb.*
890 Buchanania latifolia, *Roxb.*
891 Tapiria hirsuta, *Kz.*
892 Odina wodier, *Roxb.*
893 Semecarpus acuminatus, *Kz.*
894 —— Anacardium, *L.*
895 Drimycarpus racemosus, *Bth. and Hf.*
896 Spondias pinnata, *Kz.*

CONNARACEÆ.

897 Rourea santaloides, *W. A.*
898 —— caudata, *Planch.*
899 —— commutata, *Planch.*
900 Connarus monocarpus, *L.*

MORINGACEÆ.

901 Moringa pterygosperma, *Dc.*

LEGUMINOSÆ.

902 Piptanthus Nepalensis, *Don.*
903 Thermopsis barbata, *Royle.*
904 Heylandia latebrosa, *Dc.*
905 Crotalaria prostrata, *Roxb.*
906 —— humifusa, *Grah.*
907 —— acicularis, *Ham.*
908 —— ferruginea, *Grah.*
909 —— hirsuta, *Willd.*
910 —— alata, *Roxb.*
911 —— retusa, *L.*
912 —— sericea, *Retz.*
913 —— Assamica, *Bth.*
914 —— verrucosa, *L.*
915 —— ramosissima, *Roxb.*
916 —— juncea, *L.*
917 —— tetragona, *Roxb.*
918 —— calycina, *Schrank.*
919 —— sessiliflora, *L.*
920 —— occulta, *Grah.*
921 —— Mysorensis, *Bth.*
922 —— albida, *Heyne.*
923 —— dubia, *Grah.*
924 —— linifolia, *L.*
925 —— laburnifolia, *L.*
926 —— medicaginea, *Dc.*
927 —— luxuriana, *Bth.*
928 —— striata, *Dc.*
929 —— bracteata, *Roxb.*
930 —— quinquefolia, *L.*
931 Priotropis cytisoides, *W. A.*
932 Parochetus communis, *Ham.*
933 Trigonella fœnum græcum, *L.*
934 —— corniculata, *L.*
935 Medicago lupulina, *L.*
936 Melilotus officinalis, *Willd.*
937 —— albus, *Desf.*
938 Trifolium pratense, *L.*
939 —— repens, *L.*
940 Lotus Arabicus, *L.*
941 Psoralea corylifolia, *L.*
942 Cyamopsis psoralioides, *Dc.*
943 Indigofera linifolia, *Retz.*
944 —— enneaphylla, *L.*
945 —— viscosa, *Lam.*
946 —— trifoliolata, *L.*
947 —— Trita, *L. f.*
948 —— tinctoria, *L.*
949 —— cœrulea, *Roxb.*
950 —— pulchella, *Roxb.*
951 —— atropurpurea, *Ham.*
952 —— arborea, *Roxb.*
953 —— galegoides, *Dc.*
954 —— hebepetala, *Bth.*
955 —— hirsuta, *L.*
956 —— stachyoides, *Ldl.*
957 —— bracteata, *Wall.*
958 —— heterantha, *Wall.*
959 —— Dosua, *Ham.*
960 —— leptostachya, *Dc.*
961 Tephrosia candida, *Dc.*
962 —— macrophylla, *Wall.*
963 —— tinctoria, *Pers.*
964 —— villosa, *Pers.*
965 —— amœna, *E. Mey.*
966 —— diffusa, *W. A.*
967 —— purpurea, *Pers.*
968 Milletia racemosa, *Bth.*
969 —— pachycarpa, *Bth.*
970 —— caudata, *Kz.*
971 —— cinerea, *Bth.*
972 —— macrophylla, *Bth.*
973 —— monticola, *Kz.*
974 —— fruticosa, *Bth.*
975 —— piscidia, *Bth.*
976 —— pulchra, *Kz.*
977 Sesbania Ægyptiaca, *Pers.*
978 —— aculeata, *Pers.*
979 —— paludosa, *Jacq.*

980 Sesbania grandiflora, *Pers.*
981 —— procumbens, *W. A.*
982 Caragana crassicaulis, *Royle.*
983 Gueldenstædtia uniflora, *Bth.*
984 —— Sikkimensis, *Bth.*
985 Astragalus pycnorrhizus, *Bth.*
986 —— rigidulus, *Bth.*
987 —— Sikkimensis, *Bth.*
988 —— lessertioides, *Bth.*
989 —— floridus, *Bth.*
990 —— Khasianus, *Bth.*
991 —— xiphocarpus, *Bth.*
992 —— stipulatus, *Don.*
993 —— leucocephalus, *Grah.*
994 —— tenuicaulis, *Bth.*
995 Hedysarum Sikkimense, *Bth.*
996 Æschynomene Indica, *L.*
997 —— aspera, *L.*
998 Smithia sensitiva, *L.*
999 —— conferta, *Sm.*
1000 —— ciliata, *Royle.*
1001 —— blanda, *Wall.*
1002 —— grande, *Bth.*
1003 Arachis hypogæa, *L.*
1004 Zornia diphylla, *Pers.*
1005 Ougeinia dalbergioides, *Bth.*
1006 Desmodium laburnifolium, *Bth.*
1007 —— Kulhaitense, *C. B. Clarke.*
1008 —— oxyphyllum, *Dc.*
1009 —— confertum, *Dc.*
1010 —— cephalotes, *Wall.*
1011 —— triquetrum, *Dc.*
1012 —— latifolium, *Dc.*
1013 —— gangeticum, *Burm.*
1014 —— ormocarpoides, *Dc.*
1015 Desmodium diffusum, *Dc.*
1016 —— recurvatum, *Ham.*
1017 —— concinnum, *Dc.*
1018 —— laxiflorum, *Dc.*
1019 —— gyrans, *Dc.*
1020 —— gyroides, *Dc.*
1021 —— polycarpum, *Dc.*
1022 —— trichocaulon, *Dc.*
1023 —— retroflexum, *Dc.*
1024 —— Griffithianum, *Bth.*
1025 —— amœnum, *Wall.*
1026 —— podocarpum, *Dc.*
1027 —— reniforme, *Dc.*
1028 —— floribundum, *Don.*
1029 —— dasylobum, *Miq.*
1030 —— triflorum, *Dc.*
1031 —— paroifolium, *Dc.*
1032 —— pulchellum, *Bth.*
1033 Uraria lagopodioides, *Dc.*
1034 —— alopecuroides, *Wight.*
1035 —— Lagopus, *Dc.*
1036 —— hamosa, *Wall.*
1037 —— picta, *Desf.*
1038 —— crinita, *Desf.*
1039 Lourea Vespertilionis, *Desv.*
1040 Pycnospora hedysaroides, *Bth.*
1041 Alysicarpus vaginalis, *Dc.*
1042 —— bupleurifolius, *Dc.*
1043 —— monilifer, *Edg.*
1044 —— quadrangularis, *Edg.*
1045 —— longifolius, *W. A.*
1046 —— Wallichii, *Wall.*
1047 Lespedeza elegans, *Camb.*
1048 —— juncea, *Pers.*
1049 —— elliptica, *Bth.*
1050 —— paniculata, *Royle.*
1051 —— eriocarpa, *Bth.*
1052 —— Thomsoni, *Bth.*
1053 Cicer arietinum, *L.*

1054 Vicia sativa, *L.*
1055 —— hirsuta, *L.*
1056 Lens esculentum, *Moench.*
1057 Lathyrus sativus, *L.*
1058 —— Aphaca, *L.*
1059 Pisum sativum, *L.*
1060 Abrus precatorius, *L.*
1061 —— pulchellus, *Wall.*
1062 Clitoria Ternatea, *L.*
1063 —— Mariana, *L.*
1064 Dumasia villosa, *Dc.*
1065 —— leiocarpa, *Bth.*
1066 —— cordifolia, *Bth.*
1067 —— congesta, *Dc.*
1068 Shuteria vestita, *W. A.*
1069 Glycine Soya, *S. and Z.*
1070 Teramnus labialis, *Spreng.*
1071 —— mollis, *Bth.*
1072 —— flexilis, *Bth.*
1073 Erythrina Indica, *Lamk.*
1074 —— stricta, *Roxb.*
1075 —— tomentosa, *Ham.*
1076 —— ovalifolia, *Roxb.*
1077 —— sublobata, *Roxb.*
1078 —— arborescens, *Roxb.*
1079 Apios carnea, *Bth.*
1080 Mucuna pruriens, *Dc.*
1081 —— capitata, *Dc.*
1082 —— macrocarpa, *Wall.*
1083 —— atropurpurea, *Dc.*
1084 —— imbricata, *Roxb.*
1085 —— monosperma, *Roxb.*
1086 —— gigantea, *Dc.*
1087 Butea frondosa, *Roxb.*
1088 —— minor, *Wall.*
1089 —— superba, *Roxb.*
1090 —— paroiflora, *Roxb.*
1091 Mastersia Assamica, *Bth.*
1092 Pueraria tuberosa, *Dc.*
1093 —— Thomsoni, *Bth.*
1094 Pueraria peduncularis, *Grah.*
1095 —— Wallichii, *Dc.*
1096 —— composita, *Grah.*
1097 —— ferruginea, *Kz.*
1098 —— phaseoloides, *Bth.*
1099 —— subspicata, *Bth.*
1100 Canavalia turgida, *Grah.*
1101 —— obtusifolia. *Dc.*
1102 —— virosa, *W. A.*
1103 —— ensiformis, *Dc.*
1104 —— dolichoides, *Kurz.*
1105 —— tetragona, *Kurz.*
1106 —— lucens, *Kz.*
1107 —— grandis, *Kurz.*
1108 Phaseolus vulgaris, *L.*
1109 —— lunatus, *L.*
1110 —— aureus, *Roxb.*
1111 —— semierectus, *L.*
1112 —— Truxillensis, *H. B. K.*
1113 —— trilobus, *L.*
1114 —— sublobatus, *Roxb.*
1115 —— aconitifolius, *Jacq.*
1116 —— trinervius, *Heyne.*
1117 —— radiatus, *L.*
1118 —— mungo, *L.*
1119 Vigna vexillata, *Bth.*
1120 —— gangetica, *Kz.*
1121 —— pilosa, *Kz.*
1122 —— calcarata, *Kz.*
1123 —— lutea, *A. Gray.*
1124 —— Sinensis, *Savi.*
1125 —— Catjan, *Bth.*
1126 Pachyrrhizus angulatus, *Rich.*
1127 Psophocarpus tetragonolobus, *Dc.*
1128 Dolichos Lablab, *L.*
1129 —— uniflorus, *Lamk.*
1130 —— cultratus, *Thbg.*

1131 Cajanus Indicus, *Spreng.*
1132 Dunbaria conspersa, *Bth.*
1133 Atylosia scarabæoides, *Bth.*
1134 —— elongata, *Bth.*
1135 —— platycarpa, *Bth.*
1136 —— mollis, *Bth.*
1137 —— calycina, *Miq.*
1138 Cylista scariosa, *Ait.*
1139 Rhynchosia minima, *Dc.*
1140 —— vestita, *Bth.*
1141 —— rufescens, *Bth.*
1142 —— suaveolens, *Dc.*
1143 Eriosæma Chinense, *Vog.*
1144 Flemingia congesta, *Roxb.*
1145 —— semialata, *Roxb.*
1146 —— prostata, *Roxb.*
1147 —— nana, *Roxb.*
1148 —— involucrata, *Bth.*
1149 —— stricta, *Roxb.*
1150 —— latifolia, *Bth.*
1151 —— paniculata, *Wall.*
1152 —— lineata, *Roxb.*
1153 —— strobilifera, *Ait.*
1154 —— chappar, *Ham.*
1155 —— bracteata, *Roxb.*
1156 Dalbergia rimosa, *Roxb.*
1157 —— latifolia, *Roxb.*
1158 —— Sissoo, *Roxb.*
1159 —— confertiflora, *Bth.*
1160 —— velutina, *Bth.*
1161 —— tamarindifolia, *Roxb.*
1162 —— Assamica, *Bth.*
1163 —— lanceolaria, *L.*
1164 —— volubilis, *Roxb.*
1165 —— stipulacea, *Roxb.*
1166 —— flexuosa, *Grah.*
1167 —— monosperma, *Dalz.*
1168 —— spinosa, *Roxb.*
1169 —— paniculata, *Roxb.*
1170 —— stenocarpa, *Kurz.*
1171 Pterocarpus Marsupium, *Roxb.*
1172 Derris scandens, *Bth.*
1173 —— robusta, *Bth.*
1174 —— uliginosa, *Bth.*
1175 —— elegans, *Bth.*
1176 —— ferruginea, *Bth.*
1177 —— marginata, *Bth.*
1178 —— discolor, *Bth.*
1179 —— cuneifolia, *Bth.*
1180 —— polystachya, *Bth.*
1181 —— acuminata, *Bth.*
1182 —— microptera, *Bth.*
1183 —— thyrsiflora, *Bth.*
1184 Pongamia glabra, *Vt.*
1185 Dalhousiea bracteata, *Wall.*
1186 Ormosia acuminata, *Grah.*
1187 Sophora acuminata, *Bth.*
1188 Mezoneuron cucullatum, *W. A.*
1189 —— enneaphyllum, *W. A.*
1190 Cæsalpinia Bonducella, *Flem.*
1191 —— Nuga, *Ait.*
1192 —— tortuosa, *Roxb.*
1193 —— digyna, *Roxb.*
1194 —— sepiaria, *Roxb.*
1195 —— pulcherrima, *Sw.*
1196 Acrocarpus fraxinifolius, *Wight.*
1197 Poinciana regia, *Boj.*
1198 Parkinsonia aculeata, *L.*
1199 Cassia Fistula, *L.*
1200 —— nodosa, *Ham.*
1201 —— bicapsularis, *L.*
1202 —— occidentalis, *L.*
1203 —— Sophora, *L.*
1204 —— hirsuta, *L.*
1205 —— Tora, *L.*
1206 —— multijuga, *Rich.*

1207 Cassia Siamea, *Lamk.*
1208 —— Timorensis, *Dc.*
1209 —— alata, *L.*
1210 —— glauca, *Lamk.*
1211 —— Absus, *L.*
1212 —— pumila, *Lamk.*
1213 —— mimosoides, *L.*
1214 Bauhinia acuminata, *L.*
1215 —— racemosa, *Lamk.*
1216 —— scandens, *Roxb.*
1217 —— nervosa, *Bth.*
1218 —— purpurea, *L.*
1219 —— variegata, *L.*
1220 —— Malabarica, *Roxb.*
1221 —— retusa, *Roxb.*
1222 —— rufa, *Bth.*
1223 —— Vahlii, *W. A.*
1224 —— tomentosa, *L.*
1225 —— rufescens, *Bth.*
1226 —— anguina, *Roxb.*
1227 Afzelia bijuga, *A. Gray.*
1228 Tamarindus Indica, *L.*
1229 Saraca Indica, *L.*
1230 Cynometra bijuga, *Span.*
1231 Parkia biglobosa, *Grah.*
1232 —— Brunonis, *Grah.*
1233 Entada Purshæta, *Dc.*
1234 Adenanthera pavonina, *L.*
1235 Neptunia oleracea, *Lour.*
1236 —— plena, *Bth.*
1237 Desmanthus virgatus, *Willd.*
1238 Mimosa rubicaulis, *Lam.*
1239 —— pudica, *L.*
1240 Leucæna glauca, *Bth.*
1241 Acacia Farnesiana, *Bth.*
1242 —— Arabica, *Willd.*
1243 —— tomentosa, *Willd.*
1244 —— Catechu, *Willd.*
1245 —— Sundra, *Roxb.*
1246 Acacia Suma, *Ham.*
1247 —— ferruginea, *Dc.*
1248 —— rugata, *Ham.*
1249 —— concinna, *Dc.*
1250 —— oxyphylla, *Grah.*
1251 —— Intsia, *Willd.*
1252 —— cæsia, *W. A.*
1253 —— pennata, *Willd.*
1254 Albizzia lucida, *Bth.*
1255 —— umbrosa, *Bth.*
1256 —— Lebbeck, *Bth.*
1257 —— odoratissima, *Bth.*
1258 —— procera, *Bth.*
1259 —— myriophylla, *Bth.*
1260 —— amara, *Boiv.*
1261 —— stipulata, *Boiv.*
1262 Pithecolobium dulce, *Bth.*
1263 —— bigeminum, *Mart.*
1264 —— lobatum, *Bth.*
1265 —— angulatum, *Bth.*
1266 —— montanum, *Bth.*

ROSACEAE.

1267 Prunus triflora, *Roxb.*
1268 —— Puddum, *Roxb.*
1269 —— punctata, *Wall.*
1270 —— Jenkinsii, *Wall.*
1271 —— capricida, *Wall.*
1272 —— Padus, *Dc.*
1273 —— integerrima, *Wall.*
1274 —— rufa, *Wall.*
1275 —— acuminata, *Wall.*
1276 —— ferruginea, *Wall.*
1277 —— Nepalensis, *Ser.*
1278 —— Persica, *L.*
1279 Maddenia Himalaica, *Hf. and Th.*
1280 Pygeum lucidum, *T. And.*
1281 —— acuminatum, *Colebr.*
1282 —— arboreum, *Ldl.*

1283 Prinsepia utilis, *Royle.*
1284 Spiræa canescens, *Don.*
1285 —— callosa, *Thbg.*
1286 —— Aruncus, *L.*
1287 Neillia thyrsiflora, *Don.*
1288 —— rubiflora, *Don.*
1289 Rubus rugosus, *Sm.*
1290 —— paniculatus, *Sm.*
1291 —— pyrifolius, *Sm.*
1292 —— acuminatus, *Sm.*
1293 —— oxyphyllus, *Wall.*
1294 —— lineatus, *Riodl.*
1295 —— pentagonus, *Wall.*
1296 —— calycinus, *Wall.*
1297 —— parvifolius, *L.*
1298 —— Thomsoni, *Fock.*
1299 —— nutans, *Wall.*
1300 —— macilentus, *Camb.*
1301 —— biflorus, *Ham.*
1302 —— niveus, *Wall.*
1303 —— flavus, *Ham.*
1304 —— rosæfolius, *L.*
1305 —— lasiocarpus, *Sm.*
1306 —— ferox, *Wall.*
1307 —— Assamensis, *Focke.*
1308 —— hibiscifolius, *Focke.*
1309 —— Hookeri, *Focke.*
1310 —— lucens, *Focke.*
1311 Fragaria Indica, *Andr.*
1312 —— vesca, *L.*
1313 —— Sikkimensis, *Kurz.*
1314 Potentilla fruticosa, *L.*
1315 —— meifolia, *Wall.*
1316 —— microphylla, *Don.*
1317 —— polyphylla, *Wall.*
1318 —— fulgens, *Wall.*
1319 —— leuconota, *Wall.*
1320 —— peduncularis, *Don.*
1321 —— Kleiniana, *W. A.*
1322 —— argyrophylla, *Wall.*
1323 Potentilla monanthes, *Wall.*
1324 —— supina, *L.*
1325 —— procumbens, *L.*
1326 —— purpurea, *Royle.*
1327 —— albifolia, *Wall.*
1328 Agrimonia Eupatorium, *L.*
1329 Sanguisorba decandra, *Wall.*
1330 Rosa involucrata, *Roxb.*
1331 —— semperflorens, *L.*
1332 —— sempervirens, *L.*
1333 —— Brunonis, *Ldl.*
1334 —— sericea, *Ldl.*
1335 —— centifolia, *L.*
1336 —— Indica, *L.*
1337 Pyrus Indica, *Wall.*
1338 —— baccata, *L.*
1339 —— Pashia, *Ham.*
1340 —— granulosa, *Bert.*
1341 —— cuspidata, *Bertol.*
1342 Sorbus Sikkimensis, *Wenzig.*
1343 —— crenata, *Don.*
1344 —— lanata, *Don.*
1345 —— foliosa, *Wall.*
1346 —— microphylla, *Wenzig.*
1347 Photinia integrifolia, *Ldl.*
1348 —— arguta, *Wall.*
1349 —— Bengalensis, *Roxb.*
1350 Eriobotrya Japonica, *Ldl.*
1351 —— macrocarpa, *Kurz.*
1352 Cotoneaster acuminata, *Ldl.*
1353 —— nummularia, *Fisch and Mey.*
1354 —— bacillaris, *Wall.*
1355 —— frigida, *Wall.*
1356 —— microphylla, *Wall.*
1357 Stranvæsia glaucescens, *Ldl.*

SAXIFRAGEÆ.

1358 Saxifraga ligulata, *Wall.*
1359 —— purpurascens, *Hf. and Th.*
1360 —— imbricata, *Royle.*
1361 —— hemisphærica, *Hf. and Th.*
1362 —— strigosa, *Wall.*
1363 —— micrantha, *Edg.*
1364 —— pallida, *Wall.*
1365 —— flagellaris, *Willd.*
1366 —— pilifera, *Hf. and Th.*
1367 —— Brunonis, *Wall.*
1368 —— brachypoda, *Don.*
1369 —— fimbriata, *Wall.*
1370 —— hispidula, *Don.*
1371 —— palpebrata, *Hf. and Th.*
1372 —— cordigera, *Hf. and Th.*
1373 —— saginoides, *Hf. and Th.*
1374 —— aristulata, *Hf. and Th.*
1375 —— Lychnitis, *Hf. and Th.*
1376 —— nutans, *Hf. and Th.*
1377 —— viscidula, *Hf. and Th.*
1378 —— corymbosa, *Hf. and Th.*
1379 —— diversifolia, *Wall.*
1380 —— latiflora, *Hf. and Th.*
1381 —— umbellulata, *Hf. and Th.*
1382 —— Jacquemontiana, *Dcne.*
1383 —— Stella aurea, *Hf. and Th.*
1384 —— perpusilla, *Hf. and Th.*
1385 Chrysosplenium Nepalense, *Don.*
1386 —— alternifolium, *L.*
1387 Chrysosplenium carnosum, *Hf. and Th.*
1388 —— lanuginosum, *Hf. and Th.*
1389 —— Griffithii, *Hf. and Th.*
1390 Tiarella polyphylla, *Don.*
1391 Astilbe rivularis, *Ham.*
1392 —— rubra, *Hf. and Th.*
1393 Hydrangea altissima, *Wall.*
1394 —— vestita, *Wall.*
1395 —— Khasyana, *Hf. and Th.*
1396 —— aspera, *Don.*
1397 —— stylosa, *Hf. and Th.*
1398 —— robusta, *Hf. and Th.*
1399 Dichroa febrifuga, *Lour.*
1400 Pileostegia viburnoides, *Hf. and Th.*
1401 Polyosma Wallichii, *Benn.*
1402 Itea macrophylla, *Wall.*
1403 —— Chinensis, *Hook and Arn.*
1404 Parnassia foliosa, *Hf. and Th.*
1405 —— Wightiana, *Wall.*
1406 —— Mysorensis, *Heyne.*
1407 —— tenella, *Hf. and Th.*
1408 —— nubicola, *Wall.*
1409 —— affinis, *Hf. and Th.*
1410 —— pusilla, *Wall.*
1411 Philadelphus coronarius, *L.*
1412 Deutzia corymbosa, *Brown.*
1413 —— staminea, *R. Br.*
1414 Ribes laciniatum, *Hf. and Th.*
1415 —— luridum, *Hf. and Th.*
1416 —— desmocarpum, *Hf. and Th.*
1417 —— glaciale, *Wall.*
1418 —— Griffithii, *Hf. and Th.*

CRASSULACEÆ.

1419 Crassula Indica, *Dene.*
1420 Bryophyllum calycinum, *Salisb.*
1421 Kalanchoe varians, *Edg.*
1422 —— floribunda, *W.A.*
1423 —— laciniata, *Dc.*
1424 Umbilicus spathulatus, *Hf. and Th.*
1425 Sedum crenulatum, *Hf. and Hf. and Th.*
1426 —— quadrifidum, *Pall.*
1427 —— Himalense, *Don.*
1428 —— bupleuroides, *Wall.*
1429 —— elongatum, *Wall.*
1430 —— fastigiatum, *Hf. and Th.*
1431 —— humile, *Hf. and Th.*
1432 —— crassipes, *Wall.*
1433 —— trifidum, *Wall.*
1434 —— adenotrichum, *Wall.*
1435 —— trullipetalum, *Hf. and Th.*
1436 —— multicaule, *Wall.*
1437 —— perpusillum, *Hf. and Th.*
1438 Triactina verticillata, *Hf. and Th.*

DROSERACEÆ.

1439 Drosera Burmanni, *Vhl.*
1440 —— lunata, *Ham.*
1441 Aldrovanda vesiculosa, *L.*

HAMAMELIDEÆ.

1442 Corylopsis Himalayana, *Griff.*
1443 Loropetalum Chinense, *Oliv.*
1444 Bucklandia populifolia, *R. Br.*
1445 Distylium Indicum, *Oliv.*
1446 Sycopsis Griffithiana, *Oliv.*
1447 Altingia excelsa, *Noronh.*

HALORAGEÆ.

1448 Haloragis scaber, *Thbg.*
1449 —— micrantha, *S.Z.*
1450 Myriophyllum tetrandrum, *Roxb.*
1451 —— Indicum, *Willd.*
1452 —— tuberculatum, *Roxb.*
1453 —— verticillatum, *L.*
1454 Callitriche stagnalis, *Scop.*

RHIZOPHOREÆ.

1455 Rhizophora mucronata, *Lamk.*
1456 —— conjugata, *L.*
1457 Ceriops Roxburghiana, *Arn.*
1458 —— Candolleana, *Arn.*
1459 Kandelia Rheedii, *W.A.*
1460 Bruguiera gymnorhiza, *Lamk.*
1461 —— parviflora, *W.A.*
1462 Carallia integerrima, *Dc.*
1463 —— lanceæfolia, *Roxb.*

COMBRETACEÆ.

1464 Terminalia catappa, *L.*
1465 —— Bellerica, *Roxb.*
1466 —— Chebula, *Roxb.*
1467 —— citrina, *Roxb.*
1468 —— Gangetica, *Roxb.*
1469 —— bialata, *Roxb*
1470 —— glabra, *Roxb.*
1471 —— Arjuna, *Roxb.*
1472 —— tomentosa, *Roxb.*

1473 Terminalia crenata, *Roxb.*
1474 —— paniculata, *W. A.*
1475 —— myriocarpa, *Heurck and Muell. Arg.*
1476 Calycopteris floribunda, *Nub.*
1477 —— Roxburghii, *Kz.*
1478 Anogeissus latifolius, *Wall.*
1479 —— acuminatus, *Wall.*
1480 Lumnitzera racemosa, *Willd.*
1481 Combretum decandrum, *Roxb.*
1482 —— squamosum, *Roxb.*
1483 —— pilosum, *Roxb.*
1484 —— Wallichii, *Dc.*
1485 —— costatum, *Roxb.*
1486 —— nanum, *Roxb.*
1487 —— extensum, *Roxb.*
1488 —— semiadnatum, *Heurck and Muell. Arg.*
1489 —— Chinense, *Roxb.*
1490 Quisqualis Indica, *L.*
1491 Illigera appendiculata, *Bl.*

MYRTACEÆ.

1492 Psidium guava, *L.*
1493 Nelitris paniculata, *Ldl.*
1494 Eugenia claviflora, *Roxb.*
1495 —— cuneata, *Wall.*
1496 —— cymosa, *Lamk.*
1497 —— ramosissima, *Wall.*
1498 —— tetragona, *Wall.*
1499 —— Willdenowii, *Dc.*
1500 —— caryophyllifolia, *Roxb.*
1501 —— fasciculata, *Wall.*
1502 —— obovata, *Wall.*
1503 —— Paneala, *Wall.*
1504 Eugenia lanceæfolia, *Roxb.*
1505 —— cerasiflora, *Kz.*
1506 —— balsamea, *Wall.*
1507 —— præcox, *Roxb.*
1508 —— Jambolana, *L.*
1509 —— fruticosa, *Roxb.*
1510 —— Heyneana, *Wall.*
1511 —— Malaccensis, *L.*
1512 —— grandis, *Wight.*
1513 —— Jambos, *L.*
1514 —— polypetala, *Wall.*
1515 —— aquea, *Dc.*
1516 —— bifaria, *Wall.*
1517 —— reticulata, *Wight.*
1518 —— formosa, *Wall.*
1519 —— mangifolia, *Wall.*
1520 —— inophylla, *Dc.*
1521 —— oblata, *Wall.*
1522 Barringtonia acutangula, *Gaertn.*
1523 —— racemosa, *Roxb.*
1524 Careya herbacea, *Roxb.*
1525 —— sphærica, *Roxb.*
1526 —— arborea, *Roxb.*

MELASTOMACEÆ.

1527 Osbeckia brachystemon, *Naud.*
1528 —— Chinensis, *L.*
1529 —— capitata, *Bth.*
1530 —— stellata, *Don.*
1531 —— crinita, *Bth.*
1532 —— rostrata, *Don.*
1533 —— nutans, *Wall.*
1534 —— Nepalensis, *Hook.*
1535 Melastoma Malabathricum, *L.*
1536 —— normale, *Don.*
1537 Oxyspora paniculata, *Dc.*
1538 —— vagans, *Wall.*

1539 Oxyspora cernua, *Hf. & Th.*
1540 Blastus parvifolius, *Trian.*
1541 Sonerila tenera, *Royle.*
1542 —— amabilis, *Kz.*
1543 —— squarrosa, *Roxb.*
1544 —— arguta, *R. Br.*
1545 —— maculata, *Roxb.*
1546 —— emaculata, *Roxb.*
1547 —— angustifolia, *Roxb.*
1548 Sarcopyramis Nepalensis, *Wall.*
1549 —— lanceolata, *Wall.*
1550 Medinella rubicunda, *Bl.*
1551 —— Himalayana, *Hf.*
1552 —— pauciflora, *Hf.*
1553 Memecylon edule, *Roxb.*
1554 —— capitellatum, *Roxb.*

LYTHRARIEÆ.

1555 Ammannia Indica, *Spreng.*
1556 —— dentelloides, *Kz.*
1557 —— pentandra, *Roxb.*
1558 —— octandra, *L.*
1559 —— glauca, *Wall.*
1560 —— rotundifolia, *Wight.*
1561 —— vesicatoria, *Roxb.*
1562 —— multiflora, *Roxb.*
1563 —— auriculata, *Willd.*
1564 —— pygmæa, *Kz.*
1565 —— tenuis, *Wight.*
1566 —— simpliciuscula, *Kz.*
1567 Woodfordia fruticosa, *Kz.*
1568 Lawsonia alba, *L.*
1569 Crypteronia paniculata, *Bl.*
1570 —— glabra, *Bl.*
1571 Lagerstrœmia flos reginæ, *Retz.*
1572 —— villosa, *Wall.*
1573 —— Indica, *L.*
1574 —— parviflora, *Roxb.*
1575 Duabanga grandiflora, *Kz.*
1576 Sonneratia apetala, *Ham.*
1577 —— acida, *L. f.*

ONAGRARIEÆ.

1578 Epilobium montanum, *L.*
1579 —— roseum, *L.*
1580 —— tetragonum, *L.*
1581 Jussiæa repens, *L.*
1582 —— villosa, *Lamk.*
1583 —— augustifolia, *Lamk.*
1584 Ludwigia parviflora, *Roxb.*
1585 —— prostrata, *Roxb.*
1586 Circæa lutetiana, *L.*
1587 —— alpina, *L.*
1588 Trapa bispinosa, *Roxb.*
1589 —— quadrispinosa, *Roxb.*

SAMYDEÆ.

1590 Casearia Vareca, *Roxb.*
1591 —— tomentosa, *Roxb.*
1592 —— Canziala, *Wall.*
1593 —— glomerata, *Roxb.*

PASSIFLOREÆ.

1594 Passiflora fœtida, *L.*
1595 —— Walkeri, *Wight.*
1596 —— Nepalensis, *Wall.*
1597 —— Leschenaultii, *Dc.*
1598 —— minima, *L.*
1599 Modecca trilobata, *Roxb.*
1600 —— extensa, *Wall.*
1601 Carica papaya, *L.*

CUCURBITACEÆ.

1602 Hodgsonia heteroclita, *Hf. and Th.*
1603 Trichosanthes lobata, *Roxb.*
1604 —— cucumerina, *L.*
1605 —— reniformis, *Miq.*

1606 Trichosanthes palmata, *Roxb.*
1607 —— dioica, *Roxb.*
1608 —— cordata, *Roxb.*
1609 Scotanthus tubiflorus, *Naud.*
1610 Lagenaria vulgaris, *Ser.*
1611 Luffa cylindrica, *Roem.*
1612 —— acutangula, *Roxb.*
1613 —— amara, *Roxb.*
1614 —— graveolens, *Roxb.*
1615 —— echinata, *Roxb.*
1616 Benincasa cerifera, *Savi.*
1617 Momordica charantia, *L.*
1618 —— Balsamina, *L.*
1619 —— dioica, *Roxb.*
1620 —— renigera, *Wall.*
1621 —— mixta, *Roxb.*
1622 Thladiantha dubia, *Bunge.*
1623 Cucumis trigonus, *Roxb.*
1624 —— Melo, *L.*
1625 —— sativus, *L.*
1626 Citrullus vulgaris, *Schrad.*
1627 Cephalandra Indica, *Naud.*
1628 Cucurbita moschata, *Duch.*
1629 —— pepo, *Dc.*
1630 —— maxima, *Duch.*
1631 Bryonia laciniosa, *L.*
1632 —— scabrella, *Arn.*
1633 Zehneria umbellata, *Thw.*
1634 —— Hookeriana, *Arn.*
1635 Melothria Indica, *Lour.*
1636 Herpetospermum pedunculosum, *Ser.*
1637 Gomphogyne cissiformis, *Griff.*
1638 Actinostema digynum, *Griff.*
1639 Gynostema trigynum, *Griff.*
1640 Alsomitra clavigera, *Kz.*

BEGONIACEÆ.

1641 Begonia Roxburghii, *Dc.*
1642 —— polycarpa, *Dc.*
1643 —— picta, *Wall.*
1644 —— Josephi, *Dc.*
1645 —— gemmipara, *Hf. and Th.*
1646 —— xanthina, *Hook.*
1647 —— barbata, *Wall.*
1648 —— rubro-venia, *Hook.*
1649 —— laciniata, *Roxb.*
1650 —— megaptera, *Dc.*
1651 —— Cathcarti, *Hf.*
1652 —— Sikkimensis, *Dc.*
1653 —— Thomsoni, *Dc.*
1654 —— Griffithii, *Dc.*
1655 —— scutata, *Wall.*
1656 —— Silhetensis, *Dc.*
1657 —— amœna, *Wall.*
1658 —— Rex, *Putzeys.*
1659 —— brevicaulis, *Dc.*
1660 —— pedunculosa, *Wall.*
1661 —— ovatifolia, *Dc.*
1662 —— Meisneri, *Wall.*
1663 —— Nepalensis, *Dc.*

CACTEÆ.

1664 Opuntia Dillenii, *Haw.*

FICOIDEÆ.

1665 Sesuvium Portulacastrum, *Roxb.*
1666 Trianthema pentandra, *L.*
1667 —— obcordatum, *Roxb.*
1668 —— cristallina, *Vhl.*
1669 Mollugo Spergula, *L.*
1670 —— stricta, *L.*
1671 —— glinus, *Rich.*
1672 —— pentaphylla, *L.*
1673 —— cerviana, *Ser.*

UMBELLIFERÆ.

1674 Hydrocotyle Asiatica, *L.*
1675 —— Javanica, *Thbg.*
1676 —— rotundifolia, *Roxb.*
1677 Sanicula Europæa, *L.*
1678 Trachydium, *Sp.*
1679 Bupleurum tenue, *Ham.*
1680 —— longicaule, *Wall.*
1681 —— Candollei, *Wall.*
1682 —— marginatum, *Wall.*
1683 Apium graveolens, *L.*
1684 Petroselinum sativum, *L.*
1685 Carum Roxburghianum, *Bth. et Hf.*
1686 —— anethifolium, *Bth. and Hf.*
1687 —— copticum, *Bth. & Hf.*
1688 Pimpinella diversifolia, *Dc.*
1689 Chærophyllum villosum, *Wall.*
1690 Seseli Indicum, *W. A.*
1691 Fœniculum vulgare, *L.*
1692 Dasyloma Bengalense, *Dc.*
1693 —— glaucum, *Dc.*
1694 Œnanthe stolonifera, *Roxb.*
1695 Ligusticum striatum, *Dc.*
1696 —— tenuifolium, *Wall.*
1697 Selinum Candollei, *Bth. and Hf.*
1698 Cortia Lindleyi, *Dc.*
1699 Pleurospermum pumilum, *Dc.*
1700 —— dentatum, *Wall.*
1701 —— Brunonis, *Dc.*
1702 —— Govanianum, *Dc.*
1703 —— angelicoides, *Dc.*
1704 Peucedanum Sowa, *Bth. and Hf.*
1705 —— ramosissimum, *Bth. and Hf.*
1706 Pencedanum glaucum, *Dc.*
1707 Heracleum diversifolium, *Wall.*
1708 —— candicans, *Wall.*
1709 —— Brunonis, *Wall.*
1710 —— Nepalense, *Don.*
1711 —— Birmanicum, *Kz.*
1712 Coriandrum sativum, *L.*
1713 Daucus Carota, *L.*
1714 Caucalis Anthriscus, *L.*

ARALIACEÆ.

1715 Aralia Cachemirica, *Dcne.*
1716 —— armata, *Seem.*
1717 —— foliosa, *Seem.*
1718 —— Thomsoni, *Seem.*
1719 —— cissifolia, *Griff.*
1720 Pentapanax racemosum, *Seem.*
1721 —— subcordatum, *Seem.*
1722 —— parasiticum, *Seem.*
1723 —— umbellatum, *Seem.*
1724 —— Leschenaultii, *Seem.*
1725 Panax pseudo-ginseng, *Wall.*
1726 Acanthopanax aculeata, *Dcne.*
1727 —— sepium, *Seem.*
1728 Helwingia Himalaica, *Hf. and Th.*
1729 Heptapleurum Wallichianum, *Seem.*
1730 —— venulosum, *Seem.*
1731 —— capitatum, *Seem.*
1732 Agalma æsculifolium, *Seem.*
1733 —— rostratum, *Seem.*
1734 —— tomentosum, *Seem.*
1735 —— elatum, *Seem.*
1736 —— glaucum, *Seem.*
1737 —— Griffithii, *Seem.*

1738 Trevesia palmata, *Vis.*
1739 Heteropanax fragrans, *Seem.*
1740 Brassaiopsis palmata, *Kz.*
1741 —— Hainla, *Seem.*
1742 —— hispida, *Seem.*
1743 —— aculeata, *Seem.*
1744 —— floribunda, *Seem.*
1745 —— confluens, *Seem.*
1746 Macropanax oreophilum, *Miq.*
1747 —— undulatum, *Seem.*
1748 Hedera Helix, *L.*
1749 Tupidanthus calyptratus, *Hf. and Th.*

CORNACEÆ.

1750 Alangium decapetalum, *Lk.*
1751 —— hexapetalum, *Lam.*
1752 Marlea begoniæfolia, *Roxb.*
1753 —— barbata, *R. Br.*
1754 Cornus macrophylla, *Wall.*
1755 —— oblonga, *Wall.*
1756 —— fragifera, *Bth.*
1757 Aucuba Himalaica, *Hf. and Th.*
1758 Torricellia tiliæfolia, *Dc.*

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

1759 Lonicera hispida, *Pall.*
1760 —— ligustrina, *Wall.*
1761 —— tomentella, *Hf. and Th.*
1762 —— sericea, *Royle.*
1763 —— angustifolia, *Wall.*
1764 —— rupicola, *Hf. and Th.*
1765 —— spinosa, *Jacq.*
1766 —— Myrtillus, *Hf. and Th.*
1767 —— parvifolia, *Edg.*
1768 —— obovata, *Royle.*
1769 Lonicera quinquelocularis, *Hardw.*
1770 —— gracilis, *Kurz.*
1771 —— decipiens, *Hf. and Th.*
1772 —— alpigena, *L.*
1773 —— Japonica, *Thbg.*
1774 —— glabrata, *Wall.*
1775 —— Loureirii, *Dc.*
1776 Leycesteria formosa, *Wall.*
1777 Triosteum Himalayanum, *Wall.*
1778 Viburnum cotinifolium, *Don.*
1779 —— corylifolium, *Hf. and Th.*
1780 —— involucratum, *Wall.*
1781 —— cordifolium, *Wall.*
1782 —— fœtidum, *Wall.*
1783 —— lutescens, *Bl.*
1784 —— punctatum, *Ham.*
1785 —— odoratissimum, *Ker.*
1786 —— Simonsii, *Hf. and Th.*
1787 —— erubescens, *Wall.*
1788 —— nervosum, *Don.*
1789 —— coriaceum, *Bl.*
1790 Sambucus Javanica, *Reinw.*
1791 —— adnata, *Wall.*

RUBIACEÆ.

1792 Galium asperifolium, *Wall.*
1793 —— acutum, *Edg.*
1794 —— rotundifolium, *L.*
1795 —— hirtiflorum, *Wall.*
1796 —— triflorum, *L.*
1797 —— aparine, *L.*
1798 Rubia cordifolia, *L.*
1799 —— charæfolia, *Wall.*
1800 —— Sikkimensis, *Kurz.*
1801 Geophila reniformis, *Don.*

1802 Hydrophylax maritima, *L. f.*
1803 Spermacoce articularis, *L.*
1804 —— hispida, *L.*
1805 Serissa fœtida, *Comm.*
1806 Leptodermis lanceolata, *Wall.*
1807 Borreria lasiocarpa, *Wall.*
1808 Knoxia corymbosa, *Willd.*
1809 —— mollis, *R. Br.*
1810 —— compressa, *Wall.*
1811 —— brachycarpa, *Roxb.*
1812 Grumilea elongata, *Wight.*
1813 Psychotria fulva, *Ham.*
1814 —— viridiflora, *Rwd. L.*
1815 —— calophylla, *Wall.*
1816 —— Asiatica, *L.*
1817 Chasalia sphærocarpa, *Wall.*
1818 —— curviflora, *Thw.*
1819 Ixora tomentosa, *Roxb.*
1820 —— Indica, *L.*
1821 —— naucleiflora, *Wall.*
1822 —— subcapitata, *Wall.*
1823 —— villosa, *Roxb.*
1824 —— cuneifolia, *Roxb.*
1825 —— acuminata, *Roxb.*
1826 —— subsessilis, *Wall.*
1827 —— oxyphylla, *Wall.*
1828 —— barbata, *Roxb.*
1829 —— undulata, *Roxb.*
1830 —— parviflora, *Vhl.*
1831 —— coccinea, *L.*
1832 —— Bandhuca, *L.*
1833 Coffea tetrandra, *Roxb.*
1834 —— Bengalensis, *Roxb.*
1835 Saprosma ternata, *Hf.*
1836 Canthium didymum, *Gaertn.*
1837 —— parvifolium, *Roxb.*
1838 —— angustifolium, *Roxb.*
1839 Damnacanthus Indicus, *Gaertn.*
1840 Pæderia fœtida, *L.*
1841 —— tomentosa, *Bl.*
1842 Morinda citrifolia, *L.*
1843 —— bracteata, *Roxb.*
1844 —— exserta, *Roxb.*
1845 —— angustifolia, *Roxb.*
1846 —— umbellata, *L.*
1847 —— tomentosa, *Heyne.*
1848 Pentapyxis stipulata, *Hf.*
1849 —— glaucophylla, *Hf.*
1850 Polysolenia Wallichii, *Hf.*
1851 Lasianthus Wallichii, *Wight.*
1852 —— stercorarius, *Bl.*
1853 —— sylvestris, *Bl.*
1854 —— lucidus, *Bl.*
1855 —— cyanocarpus, *Jack.*
1856 Scyphiphora hydrophylacea, *Gaertn.*
1857 Vanqueria spinosa, *Roxb.*
1858 —— pubescens, *Kz.*
1859 Hamiltonia suaveolens, *Roxb.*
1860 Urophyllum streptopodium, *Wall.*
1861 Hedyotis hispida, *Retz.*
1862 —— approximata, *R. Br.*
1863 —— auricularia, *L.*
1864 —— lineata, *Don., non Roxb.*
1865 —— costata, *Kz., non R. Br.*
1866 —— Wightiana, *Wall.*
1867 —— scandens, *Roxb.*
1868 —— racemosa, *Lamk.*
1869 —— biflora, *R. Br.*
1870 —— paniculata, *Roxb.*
1871 —— pumila, *L.*
1872 —— Burmanniana, *R. Br.*

1873 Hedyotis brachypoda, *Dc.*
1874 —— spergulacea, *Dc.*
1875 —— aspera, *Heyne.*
1876 —— Heynei, *R. Br.*
1877 —— umbellata, *Lam.*
1878 —— polycarpa, *R. Br.*
1879 —— scandens, *Roxb.*
1880 —— cephalophora, *R. Br.*
1881 —— microcephala, *R. Br.*
1882 —— ingrata, *Wall.*
1883 —— monocephala, *Wall.*
1884 —— urophylla, *Wall.*
1885 —— carnosa, *Wall.*
1886 —— calycina, *Wall.*
1887 —— striulata, *R. Br.*
1888 —— extensa, *B. Rr.*
1889 —— stipulata, *R. Br.*
1890 Diplospora singularis, *Korth.*
1891 Petunga Roxburghii, *Dc.*
1892 Hyptianthera stricta, *W. A.*
1893 Polyura geminata, *Hf.*
1894 Ophiorrhiza Mungos, *L.*
1895 —— bracteolata, *P. Br.*
1896 —— repens, *Wall.*
1897 —— argentea, *Wall.*
1898 —— gracilis, *Kz.*
1899 —— subcapitata, *Wall.*
1900 —— villosa, *Roxb.*
1901 Wendlandia tinctoria, *Dc.*
1902 —— exserta, *Dc.*
1903 —— coriacea, *Dc.*
1904 —— bifaria, *Wall.*
1905 Spiradiclis bifida, *Kz.*
1906 —— cæspitosa, *Bl.*
1907 Myrioneuron nutans, *Wall.*
1908 Silvianthus bracteatus, *Hf.*
1909 Carlemannia Griffithii, *Bth.*
1910 —— congesta, *Hf. and Th.*
1911 Adenosacme Nepalensis, *Wall.*
1912 —— longifolia, *Wall.*
1913 Dentella repens, *Forst.*
1914 Nauclea sessilifolia, *Roxb.*
1915 —— parvifolia, *Roxb.*
1916 —— rotundifolia, *Roxb.*
1917 —— polycephala, *Wall.*
1918 —— cordifolia, *Roxb.*
1919 Sarcocephalus Cadamba, *Kz.*
1920 Cephalanthus naucleoides, *Dc.*
1921 Uncaria sessilifolia, *Roxb.*
1922 —— pilosa, *Roxb.*
1923 —— Roxburghii, *Wall.*
1924 —— sessilifructus, *Roxb.*
1925 Hymenopogon parasiticus, *Wall.*
1926 Hymenodictyon flaccidum, *Wall.*
1927 —— excelsum, *Wall.*
1928 —— thyrsiflorum, *Wall.*
1929 Luculia Pinceana, *Hook.*
1930 —— gratissima, *Wall.*
1931 Argostema verticillatum, *Wall.*
1932 —— rostratum, *Wall.*
1933 —— sarmentosum, *Wall.*
1934 —— humile, *Wall.*
1935 Griffithia longiflora, *Lamk.*
1936 Stylocoryne Webera, *Roxb.*
1937 —— densiflora, *Wall.*
1938 Brachytome Wallichii, *Hf.*
1939 Randia uliginosa, *Dc.*
1940 —— dumetorum, *Lamk.*
1941 —— glabra, *R. Br.*
1942 —— longispina, *Dc.*
1943 —— nutans *Lamk.*
1944 Gardenia florida, *L.*

1945 Gardenia costata, *Roxb.*
1946 —— latifolia, *Ait.*
1947 —— tetrasperma, *Roxb.*
1948 —— campanulata, *Roxb.*
1949 Posoqueria rigida, *Wall.*
1950 Mussaenda frondosa, *L.*
1951 —— glabra, *Vhl.*
1952 —— corymbosa, *Roxb.*
1953 —— pubescens, *Ham.*
1954 —— macrophylla, *Wall.*
1955 —— incana, *Wall.*

VALERIANEÆ.

1956 Patrinia parviflora, *S. Z.*
1957 Nardostachys jatamansi, *Dc.*
1958 —— grandiflora, *Dc.*
1959 Valeriana Wallichii, *Dc.*
1960 —— officinalis, *L.*
1961 —— Hardwickii, *Wall.*
1962 Triplostegia glandulifera, *Wall.*

DIPSACEÆ.

1963 Morina longifolia, *Wall.*
1964 —— polyphylla, *Wall.*
1965 —— nana, *Wall.*
1966 —— betonicoides, *Bth.*
1967 Dipsacus inermis, *Wall.*
1968 —— asper, *Wall.*
1969 Pterocephalus, sp.

COMPOSITÆ.

1970 Ethulia conyzoides, *L.*
1971 Vernonia anthelmintica, *Willd.*
1972 —— subsessilis, *Dc.*
1973 —— attenuata, *Dc.*
1974 —— saligna, *Dc.*
1975 —— divergens, *Bth.*
1976 Vernonia extensa, *Dc.*
1977 —— teres, *Wall.*
1978 —— aspera, *Ham.*
1979 —— bracteata, *Wall.*
1980 —— cinerea, *Less.*
1981 —— acuminata, *Dc.*
1982 —— arborea, *Ham.*
1983 —— talaumifolia, *Hook. f. and Th.*
1984 —— blandula, *C. B. Clarke.*
1985 —— scandens, *Dc.*
1986 —— vagans, *Dc.*
1987 —— Andersoni, *C. B. Clarke.*
1988 Elephantopus scaber, *L.*
1989 Adenostemma viscosum, *Forst.*
1990 Ageratum conyzoides, *L.*
1991 Eupatorium odoratum, *L.*
1992 —— longicaule, *Wall.*
1993 —— Simonsii, *C. B. Clarke.*
1994 —— Birmannicum, *Dc.*
1995 —— Punduanum, *Wall.*
1996 —— Reevesii, *Wall.*
1997 —— nodiflorum, *Wall.*
1998 —— cannabinum, *L.*
1999 Mikania scandens, *Willd.*
2000 Solidago virga-aurea, *L.*
2001 Dichrocephala latifolia, *Dc.*
2002 —— Benthamii, *C. B. Clarke.*
2003 —— chrysanthemifolia, *Dc.*
2004 Cyathocline lyrata, *Cass.*
2005 Grangea maderaspatana, *Poir.*
2006 Myriactis Nepalensis, *Less.*
2007 —— Wallichii, *Less.*
2008 —— Gmelini, *Dc.*

2009 Rhynchospermum verticillatum, *Reinw.*
2010 Brachycome (?) Assamica, *C. B. Clarke.*
2011 Callistephus Chinensis, *Nees.*
2012 Aster Sikkimensis, *Hook. f. et Th.*
2013 —— alpinus, *L.*
2014 —— Himalaicus, *C. B. Clarke.*
2015 —— tricephalus, *C. B. Clarke.*
2016 —— elegans, *Hook. f. et Th.*
2017 —— diplostephoides, *Bth.*
2018 —— scabridus, *Hook. f. et Th.*
2019 Brachyactes Indica, *C. B. Clarke.*
2020 Erigeron acre, *L.*
2021 —— hispidum, *Dc.*
2022 —— sub-lyratum, *Roxb.*
2023 —— bellidioides, *Bth.*
2024 —— multiradiatum, *Bth.*
2025 Microglossa volubilis, *Dc.*
2026 —— Cabulica, *Bth.*
2027 —— Griffithii, *C. B. Clarke.*
2028 —— albescens, *Bth.*
2029 Conyza semi-pinnatifida, *Wall.*
2030 —— veronicæfolia, *Wall.*
2031 —— viscidula, *Wall.*
2032 —— angustifolia, *Ham.*
2033 —— absinthifolia, *Dc.*
2034 Thespis divaricata, *Dc.*
2035 Blumea amplectens, *Dc.*
2036 —— bifoliata, *Dc.*
2037 —— barbata, *Dc.*
2038 Blumea Wightiana, *Dc.*
2039 —— lactucæfolia, *Dc.*
2040 —— lacera, *Dc.*
2041 —— obovata, ? *Dc.*
2042 —— runcinata, *Dc.*
2043 —— virens, *Dc.*
2044 —— subsimplex, *Dc.*
2045 —— fasciculata, *Dc.*
2046 —— hieracifolia, *Dc.*
2047 —— oxyodonta, *Dc.*
2048 —— riparia, *Dc.*
2049 —— procera, *Dc.*
2050 —— Wallichii, *C. B. Clarke.*
2051 —— squarrosa, *Wall.*
2052 —— aromatica, *Dc.*
2053 —— densiflora, *Dc.*
2054 —— balsamifera, *Dc.*
2055 —— flava, *Dc.*
2056 —— alata, *Dc.*
2057 —— intermedia, *C. B. Clarke.*
2058 —— pterodonta, *Dc.*
2059 —— aurita, *Dc.*
2060 Pluchea Indica, *Less.*
2061 —— linearifolia, *C. B. Clarke.*
2062 Sphæranthus microcephalus, *Willd.*
2063 —— hirtus, *Willd.*
2064 Athroisma laciniatum, *Dc.*
2065 Antennaria muscoides, *Hook. f. et Th.*
2066 Leontopodium alpinum, *Cass.*
2067 Anaphalis Royleana, *Dc.*
2068 —— cinnamomea, *Bth.*
2069 —— triplinervis, *Sims.*
2070 —— nubigena, *Dc.*
2071 —— mucronata, *Dc.*

2072 Anaphalis contorta, *Bth.*
2073 —— tenella, *Dc.*
2074 —— chionantha, *Dc.*
2075 —— subumbellata, *C. B. Clarke.*
2076 —— adnata, *Dc.*
2077 —— araneosa, *Dc.*
2078 Gnaphalium hypoleucum, *Dc.*
2079 —— luteo-album, *L.*
2080 —— Indicum, *L.*
2081 —— crispatulum, *Delile.*
2082 Cæsulia axillaris, *Roxb.*
2083 Inula vestita, *Wall.*
2084 —— nervosa, *Wall.*
2085 —— Simonsii, *C. B. Clarke.*
2086 —— Hookeri, *C. B. Clarke.*
2087 —— Kalipanica, *C. B. Clarke.*
2088 —— Cappa, *Dc.*
2089 —— eupatorioides, *Dc.*
2090 —— rubricaulis, *Bth.*
2091 —— Griffithii, *C. B. Clarke.*
2092 Vicoa Indica, *Dc.*
2093 Pulicaria foliolosa, *Dc.*
2094 —— angustifolia, *Dc.*
2095 —— crispa, *Bth.*
2096 Carpesium cernuum, *L.*
2097 Lagascea mollis, *Cav.*
2098 Adenocaulon Himalaicum, *Edgw.*
2099 Xanthium strumarium, *L.*
2100 Siegesbeckia orientalis, *L.*
2101 Enhydra Heloncha, *Dc.*
2102 Eclipta alba, *Hassk.*
2103 Blainvillea latifolia, *Dc.*
2104 Wedelia calendulacea, *Less.*
2105 Wedelia scandens, *Roxb.*
2106 —— biflora, *Roxb.*
2107 Spilanthes Acmella, *L.*
2108 Guizotia oleifera, *Dc.*
2109 Bidens pilosa, *L.*
2110 —— decomposita, *Wall.*
2111 Glossogyne pinnatifida, *Dc.*
2112 Chrysanthellum Indicum, *Dc.*
2113 Galinsoga parviflora, *Cav.*
2114 Tridax procumbens, *L.*
2115 Tagetes patula, *L.*
2116 —— erecta, *L.*
2117 Achillea squarrosa, *Aiton.*
2118 Chrysanthemum coronarium, *L.*
2119 —— Indicum, *L.*
2120 —— Atkinsoni, *C. B. Clarke.*
2121 Cotula anthemoides, *L.*
2122 —— hemisphærica, *Wall.*
2123 —— dichrocephaloides, *C. B. Clarke.*
2124 Centipeda orbicularis, *Lour.*
2125 —— minuta, *Bth.*
2126 Tanacetum nubigenum, *Wall.*
2127 —— Tibeticum, *Hf. and Th.*
2128 —— gossypinum, *Hf. and Th.*
2129 Artemisia tricophora, *Dc.*
2130 —— parviflora, *Roxb.*
2131 —— vulgaris, *L.*
2132 —— canifolia, *Roxb.*
2133 —— biennis, *Willd.*
2134 —— Campbellii, *Hf. and Th.*
2135 Gynura angulosa, *Wall.*
2136 —— Nepalensis, *Dc.*

2137 Gynura sinuata, *Wall.*
2138 —— auriculata, *Dc.*
2139 Emilia sonchifolia, *Dc.*
2140 —— scabra, *Dc.*
2141 —— prenanthoidea, *Dc.*
2142 —— angustifolia, *Dc.*
2143 Ligularia arnicoides, *Dc.*
2144 —— macrantha, *Hf. and Th.*
2145 —— retusa, *Dc.*
2146 —— racemosa, *Dc.*
2147 Cremanthodium reniforme, *Bth.*
2148 —— pinnatifidum, *Bth.*
2149 —— palmatum, *Bth.*
2150 Doronicum linifolium, *Dc.*
2151 Cacalia quinqueloba, *Hf. and Th.*
2152 Senecio araneosus, *Dc.*
2153 —— Buimalia, *Ham.*
2154 —— campylodes, *Dc.*
2155 —— densiflorus, *Wall.*
2156 —— auriculatus, *Wall.*
2157 —— triligulatus, *Ham.*
2158 —— acuminatus, *Wall.*
2159 —— Griffithii, *Hf. and Th.*
2160 —— pallens, *Wall.*
2161 —— obtusatus, *Wall.*
2162 —— graciliflorus, *Dc.*
2163 —— spectabilis, *Wall.*
2164 —— diversifolius, *Wall.*
2165 —— laciniosus, *Wall.*
2166 —— ramosus, *Wall.*
2167 —— Wallichii, *Dc.*
2168 —— alatus, *Wall.*
2169 —— tetranthus, *Wall.*
2170 —— laciniosus, *Wall.*
2171 —— Arnottianus, *Wight.*
2172 —— rufinervis, *Dc.*
2173 Senecio Bhotanicus, *C. B. Clarke.*
2174 —— vagans, *Wall.*
2175 —— Simonsii, *C.B. Clarke.*
2176 —— alpinus, *L.*
2177 —— Rabani, *C. B. Clarke.*
2178 —— pilosiusculus, *C. B. Clarke.*
2179 —— Mishmiensis, *C. B. Clarke.*
2180 —— corymbosa, *Dc.*
2181 —— Thomsoni, *C. B. Clarke.*
2182 —— Yaklae, *C. B. Clarke.*
2183 —— Mortoni, *C. B. Clarke.*
2184 Echinops echinatus, *Roxb.*
2185 Saussurea obvallata, *Wall.*
2186 —— cæspitosa, *Wall.*
2187 —— gossypina, *Wall.*
2188 —— affinis, *Spreng.*
2189 —— hypoleuca, *Spreng.*
2190 —— pterocaulon, *Dcne.*
2191 —— denticulata, *Wall.*
2192 —— candicans, *Dc.*
2193 —— deltoidea, *Dc.*
2194 —— conica, *C. B. Clarke.*
2195 —— Kunthiana, *Wall.*
2196 —— Sughoonensis, *C. B. Clarke.*
2197 —— subulata, *C. B. Clarke.*
2198 —— Andersoni, *C. B. Clarke.*
2199 —— eriostemon, *Wall.*
2200 —— Hookeri, *C. B. Clarke.*
2201 —— discolor, *Dc.*
2202 Microlonchus divaricatus, *Dc.*
2203 Tricholepis furcata, *Dc.*
2204 Carthamus tinctorius, *L.*
2205 Cnicus arvensis, *Hoffm.*

2206 Cnicus eriophorus, *Dc.*
2207 —— inolucratus, *Dc.*
2208 —— Sinensis, *Gardn. and Champ.*
2209 —— Nepalensis, *Dc.*
2210 Leucomeris spectabilis, *Don.*
2211 Ainsliæa pteropoda, *Dc.*
2212 —— aptera, *Dc.*
2213 —— angustifolia, *Hf. and Th.*
2214 Gerbera ovalifolia, *Dc.*
2215 —— lanuginosa, *Bth.*
2216 —— nivea, *Bth.*
2217 Berniera Nepalensis, *Dc.*
2218 Goniocaulon Indicum, *Bth.*
2219 Cichorium Intybus, *L.*
2220 —— Endivia, *Willd.*
2221 Picris hieracioides, *L.*
2222 Sonchus asper, *Fuchs.*
2223 —— arvensis, *L.*
2224 Youngia lyrata, *Cass.*
2225 —— fuscipappa, *Thw.*
2226 Prenanthes violæfolia, *Dcne.*
2227 —— glomerata, *Dcne.*
2228 —— grandiflora, *Walt.*
2229 —— graciliflora, *Wall.*
2230 —— Brunoniana, *Wall.*
2231 —— alata, *Hf. and Th.*
2232 —— scandens, *Hf. and Th.*
2233 —— Khasiana, *C. B. Clarke.*
2234 Melanoseris hastata, *Edg.*
2235 —— Lessertiana, *Dc.*
2236 —— bracteata, *Hf. and Th.*
2237 Lactuca obtusa, *Bth.*
2238 —— longifolia, *Dc.*
2239 —— brevirostris, *Champ.*
2240 —— gracilis, *Dc.*
2241 Taraxacum Dens Leonis, *Desv.*
2242 Ixeris polycephala, *Cass.*
2243 —— fontinalis, *Dc.*
2244 Crepis depressa, *Hf. and Th.*
2245 —— gracilis, *Hf. and Th.*
2246 —— Hookeriana, *C. B. Clarke.*
2247 Hieracium Silhetense, *Dc.*
2248 Dubiæa hispida, *Dc.*
2249 Mulgedium macranthum, *Hf. and Th.*
2250 Microrhynchus glaber, *Wight.*
2251 —— asplenifolius, *Dc.*
2252 —— sarmentosus, *Dc.*

CAMPANULACEÆ.

2253 Cephalostigma paniculatum, *Dc.*
2254 —— hirsutum, *Edg.*
2255 Campanumœa Javanica, *Bl.*
2256 Codonopsis viridis, *Wall.*
2257 —— affinis, *Hf. and Th.*
2258 —— inflata, *Hf. and Th.*
2259 —— Benthami, *Hf. and Th.*
2260 —— subsimplex, *Hf. and Th.*
2261 —— fœtens, *Hf. and Th.*
2262 Leptocodon gracilis, *Hf. and Th.*
2263 Cyclodon parviflorum, *Hf. and Th.*
2264 Cyananthus lobatus, *Wall.*
2265 —— linifolius, *Wall.*
2266 —— incanus, *Hf. and Th.*
2267 —— inflatus, *Hf. and Th.*

2268 Wahlenbergia agrestis, *Dc.*
2269 Campanula sylvatica, *Wall.*
2270 —— cana, *Wall.*
2271 —— canescens, *Wall.*
2272 —— colorata, *Wall.*
2273 —— fulgens, *Wall.*
2274 —— modesta, *Hf. and Th.*
2275 —— Khasiana, *Hf. and Th.*
2276 Peracarpa carnosa, *Hf. and Th.*
2277 Piddingtonia nummularia, *Lamk.*
2278 Isolobus Roxburghianus, *Dc.*
2279 Speirema montanum, *Hf. and Th.*
2280 Lobelia trigona, *Roxb.*
2281 —— affinis, *Wall.*
2282 —— Zeylanica, *L.*
2283 —— Griffithii, *Hf. and Th.*
2284 —— colorata, *Wall.*
2285 —— erecta, *Hf. and Th.*
2286 —— pyramidalis, *Wall.*
2287 —— Wallichiana, *Hf. and Th.*
2288 —— rosea, *Wall.*

STYLIDIEÆ.

2289 Stylidium Kunthii, *Wall.*
2290 —— roseum, *Kz.*

GOODENOVIEÆ.

2291 Scævola Koenigii, *Vhl.*

ERICINEÆ.

2292 Vaccinium verticillatum, *Wall.*
2293 —— setigerum, *Wall.*
2294 —— variegatum, *Hf. and Th.*
2295 Vaccinium odontocerum, *Wight.*
2296 —— acuminatum, *Dc.*
2297 —— Wightii, *Hf. and Th.*
2298 —— auriculatum, *Griff.*
2299 —— salignum, *Hf. and Th.*
2300 —— leucobotryum, *Nutt.*
2301 —— piliferum, *Hf. and Th.*
2302 —— glaucum, *Hf. and Th.*
2303 —— gaultheriæfolium, *Hf. and Th.*
2304 —— serratum, *Wight.*
2305 —— rugosum, *Hf. and Th.*
2306 —— obovatum, *Wight.*
2307 —— serpens, *Wight.*
2308 —— nummularium, *Hf. and Th.*
2309 —— Donianum, *Wight.*
2310 —— emarginatum, *Hf. and Th.*
2311 —— Dunalianum, *Wight.*
2312 —— bracteatum, *Thbg.*
2313 Pernettya repens, *Bl.*
2314 —— trichophylla, *Royle.*
2315 Gaultheria pyroloides, *Hf. and Th.*
2316 —— Griffithiana, *Wight.*
2317 —— fragrantissima, *Wall.*
2318 —— punctata, *Bl.*
2319 —— discolor, *Nutt.*
2320 Andromeda ovalifolia, *Wall.*
2321 —— lanceolata, *Wall.*
2322 —— villosa, *Watl.*
2323 —— formosa, *Don.*
2324 Cassiope fastigiata, *Don.*
2325 —— selaginoides, *Hf. and Th.*
2326 Enkyanthus Himalaicus, *Hf. and Th.*

2327 Rhododendron Falconeri, *Hf.*
2328 —— argenteum, *Hf.*
2329 —— Hodgsonii, *Hf. and Th.*
2330 —— Griffithii, *Wight.*
2331 —— Thomsoni, *Hf.*
2332 —— Dalhousiæ, *Hf.*
2333 —— Edgeworthii, *Hf.*
2334 —— barbatum, *Wall.*
2335 —— Nuttalii, *Boott.*
2336 —— ciliatum, *Hf.*
2337 —— glaucum, *Hf.*
2338 —— Kendrickii, *Nutt.*
2339 —— pumilum, *Hf.*
2340 —— Batemanni, *Hook.*
2341 —— campanulatum, *Wall.*
2342 —— arboreum, *Sm.*
2343 —— Smithii, *Nutt.*
2344 —— niveum, *Hf.*
2345 —— fulgens, *Hf.*
2346 —— lanatum, *Hf.*
2347 —— Wightii, *Hf.*
2348 —— campylocarpum, *Hf.*
2349 —— Maddeni, *Hf.*
2350 —— cinnabarinum, *Hf.*
2351 —— Roylei, *Hf.*
2352 —— camelliæflorum, *Hf.*
2353 —— pendulum, *Hf.*
2354 —— lepidotum, *Wall.*
2355 —— vaccinioides, *Hf.*
2356 —— Shepherdi, *Nutt.*
2357 —— virgatum, *Hf.*
2358 —— setosum, *Don.*
2359 —— nivale, *Hf.*
2360 —— anthopogon, *Don.*
2361 —— formosum, *Wall.*
2362 Diplarche multiflora, *Hf. and Th.*
2363 —— pauciflora, *Hf. and Th.*
2364 Diapensia Himalaica, *Hf. and Th.*
2365 Pyrola rotundifolia, *L.*
2366 Monotropa uniflora, *L.*

PLUMBAGINEÆ.

2367 Ægialitis annulata, *R. Br.*
2368 Plumbago Zeylanica, *L.*
2369 —— rosea, *L.*

PRIMULACEÆ.

2370 Primula prolifera, *Wall.*
2371 —— petiolaris, *Wall.*
2372 —— reticulata, *Wall.*
2373 —— pusilla, *Wall.*
2374 —— sapphirina, *Hf. and Th.*
2375 —— minutissima, *Wall.*
2376 —— Sibirica, *Jacq.*
2377 —— Telemachica, *Klatt.*
2378 —— denticulata, *Wall.*
2379 —— rotundifolia, *Wall.*
2380 —— spathulata, *Royle.*
2381 —— Sikkimensis, *Hook.*
2382 —— glabra, *Klatt.*
2383 —— uniflora, *Klatt.*
2384 Androsace selago, *Hf. and Th.*
2385 —— Lehmanni, *Wall.*
2386 —— Hookeriana, *Klatt.*
2387 —— rotundifolia, *Hardw.*
2388 —— carnosula, *Duby.*
2389 Bryocarpon Himalaicum, *Hf. and Th.*
2390 Cortusæ, sp.
2391 Lysimachia pyramidalis, *Wall.*
2392 —— multiflora, *Wall.*
2393 —— ramosa, *Wall.*
2394 —— evalvis, *Wall.*

2395 Lysimachia Japonica, *Thbg.*
2396 —— prolifera, *Klatt.*
2397 Anagallis arvensis, *L.*
2398 Micropyxis pumila, *Duby.*

MYRSINEÆ.

2399 Mæsa ramentacea, *Wall.*
2400 —— nemoralis, *Dc.*
2401 —— montana, *Dc.*
2402 —— Indica, *Dc.*
2403 —— macrophylla, *Wall.*
2404 Samara undulata, *Dc.*
2405 Embelia Ribes, *Burm.*
2406 —— floribunda, *Wall.*
2407 —— villosa, *Wall.*
2408 —— robusta, *Roxb.*
2409 —— parviflora, *Wall.*
2410 —— vestita, *Roxb.*
2411 —— nutans, *Wall.*
2412 Myrsine capitellata, *Wall.*
2413 —— semiserrata, *Wall.*
2414 Ardisia paniculata, *Roxb.*
2415 —— anceps, *Wall.*
2416 —— macrocapa, *Wall.*
2417 —— floribunda, *Wall.*
2418 —— membranacea, *Wall.*
2419 —— neriifolia, *Wall.*
2420 —— serrulata, *Kz.*
2421 —— pendunculosa, *Wall.*
2422 —— humilis, *Vhl.*
2423 —— eugeniæfolia, *Wall.*
2424 —— oblonga, *De.*
2425 —— odontophylla, *Wall.*
2426 —— involucrata, *Kz.*
2427 Amblyanthus glandulosus, *Dc.*
2428 Hymenandra Wallichii, *Dc.*
2429 Antistrophe oxyantha, *Dc.*
2430 Ægiceras corniculata, *Blanco.*

SAPOTACEÆ.

2431 Chrysophyllum Roxburghii, *Don.*
2432 Sapota tomentosa, *Dc.*
2433 —— armata, *Dc.*
2434 —— Achras, *Mill.*
2435 Sideroxylon arboreum, *Ham.*
2436 —— grandifolium, *Wall.*
2437 Bassia latifolia, *Roxb.*
2438 —— villosa, *Wall.*
2439 —— butyracea, *Roxb.*
2440 Isonandra polyantha, *Wall.*
2441 Mimusops Elengi, *L.*
2442 —— hexandra, *Roxb.*

EBENACEÆ.

2443 Diospyros Tupru, *Ham.*
2444 —— melanoxylon, *Roxb.*
2445 —— pilosula, *Wall.*
2446 —— stricta, *Roxb.*
2447 —— variegata, *Kz.*
2448 —— nigricans, *Wall.*
2449 —— lanceæfolia, *Roxb.*
2450 —— montana, *Roxb.*
2451 —— Kaki, *L. f.*
2452 —— chloroxylon, *Roxb.*
2453 —— ramiflora, *Roxb.*
2454 —— Embryopteris, *Pers.*
2455 —— Toposia, *Eam.*
2456 —— mollis, *Griff.*

STYRACEÆ.

2457 Symplocos grandiflora, *Wall.*
2458 —— ferruginea, *Roxb.*
2459 —— oxyphylla, *Wall.*
2460 —— floribunda, *Wall.*
2461 —— pyrifolia, *Wall.*
2462 —— caudata, *Wall.*

2463 Symplocos ramosissima, *Wall.*
2464 —— cratægoides, *Don.*
2465 —— lucida, *Wall.*
2466 —— polycarpa, *Wall.*
2467 —— polystachya, *Wall.*
2468 —— spicata, *Roxb.*
2469 —— racemosa, *Roxb.*
2470 Styrax virgatum, *Wall.*
2471 —— serrulatum, *Roxb.*

JASMINEÆ.

2472 Jasminum Sambac, *L.*
2473 —— rubescens, *Ham.*
2474 —— quinqueflorum, *Heyne.*
2475 —— hirsutum, *Willd.*
2476 —— pubescens, *Willd.*
2477 —— undulatum, *Willd.*
2478 —— aristatum, *Wall.*
2479 —— punctatum, *Wall.*
2480 —— arborescens, *Roxb.*
2481 —— reticulatum, *Wall.*
2482 —— laurifolium, *Roxb.*
2483 —— calycinum, *Wall.*
2484 —— anastomozans, *Wall.*
2485 —— attenuatum, *Roxb.*
2486 —— glandulosum, *Wall.*
2487 —— scandens, *Vhl.*
2488 —— auriculatum, *Vhl.*
2489 —— paniculatum, *Roxb.*
2490 —— caudatum, *Wall.*
2491 —— dispermum, *Wall.*
2492 —— trinerve, *Roxb.*
2493 —— heterophyllum, *Roxb.*
2494 —— revolutum, *Sims.*
2495 —— grandiflorum, *L.*
2496 —— adenophyllum, *Wall.*
2497 —— ovatum, *Wall.*
2498 Chondrospermum smilacifolium, *Wall.*
2499 Nyctanthes arbor tristis, *L.*
2500 Schrebera Swietenia, *Roxb.*
2501 Fraxinus floribundus, *Wall.*
2502 Ligustrum bracteolatum, *Don.*
2503 —— Lindleyi, *Wall.*
2504 —— robustum, *Wall.*
2505 —— Nepalense, *Wall.*
2506 Olea glandulifera, *Wall.*
2507 —— dioica, *Roxb.*
2508 —— dentata, *Wall.*
2509 —— sabiæfolia, *Wall.*
2510 —— terniflora, *Kz.*
2511 Chionanthus dichotoma, *Roxb.*
2512 —— tenuiflora, *Wall.*
2513 —— ramiflora, *Roxb.*
2514 —— macrophylla, *Wall.*
2515 Osmanthus fragrans, *Lour.*

SALVADORACEÆ.

2516 Azima tetracantha, *Lamk.*

APOCYNACEÆ.

2517 Willughbeia edulis, *Roxb.*
2518 Melodinus monogynus, *Roxb.*
2519 Carissa diffusa, *Roxb.*
2520 —— carandas, *L.*
2521 Ophioxylon serpentinum, *L.*
2522 Thevetia neriifolia, *Juss.*
2523 Alyxia fasciculata, *Wall.*
2524 —— gracilis, *Wall.*
2525 Hunteria corymbosa, *Roxb.*
2526 Calpicarpum Roxburghii, *Don.*
2527 Cerbera Odallum, *Gaertn.*
2528 Tabernæmontana coronaria, *L.*

2529 Tabernæmontana cylindrica, *Wall.*
2530 Vinca rosea, *L.*
2531 —— parviflora, *Roxb.*
2532 Plumeria acuminata, *Dry.*
2533 —— alba, *Dry.*
2534 Vallaris dichotoma, *Wall.*
2535 Parsonsia spiralis, *R. Br.*
2536 Beaumontia grandiflora, *Wall.*
2537 Wrightia tomentosa, *Roem. and Joh.*
2538 —— mollissima, *Wall.*
2539 —— tinctoria, *R. Br.*
2540 —— coccinea, *Wall.*
2541 Holarrhena Codaga, *Don.*
2542 —— antidysenterica, *Wall.*
2543 Alstonia scholaris, *R. Br.*
2544 Blaberopus neriifolius, *Wight.*
2545 Nerium odorum, *Sol.*
2546 Strophanthus caudatus,
2547 Chonemorpha macrophylla, *Don.*
2548 Rhynchospermum Wallichii, *Dc.*
2549 Aganosma caryophyllata, *Roxb.*
2550 —— cymosa, *Don.*
2551 —— marginata, *Don.*
2552 Ichnocarpus frutescens, *R. Br.*
2553 —— latifolia, *Wall.*
2554 —— fragrans, *Wall.*
2555 Ecdysanthera rosea, *Hook. and Arn.*
2556 —— brachiata, *Dc.*
2557 —— micrantha, *Dc.*
2558 Pottsia Cantoniensis, *Dc.*
2559 Anodendron paniculatum, *Dc.*

ASCLEPIADEÆ.

2560 Cyrtolepis reticulata, *Wal*
2561 —— Buchanani, *Roem. and Schult.*
2562 —— elegans, *Wall.*
2563 Goniostema acuminatum, *Wight.*
2564 Toxocarpus crassifolius, *W. A.*
2565 —— Himalensis, *Fqlc.*
2566 —— laurifolius, *Wight.*
2567 Ceropegia lucida, *Wall.*
2568 —— longifolia, *Wall.*
2569 —— angustifolia, *Wight.*
2570 —— lanceolata, *Wight.*
2571 —— Wallichii, *Wight.*
2572 —— pubescens, *Wall.*
2573 —— macrantha, *Wight.*
2574 Hoya linearis, *Wall.*
2575 —— fusca, *Wall.*
2576 —— Hookeriana, *Wight.*
2577 —— parasitica, *Wall.*
2578 —— lacuna, *Wight.*
2579 —— Arnottiana, *Wight.*
2580 —— lanceolata, *Wall.*
2581 —— Shepherdi, *Hook.*
2582 —— viridiflora, *R. Br.*
2583 —— pendula, *W. A.*
2584 —— acuminata, *Wall.*
2585 —— longifolia, *Wall.*
2586 —— parviflora, *Wight.*
2587 Pterostelma acuminata, *Wight.*
2588 Marsdenia tinctoria, *R. Br.*
2589 —— tenacissima, *W. A.*
2590 —— lucida, *Edg.*
2591 Cosmostigma racemosa, *Wight.*
2592 Heterostema Wallichii, *Wight.*

2593 Heterostema alata, *Wight.*
2594 —— Rheedii, *Sprg.*
2595 Pergularia pallida, *W. A.*
2596 —— odoratissima, *Sm.*
2597 Dischidia Bengalensis, *Colebr.*
2598 Gongronema Nepalense, *Don.*
2599 Bidara tingens, *Dcne.*
2600 Gymnema sylvestre, *R. Br.*
2601 —— acuminatum, *Wall.*
2602 —— latifolium, *Wall.*
2603 —— Nepalense, *Wall.*
2604 —— sagittatum, *Wall.*
2605 —— hirsutum, *Wight.*
2606 —— affine, *Dcne.*
2607 Sarcolobus globosus, *Wall.*
2608 —— carinatus, *Wall.*
2609 Leptadenia reticulata, *W. A.*
2610 Tylophora carnosa, *Wall.*
2611 —— tenuissima, *W. A.*
2612 —— pauciflora, *W. A.*
2613 —— longifolia, *Wight.*
2614 —— exilis, *Colebr.*
2615 —— tenerrima, *Wight.*
2616 —— asthmatica, *W. A.*
2617 —— hirsuta, *W. A.*
2618 Belostemma hirsutum, *Wall.*
2619 Pentatropis microphylla, *W. A.*
2620 Calotropis gigantea, *R. Br.*
2621 —— Hamiltonii, *Wight.*
2622 —— herbacea, *Wight.*
2623 —— procera, *R. Br.*
2624 Oxystelma esculentum, *R. Br.*
2625 Raphistema pulchellum, *Wall.*
2626 Periploca calophylla, *Falc.*
2627 Cynanchum corymbosum, *Wight.*
2628 —— pauciflorum, *R. Br.*
2629 —— Wallichii, *Wight.*
2630 —— callialata, *Ham.*
2631 Asclepias Curassavica, *L.*
2632 Dæmia extensa, *R. Br.*
2633 Pentasacme caudatum, *Wall.*
2634 —— Wallichii, *Wight.*
2635 Hemodesmus Indicus, *R. Br.*
2636 Streptocaulon calophyllum, *Wight.*
2637 —— sylvestre, *Wight*
2638 —— extensum, *Wight.*
2639 Finlaysonia obovâta, *Wall.*

LOGANIACEÆ.

2640 Mitreola paniculata, *Wall.*
2641 —— pedicellata, *R. Br.*
2642 Mitrasacme nudicaulis, *Bth.*
2643 Gelsemium elegans, *Bth.*
2644 Gardneria ovata, *Wall.*
2645 —— angustifolia, *Wall.*
2646 Fagræa obovata, *Wall.*
2647 —— Khasiana, *Br.*
2648 Strychnos axillaris, *Colebr.*
2649 —— lucida, *Wall.*
2650 —— potatorum, *L.*
2651 —— Nux vomica, *L.*

GENTIANEÆ

2652 Exacum tetragonum, *L.*
2653 —— teres, *Wall.*
2654 —— pedunculatum, *Griseb.*
2655 —— petiolare, *Griseb.*

2656 Sebæa Khasiana, *Clarke.*
2657 Erythræa ramosissima, *Pers.*
2658 Pladera pusilla, *Roxb.*
2659 Canscora diffusa, *Br.*
2660 —— decussata, *Roem. and Schult.*
2661 —— andrographioides, *Griff.*
2662 Slevogtia verticillata, *Don.*
2663 Gentiana detonsa, *Fries.*
2664 —— squarrosa, *Ledeb.*
2665 —— pedicellata, *Wall.*
2666 —— capitata, *Ham.*
2667 —— Andeisoni, *Clarke.*
2668 —— decemfida, *Ham.*
2669 —— marginata, *Griseb.*
2670 —— nudicaulis, *Kz.*
2671 —— depressa, *Wall.*
2672 —— venusta, *Wall.*
2673 —— tubiflora, *Wall.*
2674 —— ornata, *Wall.*
2675 —— nubigena, *Edg.*
2676 Crawfurdia speciosa, *Wall.*
2677 —— fasciculata, *Wall.*
2678 —— luteo-viridis, *Clarke.*
2679 —— puberula, *Clarke.*
2680 Pleurogyne Carinthiaca, *Griseb.*
2681 Ophelia cordata, *Don.*
2682 —— purpurascens, *Don.*
2683 —— paniculata, *Don.*
2684 —— nervosa, *Wall.*
2685 —— pulchella, *Don.*
2686 —— angustifolia, *Don.*
2687 —— macrosperma, *Clarke.*
2688 —— chirayta, *Griseb.*
2689 —— bimaculata, *S. and Z.*
2690 Halenia elliptica, *Don.*
2691 Swertia cuneata, *Wall.*
2692 Swertia speciosa, *Wall.*
2693 —— multicalis, *Don.*
2694 Limnanthemum cristatum, *Griseb.*
2695 —— Indicum, *Griseb.*

BIGNONIACEÆ.

2696 Payanelia multijuga, *Wall.*
2697 Calosanthes Indica, *Bl.*
2698 Millingtonia hortensis, *L. f.*
2699 Nyctocalos Thomsoni, *Hf.*
2700 Stereospermum chelonioides, *Dc.*
2701 —— suaveolens, *Dc.*
2702 Heterophragma Roxburghii, *Dc.*
2703 —— adenophylla, *Seem.*
2704 Spathodea Rheedei, *Wall.*

PEDALINEÆ.

2705 Buddleia paniculata, *Wall.*
2706 —— Neemda, *Ham.*
2707 —— Asiatica, *Lour.*
2708 —— macrostachya, *Bth.*
2709 —— Colvillei, *Hf. and Th.*
2710 Martynia proboscidea, *Sprg.*
2711 Pedalium murex, *L.*
2712 Sesamum Indicum, *L.*
2713 Wightia gigantea, *Wall.*

HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

2714 Hydrolea Zeylanica, *Vhl.*

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

2715 Rivea tiliæfolia, *Chois.*
2716 —— ornata, *Chois.*
2717 Argyreia speciosa, *Chois.*
2718 —— populifolia, *Chois.*
2719 —— splendens, *Sw.*

2720 Argyreia elliptica, *Chois.*
2721 —— argentea, *Chois.*
2722 —— capitata, *Chois.*
2723 —— setosa, *Chois.*
2724 —— Griffithii, *Hf. and Th.*
2725 Quamoclit coccinea, *Chois.*
2726 —— vulgaris, *Chois.*
2727 Batatas edulis, *Chois.*
2728 —— paniculata, *Chois.*
2729 Pharbitis nil, *Chois.*
2730 Calonyction speciosum, *Chois.*
2731 Lepistemon flavescens, *Bl.*
2732 —— Wallichii, *Chois.*
2733 Ipomœa reniformis, *Chois.*
2734 —— reptans, *L.*
2735 —— pes capræ, *L.*
2736 —— tridentata, *Roth.*
2737 —— angustifolia, *Jacq.*
2738 —— campanulata, *L.*
2739 —— Turpethum, *R. Br.*
2740 —— vitifolia, *Sw.*
2741 —— cymosa, *Roxb.*
2742 —— denticulata, *Chois.*
2743 —— pes tigridis, *L.*
2744 —— pileata, *Roxb.*
2745 —— sessiliflora, *Chois.*
2746 —— sepiaria, *Koen.*
2747 —— chryseidis, *Ldl.*
2748 —— quinata, *Br.*
2749 Convolvulus parviflorus, *Vhl.*
2750 Aniseia uniflora, *Chois.*
2751 Calistegia oleracea, *Wall.*
2752 Shuteria bicolor, *Chois.*
2753 Porana volubilis, *Br.*
2754 —— racemosa, *Roxb.*
2755 —— paniculata, *Roxb.*
2756 —— grandiflora, *Wall.*
2757 —— stenoloba, *Kz.*
2758 Skinneria cæspitosa, *Chois.*
2759 Breweria Roxburghii, *Chois.*
2760 Evolvulvulus alsinoides, *L.*
2761 Cuscuta Europæa, *L.*
2762 —— reflexa, *Roxb.*
2763 Erycibe paniculata, *Roxb.*
2764 —— lævigata, *Wall.*

BORAGINEÆ.

2765 Cordia polygama, *Roxb.*
2766 —— Myxa, *L.*
2767 —— grandis, *Roxb.*
2768 —— latifolia, *Roxb.*
2769 Ehretia lævis, *Roxb.*
2770 —— serrata, *Roxb.*
2771 —— Wallichiana, *Hf. and Th.*
2772 —— acuminata, *Wall.*
2773 Rhabdia viminea, *Dalz.*
2774 Tournefortia viridiflora, *Wall.*
2775 —— Heyneana, *Wall.*
2776 Coldenia procumbens, *L.*
2777 Heliotropium supinum, *L.*
2778 —— Coromandelianum, *Lehm.*
2779 —— brevifolium, *Wall.*
2780 —— Indicum, *L.*
2781 Macaranga bicolor, *Wall.*
2782 —— Emodi, *Wall.*
2783 Bothriospermun diffusum, *Roxb.*
2784 —— subopposition, *Hf. and Th.*
2785 Eritrichium microcarpum, *Dc.*
2786 Echinospermum glochidiatum, *Dc.*
2787 Cynoglossum Wallichii, *Don.*

2788 Cynoglossum furcatum, *Wall.*
2789 —— micranthum, *Dc.*
2790 —— canescens, *Wall.*
2791 Trichodesma Zeylanicum, *R. Br.*
2792 —— Indicum, *R. Br.*

SOLANEÆ.

2793 Lycopersicum esculcatum, *Don.*
2794 Solanum tuberosum, *L.*
2795 —— nigrum, *L.*
2796 —— verbascifolium, *L.*
2797 —— spirale, *Roxb.*
2798 —— membranaceum, *Wall.*
2799 —— dentatum, *Roxb.*
2800 —— denticulatum, *Pl.*
2801 —— macrodon, *Wall.*
2802 —— lysimachioides, *Wall.*
2803 —— ferox, *L.*
2804 —— torvum, *L.*
2805 —— trilobatum, *Roxb.*
2806 —— Indicum, *L.*
2807 —— Melongena, *L.*
2808 —— sanctum, *L.*
2809 —— involucratum, *Bl.*
2810 —— xanthocarpum, *Schrad.*
2811 —— crassipetalum, *Wall.*
2812 Capsicum frutescens, *L.*
2813 —— minimum, *L.*
2814 —— baccatum, *L.*
2815 Nicandra physaloides, *Gaertn.*
2816 Physalis minima, *L.*
2817 —— angulata, *L.*
2818 —— Peruviana, *L.*
2819 Physalis Alkekengi, *L.*
2820 Withania somnifera, *Don.*
2821 Datura alba, *N. E.*
2822 —— fastuosa, *L.*
2823 —— Wallichii, *Dun.*
2824 —— Stramonium, *L.*
2825 —— Tatula, *L.*
2826 Scopolia lurida, *Don.*
2827 —— humilis, *Hf. and Th.*
2828 Nicotiana Tabacum, *L.*
2829 —— plumbaginifolia, *L.*
2830 —— rustica, *L.*

SCROPHULARINEÆ.

2831 Calceolaria glutinosa, *Reg.*
2832 Celsia Coromandeliana, *L.*
2833 Scrophularia pauciflora, *Bth.*
2834 —— elatior, *Wall.*
2835 —— urticæfolia, *Wall.*
2836 Alectra Indica, *Bth.*
2837 —— grandiflora, *Kz.*
2838 —— aphylla, *Kz.*
2839 Mimulus gracilis, *R. Br.*
2840 —— Nepalensis, *Wall.*
2841 Mazus surculosus, *Don.*
2842 —— rugosus, *Lour.*
2843 —— dentatus, *Wall.*
2844 Lindenbergia grandiflora, *Bth.*
2845 —— macrostachya, *Bth.*
2846 —— polyantha, *Royle.*
2847 —— urticæfolia, *Lehm.*
2848 Pterostigma capitatum, *Bth.*
2849 Stemodia viscosa, *Roxb.*
2850 Limnophila Menthastrum, *Bth.*
2851 —— hypericifolia, *Bth.*
2852 —— conferta, *Bth.*

2853 Limnophila micrantha, *Bth.*
2854 —— diffusa, *Bth.*
2855 —— hirsuta, *Bth.*
2856 —— punctata, *Bl.*
2857 —— gratioloides, *R. Br.*
2858 —— sessiliflora, *Bl.*
2859 —— heterophylla, *Bth.*
2860 —— racemosa, *Bth.*
2861 —— polystachya, *Bth.*
2862 Herpestis Hamiltoniana, *Bth.*
2863 —— floribunda, *Br.*
2864 —— Monniera, *H. B. K.*
2865 Dopatrium junceum, *Ham.*
2866 Curanga amara, *Juss.*
2867 Torenia cordifolia, *Roxb.*
2868 —— edentula, *Griff.*
2869 —— diffusa, *Bth.*
2870 —— parviflora, *Bth.*
2871 Vandellia crustacea, *Bth.*
2872 —— multiflora, *Bth.*
2873 —— scabra, *Bth.*
2874 —— mollis, *Bth.*
2875 —— erecta, *Bth.*
2876 —— nummulariæfolia, *Don.*
2877 —— pedunculata, *Bth.*
2878 —— angustifolia, *Bth.*
2879 Ilysanthes hyssopioides, *Bth.*
2880 —— parviflora, *Sprg.*
2881 Bonnaya brachiata, *Lk. and Ow.*
2882 —— reptans, *Bth.*
2883 —— veronicæfolia, *Bth.*
2884 —— verbenæfolia, *Spreng.*
2885 —— grandiflora, *Bth.*
2886 Glossostigma spathulatum, *Arn.*
2887 Hemiphragma heterophyllum, *Wall.*
2888 Scoparia dulcis, *L.*
2889 Microcarpæa muscosa, *W. A.*
2890 Digitalis purpurea, *L.*
2891 Picrorrhiza Kurroa, *Royle.*
2892 Veronica ciliata, *Fisch.*
2893 —— Anagallis, *L.*
2894 —— laxa, *Bth.*
2895 —— Maddeni, *Edg.*
2896 —— cana, *Wall.*
2897 —— capitata, *Royle.*
2898 —— lanuginosa, *Bth.*
2899 Buchnera cruciata, *Ham.*
2900 —— hispida, *Lamk.*
2901 Striga hirsuta, *Bth.*
2902 —— euphrasioides, *Bth.*
2903 Sopubia delphinifolia, *Don.*
2904 —— stricta, *Don.*
2905 —— trifida, *Don.*
2906 Centranthera grandiflora, *Don.*
2907 —— hispida, *R. Br.*
2908 —— humifusa, *Wall.*
2909 Pedicularis Hookeriana, *Wall.*
2910 —— siphonantha, *Wall.*
2911 —— tubiflora, *Fisch.*
2912 —— furfuracea, *Wall.*
2913 —— carnosa, *Wall.*
2914 —— gracilis, *Wall.*
2915 —— brevifolia, *Dene.*
2916 —— verticillata, *L.*
2917 —— mollis, *Wall.*
2918 —— megalantha, *Don.*
2919 Lancea Tibetica, *Hf. and Th.*

LENTIBULARIEÆ.

2920 Utricularia stellaris, *L.*
2921 —— flexuosa, *Vhl.*

2922 Utricularia diantha, *Roem. and Schalt.*
2923 —— reticulata, *Sm.*
2924 —— bifida, *L.*
2925 —— Wallichiana, *Wight.*
2926 —— hirta, *Klein.*
2927 —— rosea, *Edg.*
2928 —— racemosa, *Wall.*
2929 —— nivea, *Vhl.*
2930 —— brachiata, *Oliv.*
2931 —— orbiculata, *Wall.*
2932 —— multicaulis, *Oliv.*
2933 —— furcellata, *Oliv.*
2934 Pinguicula alpina, *L.*

OROBANCHEÆ.

2935 Philipæa Indica, *Don.*
2936 Boschniakia Himalaica, *Hf. and Th.*
2937 Christisonia subacaulis, *Gardn.*
2938 Æginetia Indica, *Roxb.*
2939 —— pedunculata, *Roxb.*

GESNERIACEÆ.

2940 Æschynanthus bracteata, *Wall.*
2941 —— Peelii, *Hf. and Th.*
2942 —— acuminata, *Wall.*
2943 —— longiflora, *Wall.*
2944 —— gracilis, *Parish.*
2945 —— parasitica, *Roxb.*
2746 —— ramosissima, *Wall.*
2947 Lysionotus ternifolius, *Wall.*
2948 Dichrotrichum Griffithii, *Clarke.*
2949 Didymocarpus Punduana, *Wall.*
2950 —— Hookeri, *Clarke.*
2951 Didymocarpus subalternans, *Wall.*
2952 —— oblongus, *Wall.*
2953 —— aromaticus, *Wall.*
2954 —— Bivari, *Clarke.*
2955 —— villosus, *Wall.*
2956 —— aurantiacus, *Clarke.*
2957 —— obtusus, *Wall.*
2958 —— Andersoni, *Clarke.*
2959 —— macrophyllus, *Wall.*
2960 —— Mortoni, *Clarke.*
2961 —— lanuginosus, *Wall.*
2962 Chirita urticæfolia, *Ham.*
2963 —— Hookeri, *Clarke.*
2964 —— macrophylla, *Wall.*
2965 —— Kurzii, *Clarke.*
2966 —— glabra, *Miq.*
2967 —— polyneura, *Miq.*
2968 —— bifolia, *Don.*
2969 —— hamosa, *R. Br.*
2970 —— speciosa, *Kz.*
2971 —— primulacea, *Clarke.*
2972 —— acuminata, *R. Br.*
2973 Baea flocculosa, *Clarke.*
2974 Baeica fulva, *Clarke.*
2975 —— Griffithii, *Clarke.*
2976 —— capillaris, *Clarke.*
2977 Rhynchoglossum obliquum, *Bl.*
2978 Stauranthera umbrosa, *Griff.*
2979 Epithemia carnosum, *Bth.*
2980 Championia multiflora, *Clarke.*
2981 Rhynchotichum ellipticum, *Dc.*
2982 —— vestitum, *Dc.*
2983 —— latifolium, *Hf. and Th.*

ACANTHACEÆ.

2984 Thunbergia grandiflora, *Roxb.*
2985 —— laurifolia, *Ldl.*
2986 —— lutea, *T. And.*
2987 —— coccinea, *Wall.*
2988 —— fragrans, *Roxb.*
2989 Elythraria crenata, *Vhl.*
2990 Nelsonia tomentosa, *Willd.*
2991 Ebermaiera glauca, *N. E.*
2992 —— Staurogyne, *N. E.*
2993 —— argentea, *N. E.*
2994 —— Simonsii, *T. And.*
2995 —— paniculata, *Wall.*
2996 Adenosma triflora, *N. E.*
2997 —— Griffithii, *T. And.*
2998 —— uliginosa, *R. Br.*
2999 Hemiadelphis polysperma, *N. E.*
3000 Hygrophila salicifolia, *N. E.*
3001 —— longifolia, *Kz.*
3002 Echinacanthus attenuatus, *N. E.*
3003 —— parviflorus, *T. And.*
3004 Calophanes Nagchana, *Ham.*
3005 —— depressa, *T. And.*
3006 Ruellia prostrata, *Poir.*
3007 —— cernua, *Roxb.*
3008 —— suffruticosa, *Roxb.*
3009 Petalidium barlerioides, *N. E.*
3010 Phaylopsis parviflora, *Willd.*
3011 Hemigraphis hirta, *T. And.*
3012 —— elegans, *N. E.*
3013 Strobilanthes scaber, *N. E.*
3014 —— decurrens, *T. And.*
3015 —— fimbriatus, *N. E.*
3016 —— polythrix, *T. And.*
3017 Strobilanthes Khasyanus, *T. And.*
3018 —— auriculatus, *N. E.*
3019 —— Sabinianus, *N. E.*
3020 —— Brunonianus, *N. E.*
3021 —— maculatus, *N. E.*
3022 —— acrocephalus, *T. And.*
3023 —— pectinatus, *T. And.*
3024 —— Simonsii, *T. And.*
3025 —— glabratus, *N. E.*
3026 —— gracilis, *T. And.*
3027 —— glomeratus, *T. And.*
3028 —— capitatus, *T. And.*
3029 —— lamiifolius, *T. And.*
3030 —— alatus, *N. E.*
3031 —— extensus, *N. E.*
3032 —— inflatus, *T. And.*
3033 —— Wallichii, *N. E.*
3034 —— urophyllus, *N. E.*
3035 —— penstemonoides, *T. And.*
3036 —— discolor, *T. And.*
3037 —— isophyllus, *T. And.*
3038 —— anisophyllus, *T. And.*
3039 —— Thomsoni, *T. And.*
3040 —— divariactus, *T. And.*
3041 —— Panichanga, *T. And.*
3042 —— boerhaavioides, *T. And.*
3043 —— rubescens, *T. And.*
3044 —— Helictus, *T. And.*
3045 —— secundus, *T. And.*
3046 —— flaccidifolius, *N. E.*
3047 —— Griffithianus, *T. And.*
3048 —— coloratus, *T. And.*
3049 —— crinitus, *T. And.*
3050 —— Mastersi, *T. And.*
3051 —— denticulatus, *T. And.*
3052 —— spicatus, *T. And.*
3053 —— violæfolius, *T. And.*

3054 Æchmanthera Wallichii, *N. E.*
3055 Dædalacanthus tubiflorus, *T. And.*
3056 —— splendens, *T. And.*
3057 —— Griffithii, *T. And.*
3058 —— nervosus, *T. And.*
3059 —— scaber, *T. And.*
3060 —— strictus, *T. And.*
3061 —— purpurascens, *T. And.*
3062 Barleria Prionitis, *L.*
3063 —— cristata, *L.*
3064 —— cœrulea, *Roxb.*
3065 Crossandra infundibuliformis, *N. E.*
3066 Lepidagathis cristata, *Willd.*
3067 —— trinervis, *N. E.*
3068 —— purpuricaulis, *N. E.*
3069 —— incurva, *Ham.*
3070 —— mucronata, *N. E.*
3071 —— fasciculata, *N. E.*
3072 Blepharis boerhaaviæfolia, *Pers.*
3073 Acanthus carduaceus, *Griff.*
3074 —— leucostachyus, *Wall.*
3075 —— ilicifolius, *L.*
3076 —— ebracteatus, *Vhl.*
3077 —— volubilis, *Wall.*
3078 Andrographis paniculata, *N. E.*
3079 —— echioides, *N. E.*
3080 Gymnostachyum andrographioides, *T. And.*
3081 —— venustum, *T. And.*
3082 Phlogacanthus thyrsiflorus, *N. E.*
3083 —— curviflorus, *N. E.*
3084 —— tubiflorus, *N. E.*
3085 —— parviflorus, *T. And.*
3086 Phlogacanthus guttatus, *N. E.*
5087 —— vitellinus, *T. And.*
3088 —— pubinervius, *T. And.*
3089 Justicia Adhatoda, *L.*
3090 —— Atkinsoni, *T. And.*
3091 —— Betonica, *L.*
3092 —— peploides, *T. And.*
3093 —— procumbens, *L.*
3094 —— orbiculata, *Wall.*
3095 —— diffusa, *Willd.*
3096 —— Gendarussa, *L.*
3097 —— Neesiana, *Wall.*
3098 —— salicifolia, *T. And.*
3099 —— quadrifaria, *Wall.*
3100 —— vasculosa, *Wall.*
3101 —— collina, *T. And.*
3102 —— virgata, *Wall.*
3103 —— Griffithii, *T. And.*
3104 Rungia pectinata, *N. E.*
3105 —— repens, *N. E.*
3106 —— Punduana, *N. E.*
3107 —— Khasiana, *T. And.*
3108 —— Mastersi, *T. And.*
3109 Dicliptera Roxburghii, *N.E.*
3110 —— micrantha, *N. E.*
3111 Peristrophe bicalyculata, *N. E.*
3112 —— speciosa, *N. E.*
3113 —— tinctoria, *N. E.*
3114 —— montana, *N. E.*
3115 —— acuminata, *N. E.*
3116 —— lanceolaria, *N. E.*
3117 Hypoestes triflora, *Roem. and Schult.*
3118 Rhinacanthus nasuta, *N. E.*
3119 —— calcaratus, *N. E.*
3120 Graptophyllum hortense, *N. E.*
3121 Ecbolium Linneanum, *Kz.*

3122 Eranthemum crenulatum, *Vhl.*
3123 —— palatiferum, *N. E.*
3124 Codonacanthus pauciflorus, *N. E.*
3125 Asystasia Gangetica, *T. And.*
3126 —— macrocarpa, *N. E.*
3127 —— thyrsacanthus, *T. And.*
3128 —— Neesiana, *N. E.*
3129 —— atroviridis, *T. And.*

VERBENACEÆ.

3130 Verbena officinalis, *L.*
3131 —— Bonariensis, *L.*
3132 Stachytarpheta Indica, *Vhl.*
3133 Lippia nodiflora, *Rich.*
3134 Lantana alba, *Mill.*
3135 —— trifoliata, *L.*
3136 —— mixta, *Schau.*
3137 Sphenodesma Wallichiana, *Schau.*
3138 —— Jackiana, *Schau.*
3139 Congea tomentosa, *Roxb.*
3140 Caryopteris Wallichiana, *Schau.*
3141 Tectona grandis, *L.*
3142 Premna serratifolia, *L.*
3143 —— scandens, *Roxb.*
3144 —— racemosa, *Wall.*
3145 —— interrupta, *Wall.*
3146 —— longifolia, *Roxb.*
3147 —— micrantha, *Schau.*
3148 —— mucronata, *Roxb.*
3149 —— barbata, *Roxb.*
3150 Premna herbacea, *L.*
3151 —— Punduana, *Wall.*
3152 Callicarpa tomentosa, *Willd.*
3153 Callicarpa Wallichiana *Walp.*
3154 —— arborea, *Roxb.*
3155 —— Reevesii, *Wall.*
3156 —— cana, *L.*
3157 —— macrophylla, *Vhl.*
3158 —— rubella, *Ldl.*
3159 —— longifolia, *Lamk.*
3160 Clerodendron inerme, *R. Br.*
3161 —— nutans, *Wall.*
3162 —— serratum, *L.*
3163 —— bracteatum, *Wall.*
3164 —— fragrans, *L.*
3165 —— infortunatum, *L.*
3166 —— splendidum, *Griff.*
3167 —— squamatum, *Vhl.*
3168 —— dentatum, *Wall.*
3169 —— Siphonanthus, *R. Br*
3170 —— hastatum, *Wall.*
3171 —— Colebrookeanum, *Walp.*
3172 —— gratum, *Wall.*
3173 Gmelina arborea, *L.*
3174 Vitex trifolia, *L.*
3175 —— Negundo, *L.*
3176 —— pubescens, *Vhl.*
3177 —— canescens, *Kz.*
3178 —— heterophylla, *Roxb.*
3179 —— peduncularis, *Wall.*
3180 Holmskioldia sanguinea, *Retz.*
3181 Avicennia tomentosa, *Roxb.*
3182 —— officinalis, *L.*

PHRYMACEÆ.

3183 Phryma leptostachya, *L.*

SELAGINEÆ.

3184 Gymnandra spectabilis, *Kz.*

LABIATÆ.

3185 Ocymum canum, *Linn.*
3186 —— Basilicum, *L.*
3187 —— gratissimum, *L.*
3188 —— sanctum, *L.*
3189 Geniosporum strobiliferum, *Wall.*
3190 Mesona Wallichiana, *Bth.*
3191 Acrocephalus capitatus, *Bth.*
3192 Moschosma polystachya, *Bth.*
3193 Orthosiphon rubicundus, *Bth.*
3194 —— incurvus, *Bth.*
3195 —— staminens, *Bth.*
3196 Plectranthus scrophularioides, *Wall.*
3197 —— Gerardianus, *Bth.*
3198 —— striatus, *Bth.*
3199 —— hispidus, *Bth.*
3200 —— repens, *Wall.*
3201 —— coetsa, *Don.*
3202 —— ternifolius, *Bth.*
3203 —— melissoides, *Bth.*
3204 —— cordifolius, *Bth.*
3205 Anisochilus carnosus, *Wall.*
3206 —— pallidus, *Wall.*
3207 —— polystachyus, *Bth.*
3208 Pogostemon plectranthoides, *Desf.*
3209 —— parviflorus, *Bth.*
3210 —— glaber, *Bth.*
3211 —— tuberculosus, *Bth.*
3212 —— amarantoides, *Bth.*
3213 —— elsholtzioides, *Bth.*
3214 —— strigosus, *Bth.*
3215 —— brachystachyus, *Roxb.*
3216 Dysophylla auricularia, *Bl.*
3217 —— cruciata, *Bth.*
3218 Dysophylla quadrifolia, *Bth.*
3219 —— linearis, *Bth.*
3220 —— verticillata, *Bth.*
3221 Colebrookia oppositifolia, *Sm.*
3222 Elsholtzia flava, *Bth.*
3223 —— polystachya, *Bth.*
3224 —— blanda, *Bth.*
3225 —— incisa, *Bth.*
3226 —— pilosa, *Bth.*
3227 —— densa, *Bth.*
3228 —— pusilla, *Bth.*
3229 —— strobilifera, *Bth.*
3230 —— cristata, *Willd.*
3231 Perilla ocymoides, *L.*
3232 Ocimum vulgare, *L.*
3233 Calamintha umbrosa, *Bth.*
3234 Melissa parviflora, *Bth.*
3235 Hedeoma Nepalensis, *Bth.*
3236 Meriandra Bengalensis, *Bth.*
3237 Salvia glutinosa, *L.*
3238 —— campanulata, *Wall.*
3239 —— saxicola, *Wall.*
3240 —— plebeja, *R. Br.*
3241 Nepeta ruderalis, *Ham.*
3242 —— lamiopsis, *Bth.*
3243 Anisomeles ovata, *R. Br.*
3244 Dracocephalum speciosum, *Bth.*
3245 Brunella vulgaris, *L.*
3246 Scutellaria discolor, *Colebr.*
3247 —— violacea, *Bth.*
3248 —— rivularis, *Wall.*
3249 —— repens, *Ham.*
3250 Craniotome versicolor, *Bth.*
3251 Leonurus sibiricus, *L.*
3252 Colquhounia coccinea, *Wall.*
3253 —— vestita, *Wall.*

3254 Achyrospermum densiflorum, *Bl.*
3255 Stachys melissæfolia, *Bth.*
3256 —— oblongifolia, *Bth.*
3257 Leucas lanata, *Bth.*
3258 —— mollissima, *Wall.*
3259 —— pilosa, *Bth.*
3260 —— procumbens, *Desf.*
3261 —— ciliata, *Bth.*
3262 —— diffusa, *Bth.*
3263 —— aspera, *Spreng.*
3264 —— cephalotes, *Spreng.*
3265 —— linifolia, *Spreng.*
3266 Leonotis nepetæfolia, *R. Br.*
3267 Phlomis breviflora, *Bth.*
3268 —— macrophylla, *Wall.*
3269 —— lamiifolia, *Royle.*
3270 —— rugosa, *Bth.*
3271 —— rotata, *Bth.*
3272 Nothochæte hamosa, *Bth.*
3273 Eriophyton Wallichianum, *Bth.*
3274 Gomphostema oblongum, *Wall.*
3275 —— lucidum, *Bth.*
3276 —— parviflorum, *Bth.*
3277 —— ovatum, *Wall.*
3278 —— melissæfolium, *Wall.*
3279 —— velutinum, *Bth.*
3280 —— Mastersii, *Bth.*
3281 —— pendunculatum, *Bth.*
3282 —— Thomsoni, *Bth.*
3283 Teucrium macrostachyum,
3284 —— stoloniferum, *Ham.*
3285 —— quadrifarium, *Ham.*
3286 Ajuga lobata, *Dc.*
3287 —— decumbens, *Thbg.*
3288 —— macrosperma, *Wall.*

PHYTOLACCACEÆ.

3289 Coriaria Nepalensis, *Wall.*
3290 Pircunia Latbenia, *Moq.*

PLANTAGINEÆ.

3291 Plantago major, *L.*

CHENOPODEÆ.

3292 Beta maritima, *L.*
3293 Chenopodium album, *L.*
3294 —— ambrosioides, *L.*
3295 Salicornia herbacea, *L.*
3296 Chenopodina maritima, *Moq.*
3297 Suaeda fruticosa, *Forsk.*
3298 —— nudiflora, *Moq.*
3299 Basella rubra, *L.*
3300 —— alba, *L.*

AMARANTACEÆ.

3301 Deeringia baccata, *Moq.*
3302 Celosia cristata, *L.*
3303 —— argentea, *Moq.*
3304 Chamissoa nodiflora, *Moq.*
3305 Acroglochin chenopodioides, *Schrad.*
3306 Amarantus caudatus, *L.*
3307 —— paniculatus, *Moq.*
3308 —— Anardana, *Ham.*
3309 —— spinosus, *L.*
3310 —— Gangeticus, *L.*
3311 —— Mangostanus, *L.*
3312 —— Blitum, *L.*
3313 —— atropurpureus, *Roxb.*
3314 —— frumentaceus, *L.*
3315 —— polystachyus, *Willd.*
3316 —— viridis, *L.*
3317 —— caudatus, *Moq.*
3318 —— oleraceus, *L.*
3319 Mengea tenuifolia, *Moq.*

3320 Psilotrichum trichotomum, *Bl.*
3321 Aerva Javanica, *Juss.*
3322 —— scandens, *Wall.*
3323 —— monsoniæ, *Moq.*
3324 —— lanata, *Juss.*
3325 Achyranthes bidentata, *Bl.*
3326 —— aspera, *L.*
3327 —— porphyrostachya, *Wall.*
3328 —— scandens, *Hf. and Th.*
3329 Centrostachys aquatica, *Wall.*
3330 Digera arvensis, *Forsk.*
3331 Pupalia lappacea, *Dc.*
3332 —— velutina, *Moq.*
3333 Cyathula prostrata, *Bl.*
3334 —— tomentosa, *Moq.*
3335 —— capitata, *Moq.*
3336 Alternanthera nodiflora, *R. Br.*
3337 —— sessilis, *R. Br.*
3338 Gomphrena globosa, *L.*

NYCTAGINEÆ.

3339 Mirabilis Jalappa, *L.*
3340 Boerhaavia diffusa, *L.*
3341 —— repanda, *L.*

POLYGONACEÆ.

3342 Rumex Wallichii, *Meissn.*
3343 —— Nepalensis, *Spreng.*
3344 —— dentata, *Camb.*
3345 —— acetosella, *L.*
3346 —— vesicarius, *L.*
3347 —— hastatus, *Don.*
3348 Koeniga Islandica, *L.*
3349 Rheum Emodi, *Wall.*
3350 —— acuminatum, *Hf. and Th.*
3351 Rheum nobile, *Hf.*
3352 Oxyria reniformis, *R. Br.*
3353 Polygonum Roxburghii, *Meissn.*
3354 —— plebejum, *R. Br.*
3355 —— herniarioides, *Del.*
3356 —— Dryandri, *Spreng.*
3357 —— viscosum, *Ham.*
3358 —— barbatum, *L.*
3359 —— Donii, *Meissn.*
3360 —— Posumbo, *Ham.*
3361 —— flaccidum, *Roxb.*
3362 —— Hydropiper, *L.*
3363 —— mite, *Schrank.*
3364 —— glabrum, *Willd.*
3365 —— lanigerum, *R. Br.*
3366 —— lapathifolium, *Ait.*
3367 —— orientale, *L.*
3368 —— tomentosum, *Willd.*
3369 —— paleaceum, *Wall.*
3370 —— sphærostachyum, *Meisn.*
3371 —— speciosum, *Meisn.*
3372 —— amplexicaule, *Don.*
3373 —— vacciniæfolium, *Wall.*
3374 —— affine, *Don.*
3375 —— Emodi, *Meisn.*
3376 —— delicatulum, *Meisn.*
3377 —— nummulariæfolium, *Meisn.*
3378 —— filicaule, *Wall.*
3379 —— perforatum, *Meisn.*
3380 —— Nepalense, *Meisn.*
3381 —— Wallichii, *Meisn.*
3382 —— microcephalum, *Don.*
3383 —— capitatum, *Ham.*
3384 —— runcinatum, *Ham.*
3385 —— sinuatum, *Royle.*
3386 —— Chinense, *L.*

3387 Polygonum Hamiltonii, *Meisn.*
3388 —— perfoliatum, *L.*
3389 —— horridum, *Roxb.*
3390 —— pedunculare, *Wall.*
3391 —— strigosum, *R. Br.*
3392 —— pterocarpum, *Wall.*
3393 —— molle, *Wall.*
3394 —— polystachyum, *Wall.*
3395 —— paniculatum, *R. Br.*
3396 —— flaccidum, *Roxb.*
3397 Fagopyrum esculentum, *Moench.*
3398 —— cymosum, *Meisn.*
3399 —— Tataricum, *Gaertn.*

LAURINEÆ.

3400 Cinnamomum Cassia, *Bl.*
3401 —— obtusifolium, *N. E.*
3402 —— pauciflorum, *N. E.*
3403 —— Tamala, *N. E.*
3404 —— impressinervium, *Meisn.*
3405 —— caudatum, *N. E.*
3406 —— glanduliferum, *Meisn.*
3407 Phoebe lanceolata, *N. E.*
3408 —— angustifolia, *Meisn.*
3409 —— sericea, *N. E.*
3410 —— glaucescens, *N. E.*
3411 —— paniculata, *N. E.*
3412 —— pubescens, *N. E.*
3413 —— attenuata, *N. E.*
3414 —— parviflora, *Meisn.*
3415 Machilus odoratissimus, *N. E.*
3416 Beilschmiedia Roxburghiana, *N. E.*
3417 —— fagifolia, *N. E.*
3418 —— Assamica, *Meisn.*
3419 Cryptocarya floribunda, *N. E.*
3420 —— amygdalina, *N. E.*
3421 —— magnoliæfolia, *T. And.*
3422 Endiandra firma, *N. E.*
3423 Tetranthera laurifolia, *Jacq.*
3424 —— polyantha, *Wall.*
3425 —— glauca, *Wall.*
3426 —— Khasyana, *Meisn.*
3427 —— chartacea, *Wall.*
3428 —— læta, *Wall.*
3429 —— Sikkimensis, *Meisn.*
3430 —— monopetala, *Roxb.*
3431 —— amara, *N. E.*
3432 —— Griffithii, *Meisn.*
3433 —— lancifolia, *Roxb.*
3434 —— Panamonja, *Ham.*
3435 —— sericea, *Wall.*
3436 —— Wightiana, *N. E.*
3437 —— nitida, *Meisn.*
3438 —— oblonga, *Wall.*
3439 —— albicans, *Kz.*
3440 —— angustifolia, *Wall.*
3441 Dodecadenia grandiflora, *N. E.*
3442 Actinodaphne reticulata, *Meisn.*
3443 —— angustifolia, *N. E.*
3444 —— Hookeri, *Meisn.*
3445 —— obovata, *Hf. and Th.*
3446 —— Sikkimensis, *Meisn.*
3447 Litsæa lanuginosa, *N. E.*
3448 —— foliosa, *N. E.*
3449 —— striolata, *Bl.*
3450 —— confertiflora, *Meisn.*
3451 Daphnidium melastomaceum, *N. E.*
3452 —— pulcherrimum, *N. E.*

3453 Daphnidium caudatum, *Wall.*
3454 —— bifarium, *N. E.*
3455 —— elongatum, *N. E.*
3456 Aperula Neesiana, *Bl.*
3457 —— Assamica, *Meisn.*
3458 —— polyantha, *Bl.*
3459 Lindera Bootanica, *Meisn.*
3460 —— Griffithii, *Meisn.*
3461 —— Sikkimensis, *Meisn.*
3462 —— Hookerii, *Meisn.*
3463 —— heterophylla, *Meisn.*
3464 Polyadenia reticulata, *N. E.*
3465 Cassytha filiformis, *L.*

MYRISTICEÆ.

3466 Myristica longifolia, *Wall.*
3467 —— erratica, *Hf. and Th.*
3468 —— gibbosa, *Hf. and Th.*
3469 —— corticosa, *Hf. and Th.*
3470 —— glabra, *Bl.*

PROTEACEÆ.

3471 Helicia robusta, *Wall.*
3472 —— Cochinchinensis, *Lour.*

THYMELAEACEÆ.

3473 Daphne papyracea, *Wall.*
3474 —— pendula, *Sm.*
3475 —— Wallichii, *Meisn.*
3476 —— longifolia, *Meisn.*
3477 Aquilaria Agallocha, *Roxb.*
3478 Gyrinops Walla, *Gaertn.*
3479 Linostoma decandrum, *Wall.*
3480 Edgeworthia Gardneri, *Meisn.*
3481 Wickstroemia Indica, *C. A. Mey.*
3482 Wickstroemia virgata, *Meisn.*
3483 —— canescens, *Meisn.*
3484 Stichoneuron membranaceum, *Hf. and Th.*

LORANTHACEÆ.

3485 Loranthus odoratus, *Wall.*
3486 —— ligustrinus, *Wall.*
3487 —— Wallichianus, *Schult.*
3488 —— pentapetalus, *Roxb.*
3489 —— erythrostachys, *Wall.*
3490 —— ampullaceus, *Roxb.*
3491 —— viridiflorus, *Wall.*
3492 —— oleoides, *Dc.*
3493 —— globosus, *Roxb.*
3494 —— pentandrus, *L.*
3495 —— farinosus, *Wall.*
3496 —— involucratus, *Roxb.*
3497 —— obtectus, *Wall.*
3498 —— graciliflorus, *Wall.*
3499 —— cinnamomeus, *Wall.*
3500 —— pulverulentus, *Wall.*
3501 —— cordifolius, *Wall.*
3502 —— buddleioides, *Desv.*
3503 —— vestitus, *Wall.*
3504 —— longiflorus, *Desv.*
3505 —— bicolor, *Roxb.*
3506 —— umbellatus, *Wall.*
3507 —— clavigerus, *Wall.*
3508 Viscum album, *L.*
3509 —— orientale, *Willd.*
3510 —— falcatum, *Wall.*
3511 —— articulatum, *Burm.*
3512 —— moniliforme, *Bl.*
3513 —— elongatum, *Wall.*
3514 —— dichotomum, *Don.*
3515 —— attenuatum, *Dc.*

ELAEAGNACEÆ.

3516 Elaeagnus latifolia, *L.*
3517 —— arborea, *Roxb.*
3518 —— conferta, *Roxb.*
3519 —— parvifolia, *Wall.*

SANTALACEÆ.

3520 Pyrularia edulis, *Dc.*
3521 Henslowia granulata, *Hf. and Th.*
3522 —— heterandra, *Hf.*
3523 Santalum album, *L.*
3524 Champereya Griffithii, *Planch.*

CERATOPHYLLEÆ.

3525 Ceratophyllum demersum, *L.*

ARISTOLOCHIEÆ.

3526 Asarum Himalaicum, *Hf. and Th.*
3527 Aristolochia Indica, *L.*
3528 —— acuminata, *Lamk.*
3529 —— Griffithii, *Hf. and Th.*
3530 —— saccata, *Wall.*
3531 —— platanifolia, *Duch.*

NEPENTHACEÆ.

3532 Nepenthes Khasiana, *Hf.*

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

3533 Actephila excelsa, *Muell. Arg.*
3534 Agyneia bacciformis, *Muell. Arg.*
3535 Sauropus albicans, *Muell. Arg.*
3536 —— trinervius, *Muell. Arg.*
3537 Sauropus compressus, *Muell. Arg.*
3538 —— repandus, *Muell. Arg.*
3539 Antidesma Bunias, *Spreng.*
3540 —— Menasu, *Muell. Arg.*
3541 —— coriaceum, *Tul.*
3542 —— refractum, *Muell. Arg.*
3543 —— nigricans, *Tul.*
3544 —— Ghaesembilla, *Gaertn.*
3545 —— Roxburghii, *Wall.*
3546 —— montanum, *Bl.*
3547 —— diandrum, *Sprg.*
3548 —— lanceolatum, *Tul.*
3549 Phyllanthus coccineus, *Muell. Arg.*
3550 —— lanceolarius, *Muell. Arg.*
3551 —— leiostylus, *Kz.*
3552 —— multilocularis, *Muell. Arg.*
3553 —— Thomsoni, *Muell. Arg.*
3554 —— Nepalensis, *Muell. Arg.*
3555 —— Daltoni, *Muell. Arg.*
3556 —— fagifolius, *Muell. Arg.*
3557 —— velutinus, *Muell. Arg.*
3558 —— bicolor, *Muell. Arg.*
3559 —— Andersoni, *Muell. Arg.*
3560 —— Hookeri, *Muell. Arg.*
3561 —— velutinus, *Muell. Arg.*
3562 —— urinaria, *L.*
3563 —— pendulus, *Roxb.*
3564 —— reticulatus, *Poir.*
3565 —— microcarpus, *Muell Arg.*

3566 Phyllanthus baeobotryoides, *Muell. Arg.*
3567 —— juniperinoides, *Muell. Arg.*
3568 —— Maderaspatensis, *Muell. Arg.*
3569 —— Silheticus, *Muell. Arg.*
3570 —— Roeperianus, *Muell. Arg.*
3571 —— parvifolius, *Ham.*
3572 —— simplex, *Retz.*
3573 —— Nizuri, *L.*
3574 —— Roxburghii, *Muell. Arg.*
3575 —— Sikkimensis, *Muell. Arg.*
3576 —— distichus, *L.*
3577 —— Emblica, *L.*
3578 Securinega obovata, *Muell. Arg.*
3579 —— grisea, *Muell. Arg.*
3580 Breynia rhamnoides, *Muell. Arg.*
3581 Melanthesopsis fruticosa, *Muell. Arg.*
3582 —— patens, *Muell. Arg.*
3583 Putranjiva Roxburghii, *Wall.*
3584 Baccaurea propinqua, *Muell. Arg.*
3585 Aporosa microstachya, *Muell. Arg.*
3586 —— dioica, *Muell. Arg.*
3587 —— Lindleyana, *Baill.*
3588 Hymenocardia Wallichii, *Tul.*
3589 Bischoffia Javanica, *Bl.*
3590 Cyclostemon subsessile, *Kz.*
3591 Cyclostemon Indicus, *Muell. Arg.*
3592 —— eglandulosus, *Kz.*
3593 Briedelia retusa, *Sprg.*
3594 —— montana, *Willd.*
3595 —— Hamiltoniana, *Muell. Arg.*
3596 —— tomentosa, *Bl.*
3597 —— stipularis, *Bl.*
3598 Cleistanthus chartaceus, *Muell. Arg.*
3599 —— oblongifolius, *Muell. Arg.*
3600 —— myrianthus, *Kz.*
3601 Lebidieropsis orbicularis, *Muell. Arg.*
3602 Croton oblongifolius, *Roxb.*
3603 —— Jouffra, *Roxb.*
3604 —— caudatus, *Geis.*
3605 —— Tiglium, *L.*
3606 —— chlorocalyx, *Muell.*
3607 Aleurites Moluccana, *Willd.*
3698 Crozophora plicata, *Juss.*
3609 Symphyllia Silhetana, *Baill.*
3610 Pluckenetia corniculata, *Sm.*
3611 Acalypha Indica, *L.*
3612 Claoxylon longipetiolatum, *Kz.*
5613 —— longifolium, *Muell. Arg.*
3614 Alchornea tiliæfolia, *Muell. Arg.*
3615 Cnesmone Javanica, *Bl.*
3616 Tragia involucrata, *Jacq.*
3617 Trewia nudiflora, *Willd.*
3618 Mallotus Roxburghianus, *Muell. Arg.*

3619 Mallotus oreophilus, *Muell. Arg.*
3620 —— tetracoccus, *Kz.*
3621 —— Nepalensis, *Muell. Arg.*
3622 —— paniculatus, *Muell. Arg.*
3623 —— Philipinensis, *Muell. Arg.*
3624 —— repandus, *Muell. Arg.*
3625 Cleidion Javanicus, *Bl.*
3626 Macaranga denticulata, *Muell. Arg.*
3627 Ricinus communis, *L.*
3628 Homonoya symphylliæfolia, *Kz.*
3629 —— riparia, *Lour.*
3630 Manihot utilissima, *Pohl.*
3631 Jatropha curcas, *L.*
3632 —— glandulifera, *Roxb.*
3633 Trigonostemon Hookerianus, *Muell. Arg.*
3634 Ostodes paniculata, *Bl.*
3635 Codiæum variegatum, *A. Juss.*
3636 Chætocarpus castaneæcarpus, *Thw.*
3637 Baliospermum calycinum, *Muell. Arg.*
3638 —— montanum, *Muell. Arg.*
3639 —— micranthum, *Muell. Arg.*
3640 Gelonium multiflorum, *Juss.*
3641 Sebastiania chamælea, *Muell. Arg.*
3642 Excœcaria sebifera, *Muell. Arg.*
3643 —— baccata, *Muell. Arg.*
3644 Excœcaria insignis, *Muell. Arg.*
3645 —— Indica, *Muell. Arg.*
3646 —— acerifolia, *Didr.*
3647 —— Agallocha, *L.*
3648 Euphorbia Indica, *Lam.*
3649 —— pilulifera, *L.*
3650 —— serpens, *Kth.*
3651 —— thymifolia, *Burm.*
3652 —— neriifolia, *L.*
3653 —— Nivulia, *Ham.*
3654 —— antiquorum, *L.*
3655 —— Tirucalli, *L.*
3656 —— Himalayensis, *Klotsch.*
3657 —— Khasiana, *Boiss.*
3658 —— Sikkimensis, *Boiss.*
3659 —— Stracheyi, *Boiss.*
3660 —— longifolia, *Don.*
3661 —— dracunculoides, *Lam.*
3662 Pedilanthes tithymaloides, *Poir.*

BUXACEÆ.

3663 Sarcococca pruniformis, *Ldl.*

CUPULIFERÆ.

3664 Quercus Griffithii, *Hf.*
3665 —— serrata, *Thbg.*
3666 —— lanuginosa, *Don.*
3667 —— fenestrata, *Roxb.*
3668 —— turbinata, *Roxb.*
3669 —— spicata, *Sm.*
3670 —— lappacea, *Roxb.*
3671 —— acuminata, *Roxb.*
3672 —— Thomsoniana, *Dc.*
3673 —— pachyphylla, *Kurz.*
3674 —— semiserrata, *Roxb.*
3675 —— annulata, *Sm.*

3676 Quercus lamellosa, *Sm.*
3677 —— paucilamellosa, *Dc.*
3678 —— lanceæfolia, *Roxb.*
3679 —— oxyodon, *Miq.*
3680 —— xylocarpa, *Kz.*
3681 —— squamata, *Roxb.*
3682 Castanopsis Indica, *A. Dc.*
3683 —— castanicarpa, *Spach.*
3684 —— Hystrix, *Dc.*
3685 —— tribuloides, *Dc.*
3686 —— echinocarpa, *Dc.*

MYRICACEÆ.

3687 Myrica integrifolia, *Roxb.*
3688 —— sapida, *Wall.*

BETULACEÆ.

3689 Betula Bhoipaltra, *Wall.*
3690 —— acuminata, *Wall.*
3691 —— cylindrostachya, *Wall.*
3692 Alnus Nepalensis, *Wall.*

CORYLACEÆ.

3693 Carpinus viminea, *Wall.*
3694 —— faginea, *Ldl.*
3695 Corylus ferox, *Wall.*

JUGLANDACEÆ.

3696 Juglans regia, *L.*
3697 Engelhardtia spicata, *Bl.*

SALICINEÆ.

3698 Salix tetrasperma, *Roxb.*
3699 —— elegans, *Wall.*
3700 —— viminalis, *L.*
3701 —— eriophylla, *Anderss.*
3702 —— longipes, *Hf. and Th.*
3703 —— Lindleyana, *Wall.*
3704 —— calyculata, *Hf. and Th.*
3705 Salix secta, *Hf. and Th.*
3706 —— oreophila, *Hf. and Th.*
3707 —— Thomsoniana, *Anderss.*
3708 —— grisea, *Wall.*
3709 —— Smithiana, *Willd.*
3710 —— longiflora, *Wall.*
3711 —— myrtillacea, *Anderss.*
3712 —— serpyllum, *Anderss.*
3713 Populus ciliata, *Wall.*
3714 —— microcarpa, *Hf. and Th.*

ULMACEÆ.

3715 Ulmus integrifolia, *Roxb.*
3716 —— lancifolia, *Roxb*
3717 Celtis tetrandra, *Roxb.*
3718 —— glabra *Planch.*
3719 —— cinnamomea, *Ldl.*
3720 —— serotina, *Planch.*
3721 Trema Amboinensis, *Bl.*
3722 —— orientalis, *Bl.*
3723 Girronniera subæqualis, *Planch.*
3724 —— subserrata, *Kurz.*

URTICACEÆ.

3725 Cannabis sativa, *L.*
3726 Urtica parviflora, *Roxb.*
3727 Fleurya interrupta, *Gaud.*
3728 Laportea terminalis, *Wight.*
3729 —— crenulata, *Gaud.*
3730 Girardinia heterophylla, *Desv.*
3731 —— condensata, *Wedd.*
3732 Pilea peploides, *W. A.*
3733 —— smilacifolia, *Wedd.*
3734 —— anisophylla, *Wedd.*
3735 —— insolens, *Wedd.*

3736 Pilea ternifolia, *Wedd.*
3737 —— approximata, *Clarke.*
3738 —— oxyodon, *Wedd.*
3739 —— trinervia, *Wedd.*
3740 —— Hookeriana, *Wedd.*
3741 —— umbrosa, *Wedd.*
3742 —— bracteosa, *Wedd.*
3743 —— symmeria, *Wedd.*
3744 —— thalictrifolia, *Clarke.*
3745 —— hygrophila, *Wedd.*
3746 Lecanthus Wightii, *Wedd.*
3747 Pellionia Griffithiana, *Wedd.*
3748 —— ambigua, *Wedd.*
3749 Elatostemma ficoides, *Wedd.*
3750 —— sessile, *Forst.*
3751 —— platyphyllum, *Wedd.*
3752 —— rupestre, *Wedd.*
3753 —— integrifolium, *Wedd.*
3754 —— Sikkimense, *Clarke,*
3755 —— procridioides, *Wedd.*
3756 —— Hookerianum, *Wedd.*
3757 —— lineolatum, *Wedd.*
3758 —— subincisum, *Wedd.*
3759 —— dissectum, *Wedd.*
3760 —— cornutum, *Wedd.*
3761 —— obtusum, *Wedd.*
3762 —— papillosum, *Wedd.*
3763 —— Stracheyanum, *Wedd.*
3764 —— diversifolium, *Wedd.*
3765 —— pusillum, *Clarke.*
3766 —— Khasianum, *Clarke.*
3767 Procris lævigata, *Bl.*
3768 Bœhmeria Malabarica, *Wall.*
3769 —— comosa, *Wedd.*
3770 —— nivea, *Hook. and Arn.*
3771 —— rugulosa, *Wedd.*
3772 —— macrophylla, *Don.*
3773 —— platyphylla, *Don.*
3774 Bœhmeria Hamiltoniana, *Wedd.*
3775 —— polystachya, *Wedd.*
3776 —— Assamica, *Clarke.*
3777 Chamæbainia squamigera, *Wedd.*
3778 Pouzolzia Indica, *Gaud.*
3779 —— viminea, *Wedd.*
3780 —— ovalis, *Wedd.*
3781 Memorialis pentandra, *Wedd.*
3782 Hyrtanandra hirta, *Miq.*
3783 Sarcochlamys pulcherrima, *Gaud.*
3784 Oreocnide frutescens, *Bl.*
3785 Villebrunnea appendiculata, *Wedd.*
3786 Morocarpus velutinus, *Bl.*
3787 —— leucophylla, *Wedd.*
3788 Maoutia Puya, *Wedd.*
3789 Distemon Indicum, *Wedd.*
3790 Conocephalus Roxburghii, *Trec.*
3791 —— suaveolens, *Bl.*
3792 Artocarpus chaplasha, *Roxb.*
3793 —— lacoocha, *Roxb.*
3794 —— integrifolia, *L.*
3795 Cudranus Javanicus, *Trec.*
3796 —— fruticosus, *Trec.*
3797 Balanostreblus ilicifolius, *Kurz.*
3798 Pseudostreblus Indica, *Bur.*
3799 Streblus asper, *Lour.*
3800 Morus Indica, *L.*
3801 —— atropurpurea, *Royle.*
3802 —— lævigata, *Wall.*
3803 Ficus Bengalensis, *L.*
3804 —— tomentosa, *Roxb.*
3805 —— Mysurensis, *Roth.*

3806 Ficus annulata, *Bl.*
3807 —— laccifera, *Roxb.*
3808 —— Indica, *L.*
3809 —— obtusifolia, *Roxb.*
3810 —— ramea, *Wall.*
3811 —— retusa, *L.*
3812 —— elastica, *Nois.*
3813 —— comosa, *Roxb.*
3814 —— benjamina, *L.*
3815 —— rhododendrifolia, *Miq.*
3816 —— affinis, *Wall.*
3817 —— Thomsoni, *Miq.*
3818 —— fraterna, *Miq.*
3819 —— Tjila, *Roxb.*
3820 —— infectoria, *Roxb.*
3821 —— monticola, *Miq.*
3822 —— religiosa, *L.*
3823 —— Arnottiana, *Miq.*
3824 —— Rumphii, *Bl.*
3825 —— nervosa, *Heyne.*
3826 —— callosa, *Willd.*
3827 —— Fieldingii, *Miq.*
3828 —— gemella, *Wall.*
3829 —— nemoralis, *Wall.*
3830 —— clavata, *Wall.*
3831 —— parasitica, *Kœn.*
3832 —— Altimeraloo, *Roxb.*
3833 —— subulata, *Bl.*
3834 —— uniglandulosa, *Wall.*
3835 —— radicans, *Roxb.*
3836 —— caudata, *Wall.*
3837 —— pisifera, *Wall.*
3838 —— Silhetensis, *Miq.*
3839 —— scandens, *Roxb.*
3840 —— foveolata, *Wall.*
3841 —— erecta, *Thbg.*
3842 —— ramentacea, *Roxb.*
3843 —— Emodi, *Wall.*
3844 —— diversifolia, *Bl.*
3845 Ficus pyriformis, *Hook and Arn.*
3846 —— Millesii, *Walp.*
3847 —— pyrrhocarpa, *Kz.*
3848 —— lanceolata, *Buch.*
3849 —— Roxburghii, *Wall.*
3850 —— regia, *Miq.*
3851 —— cyrtophylla, *Miq.*
3852 —— hispida, *L. f.*
3853 —— dæmonum, *Roxb.*
3854 —— oligodon, *Miq.*
3855 —— fistulosa, *Newdl.*
3856 —— cunia, *Buch.*
3857 —— conglomerata, *Roxb.*
3858 —— prostrata, *Wall.*
3859 —— leucocarpa, *Miq.*
3860 —— glomerata, *Will.*
3861 —— Chittagonga, *Miq.*
3862 —— subpyriformis, *Miq.*
3863 —— scabrella, *Roxb.*
3864 —— heterophylla, *L. f.*
3865 —— asperior, *Miq.*
3866 —— virgata, *Roxb.*
3867 —— triloba, *Ham.*

PODOSTEMMACEÆ.

3868 Dicræa Wallichii, *Tul.*
3869 —— pterophylla, *Wedd.*
3870 —— minor, *Wedd.*
3871 Hydrobryum Griffithii, *Tul.*
3872 Podostemon acuminatus, *Wedd.*

PIPERACEÆ.

3873 Houttuynia cordata, *Thbg.*
3874 Piper Griffithii, *Dc.*
3875 —— boehmeriæfolium, *Wall.*
3876 —— Khasianum, *Dc.*
3877 —— pedicellatum, *Dc.*

3878 Piper longum, *L.*
3879 —— sylvaticum, *Roxb.*
3880 —— aurantiacum, *Wall.*
3881 —— Nepalense, *Miq.*
3882 —— Betle, *L.*
3883 —— Hamiltonii, *Dc.*
3884 —— Sirium, *Dc.*
3885 —— nigrum, *L.*
3886 —— attenuatum, *Miq.*
3887 —— Zuccarinii, *Dc.*
3888 Chavica sphærostachya, *Miq.*
3889 —— petiolata, *Dc.*
3890 —— Thomsonii, *Dc.*
3891 —— pepuloides, *Miq.*
3892 Peperomia reflexa, *A. Dietr.*
3893 —— Heyneana, *Miq.*
3894 Chloranthus officinalis, *Bl.*
3895 —— inconspicuus, *Sw.*
3896 —— brachystachys, *Bl.*

GNETACEÆ.

3897 Ephedra fragilis, *Desf.*
3898 Gnetum edule, *Bl.*
3899 —— funiculare, *Bl.*
3900 —— Gnemon, *L.*

BALANOPHORACEÆ.

3901 Rhapalocnemis phalloides, *Jungh.*
3902 Balanophora dioica, *Wall.*
3903 —— polyandra, *Griff.*
3904 —— involucrata, *Hf. and Th.*

CYTINACEÆ.

3905 Sapria Himalayana, *Griff.*

CYCADEÆ.

3906 Cycas pectinata, *Griff.*
3907 Cyrus circinalis, *L.*
3908 —— Jenkinsii, *Griff.*

CASUARINÆ.

3909 Casuarina equisetifolia, *Forst.*

CONIFERÆ.

3910 Pinus Khasya, *Royle.*
3911 —— longifolia, *Roxb.*
3912 —— excelsa, *Don.*
3913 —— Griffithii, *Parl.*
3914 —— Smithiana, *Lamb.*
3915 —— Webbiana, *Wall.*
3916 —— Dulrosa, *Don.*
3917 Biota orientalis, *Endl.*
3918 Cupressus funebris, *Endl.*
3919 —— torulosa, *Don.*
3920 Juniperus pseudosabina, *Fisch and Mey.*
3921 —— recurva, *Ham.*
3922 —— Chinensis, *L.*
3923 Taxus baccata, *L.*
3924 Ceptalotaxus, *Sp.*
3925 Podocarpus latifolia, *Wall.*
3926 —— neriifolia, *Don.*
3927 —— bracteata, *Pl.*
3928 —— macrophylla, *Don.*

PALMÆ.

3929 Areca gracilis, *Roxb.*
3930 —— triandra, *Roxb.*
3931 —— Catechu, *L.*
3932 Wallichia nana, *Mart.*
3933 —— caryotoides, *Roxb.*
3934 —— disticha, *T. And.*
3935 —— oblongifolia, *Griff.*
3936 Arenga saccharifera, *Lab.*
2937 Caryota urens, *L.*
3938 —— sobolifera, *Wall.*

3939 Calamus erectus, *Roxb.*
3940 —— schizospathus, *Griff.*
3941 —— longisetus, *Griff.*
3942 —— arborescens, *Griff.*
3943 —— acanthospathus, *Griff.*
3944 —— leptospadix, *Griff.*
3945 —— latifolius, *Roxb.*
3946 —— Mastersianus, *Griff.*
3947 —— Rotang, *Roxb.*
3948 —— Guruba, *Mart.*
3949 —— floribundus, *Griff.*
3950 —— tenuis, *Roxb.*
3951 —— macracanthus, *T. And.*
3952 —— gracilis, *Roxb.*
3953 —— fasciculatus, *Roxb.*
3954 —— inermis, *T. And.*
3955 —— flagellatus, *Griff.*
3956 —— montanus, *T. And.*
3957 —— Jenkinsianus, *Griff.*
3958 Plectocomia Himalayana, *Griff.*
3959 —— Assamica, *Griff.*
3960 Borassus flabelliformis, *L.*
3961 Corypha umbraculifera, *L.*
3962 —— Taliera, *Roxb.*
3963 Livistona Jenkinsii, *Griff.*
3964 Licuala peltata, *Roxb.*
3965 Chamaerhops Khasyana, *Griff.*
3966 Phœnix sylvestris, *Roxb.*
3967 —— paludosa, *Roxb.*
3968 —— acaulis, *Roxb.*
3969 —— rupicola, *T. And.*
3970 Cocos nucifera, *L.*
3971 Nipa fruticans, *Wormb.*

PANDANEÆ.

3972 Pandanus odoratissimus, *L. f.*
3973 Pandanus fœtidus, *Roxb.*
3974 —— furcatus, *Roxb.*
3975 —— lævis, *Roxb.*

TYPHACEÆ.

3976 Sparganium ramosum, *L.*
3977 Typha angustifolia, *L.*
3978 —— elephantina, *Roxb.*

AROIDEÆ.

3979 Arisæma echinatum, *Schott.*
3980 —— nepenthoides, *Schott.*
3981 —— erubescens, *Mart.*
3982 —— Jacquemontii, *Be.*
3983 —— utile, *Hf. and Th.*
3984 —— Griffithii, *Schott.*
3985 —— speciosum, *Mart.*
3986 —— curvatum, *Kth.*
3987 —— gracile, *Kth.*
3988 Cryptocoryne ciliata, *Fisch.*
3989 —— retrospiralis, *Kth.*
3990 Sauromatum guttatum, *Schott.*
3991 Typhonium Roxburghii, *Schott.*
3992 —— flagelliforme, *Wight.*
3993 Conophallus bublifer, *Schott.*
3994 Pythonium Wallichianum, *Schott.*
3995 Amorphophallus campanulatus, *Bl.*
3996 Ariopsis peltata, *Dalz.*
3997 Remusatia vivipara, *Schott.*
3998 Gonatanthus sarmentosus, *Klotsch.*
3999 Colocasia virosa, *Kth.*
4000 —— antiquorum, *Schott.*
4001 —— Indica, *Schott.*

4002 Colocasia commutata, *Schott.*
4003 —— fornicata, *Schott.*
4004 —— cucullata, *Schott.*
4005 Aglaonema simplex, *Bl.*
4006 —— Hookeriana, *Schott.*
4007 Homalonema erubescens, *Schott.*
4008 Scindapsus calophyllus, *Schott.*
4009 —— officinalis, *Schott.*
4010 —— peepla, *Schott.*
4011 —— glaucus, *Schott.*
4012 —— pertusus, *Schott.*
4013 Lasia heterophylla, *Schott.*
4014 —— aculeata, *Lour.*
4015 Pothos scandens, *L.*
4016 Acorus Calamus, *L.*
4017 Pistia stratiotes, *L.*

LEMNACEÆ.

4018 Lemna trisulca, *L.*
4019 —— paucicostata, *Hegelm.*
4020 —— polyrrhiza, *L.*
4021 —— oligorhiza, *Kz.*
4022 Wolffia arrhiza, *Wimm.*

HYDROCHARIDEÆ.

4023 Hydrilla verticillata, *Casp.*
4024 —— dentata, *Casp.*
4025 Nechamandra alternifolia, *Planch.*
4026 Vallisneria spiralis, *L.*
4027 Hydrotrophus echinospermus, *Clarke.*
4028 Blyxa octandra, *L.*
4029 Ottelia alismoides, *Roch.*
4030 Hydrocharis cellulosa, *Ham.*

NAJADEÆ.

4031 Ruppia maritima, *L.*
4032 Potamogeton pectinatus, *L.*
4033 —— hybridus, *Mich.*
4034 —— crispus, *L.*
4035 —— natans, *L.*
4036 Aponogeton monostachyus, *Roxb.*
4037 —— crispus, *Thbg.*
4038 Najas minor, *L.*
4039 Zannichellia palustris, *L.*

SCITAMINEÆ.

4040 Globba marantoides, *Roxb.*
4041 —— orixensis, *Roxb.*
4042 —— racemosa, *Sm.*
4043 —— Careyana, *Roxb.*
4044 —— multiflora, *Wall.*
4045 —— velutina, *Wall.*
4046 —— expansa, *Wall.*
4047 —— Andersoni, *Clarke.*
4048 Zingiber Zerumbet, *Rosc.*
4049 —— capitatum, *Roxb.*
4050 —— Cassumunar, *Roxb.*
4051 —— squarrosum, *Roxb.*
4052 —— panduratum, *Roxb.*
4053 —— officinale, *Rosc.*
4054 —— rubens, *Roxb.*
4055 —— elatum, *Roxb.*
4056 Curcuma Zerumbet, *L.*
4057 —— Zedoaria, *Roxb.*
4058 —— leucorhiza, *Roxb.*
4059 —— longa, *L.*
4060 —— cæsia, *Roxb.*
4061 —— ferruginea, *Roxb.*
4062 —— æruginosa, *Roxb.*
4063 —— rubescens, *Roxb.*
4064 —— amada, *Roxb.*
4065 Kaempferia Galanga, *L.*
4066 —— secunda, *Wall.*

4067 Kaempferia angustifolia, *Roxb.*
4068 Roscoea elata, *Sm.*
4069 —— spicata, *Sm.*
4070 —— gracilis, *Sm.*
4071 —— purpurea, *Sm.*
4072 Amomum aculeatum, *Roxb.*
4073 —— linguiforme, *Roxb.*
4074 —— sericeum, *Rosc.*
4075 —— aromaticum, *Rosc.*
4076 —— dealbatum, *Roxb.*
4077 Hedychium coronarium, *L.*
4078 —— flavum, *Roxb.*
4079 —— ellipticum, *Hance.*
4080 —— angustifolium, *Roxb.*
4081 —— coccineum, *Ham.*
4082 —— elatum, *R. Br.*
4083 —— viridiflorum, *Clarke.*
4084 —— thyrsiforme, *Ham.*
4085 —— spicatum, *Sm.*
4086 —— villosum, *Wall.*
4087 —— gracile, *Roxb.*
4088 —— densiflorum, *Wall.*
4089 —— Griffithianum, *Wall.*
4090 —— Gardnerianum, *Wall.*
4091 Alpinia nutans, *L.*
4092 —— Allughas, *L.*
4093 —— Galanga, *Roxb.*
4094 —— Hamiltoniana, *Wall.*
4095 —— porrecta, *Wall.*
4096 Monolophus linearis, *Wall.*
4097 —— secundus, *Wall.*
4098 Hitchenia glauca, *Wall.*
4099 Costus speciosus, *Sm.*

MARANTACEÆ.

4100 Maranta dichotoma, *Wall.*
4101 Phrynium imbricatum, *Roxb.*
4102 —— parviflorum, *Roxb.*
4103 Phrynium macrostachyum, *Wall.*
4104 —— capitatum, *Wall.*
4105 Canna Indica, *L.*

MUSACEÆ.

4106 Ravenala Madagascariensis, *Raf.*
4107 Musa sapientum, *L.*
4108 —— ornata, *Roxb.*
4109 —— rubra, *Wall.*
4110 —— dasycarpa, *Kz.*
4111 —— sanguinea, *Hf.*
4112 —— Sikkimensis, *Kz.*

BROMELIACEÆ.

4113 Ananassa sativa, *Ldl.*

ORCHIDEÆ.

4114 Pholidota imbricata, *Ldl.*
4115 —— rubra, *Ldl.*
4116 —— recurva, *Ldl.*
4117 —— articulata, *Ldl.*
4118 —— calceata, *Rchb. f.*
4119 —— convallariæ, *Rchb. f.*
4120 Otochilus alba, *Ldl.*
4121 —— fusca, *Ldl.*
4122 —— porrecta, *Ldl.*
4123 Tipularia Josephi, *Rchb. f.*
4124 Epipactis latifolia, *Sw:*
4125 —— intrusa, *Ldl.*
4126 Cephalanthera ensifolia, *L. Rich.*
4127 Listera pinetorum *Ldl.*
4128 —— tenuis, *Ldl.*
4129 —— micrantha, *Ldl.*
4130 Epipogium nutans, *Ldl.*
4131 Anoectochilus lanceolatus, *Ldl.*
4132 —— luteus, *Ldl.*

4133 Anœctochilus grandiflorus, *Ldl.*
4134 —— brevilabris, *Ldl.*
4135 —— crispus, *Ldl.*
4136 Physurus hirsutus, *Ldl.*
4137 Rhomboda longifolia, *Ldl.*
4138 Rhamphidia ovalifolia, *Ldl.*
4139 —— rubens, *Ldl.*
4140 Goodyera secundiflora, *Griff.*
4141 —— hispida, *Ldl.*
4142 —— repens, *R. Br.*
4143 —— recurva, *Ldl.*
4144 —— procera, *Hook.*
4145 Georchis cordata, *Ldl.*
4146 —— vittata, *Ldl.*
4147 Aetheria mollis, *Ldl.*
4148 Dossinia marmorata, *Morz.*
4149 —— lanceolata, *Ldl.*
4150 Zeuxine sulcata, *Ldl.*
4151 —— membranacea, *Ldl.*
4152 —— Tripleura, *Ldl.*
4153 Monochilus nervosus, *Ldl.*
4154 —— flavus, *Ldl.*
4155 —— goodyeroides, *Ldl.*
4156 —— galeatus, *Ldl.*
4157 Cheirostylis flabellata, *Wight.*
4158 —— pusilla, *Ldl.*
4159 —— Griffithii, *Ldl.*
4160 Dendrobium pauciflorum, *Rchb. f.*
4161 —— anceps, *Roxb.*
4162 —— cuspidatum, *Wall.*
4163 —— Macræi, *Ldl.*
4164 —— Rabani, *Ldl.*
4165 —— densiflorum, *Wall.*
4166 —— Hookerianum, *Ldl.*
4167 —— chrysanthum, *Wall.*
4168 —— ochreatum, *Ldl.*
4169 Dendrobium moschatum, *Wall.*
4170 —— fuscatum, *Ldl.*
4171 —— Pseudaclinia, *Ldl.*
4172 —— pulchellum, *Ldl.*
4173 —— Pierardi, *Roxb.*
4174 —— primulinum, *Ldl.*
4175 —— transparens, *Wall.*
4176 —— amœnum, *Wall.*
4177 —— nobile, *Ldl.*
4178 —— Lindleyanum, *Griff.*
4179 —— stupposum, *Ldl.*
4180 —— aqueum, *Ldl.*
4181 —— spathaceum, *Ldl.*
4182 —— formosum, *Roxb.*
4183 —— longicornu, *Ldl.*
4184 —— porphyrochilum, *Ldl.*
4185 —— eriæflorum, *Griff.*
4186 —— denudans, *Don.*
4187 —— uniflorum, *Griff.*
4188 —— heterocarpum, *Ldl.*
4189 —— Falconeri, *Hook.*
4190 Cleisostoma Mannii, *Rchb. f.*
4191 —— loratum, *Rchb. f.*
4192 Phalaenopsis Mannii, *Rchb. f.*
4193 Cryptochilus sanguineus, *Wall.*
4194 —— lutea, *Ldl.*
4195 Acanthophippium Sylhetense, *Ldl.*
4196 —— gracile, *Wall.*
4197 Spathoglottis ixioides, *Ldl.*
4198 —— pubescens, *Ldl.*
4199 —— parvifolia, *Ldl.*
4200 Arundina bambusifolia, *Ldl.*
4201 —— affinis, *Griff.*
4202 —— speciosa, *Bl.*

4203 Nephelaphyllum cordifolium, *Ldl.*
4204 Eulophia bracteosa, *Ldl.*
4205 —— graminea, *Ldl.*
4206 —— densiflora, *Ldl.*
4207 —— ramentacea, *Ldl.*
4208 —— hastata, *Ldl.*
4209 —— stenopetala, *Ldl.*
4210 —— virens, *R. Br.*
4211 Oreorchis foliosa, *Ldl.*
4212 Cymbiduim aloifolium, *Sw.*
4213 —— cyperifolium, *Wall.*
4214 —— cochleare, *Ldl.*
4215 —— eburneum, *Ldl.*
4216 —— affine, *Griff.*
4217 —— elegans, *Ldl.*
4218 —— longifolium, *Don.*
4219 —— giganteum, *Wall.*
4220 —— micromeson, *Ldl.*
4221 —— chloranthum, *Ldl.*
4222 —— Sinense, *Willd.*
4223 —— erythraeum, *Ldl.*
4224 —— lancifolium, *Hook.*
4225 —— Hookerianum, *Rchb. f.*
4226 —— Mannii, *Rchb. f.*
4227 Cremastra Wallichiana, *Ldl.*
4228 Cyrtopera carinata, *Ldl.*
4229 —— canaliculata, *Ldl.*
4230 —— sanguinea, *Ldl.*
4231 —— nuda, *Rchb. f.*
4232 —— Mannii, *Rchb. f.*
4233 Acampe papillosa, *Ldl.*
4334 —— cephalotes, *Ldl.*
4235 —— dentata, *Ldl.*
4236 —— Griffithii, *Rchb. f.*
4237 Acrochæne punctata, *Ldl.*
4238 Saccolabium guttatum, *Ldl.*
4239 —— calceolare, *Ldl.*
4240 —— obliquum, *Ldl.*
4241 —— intermedium, *Griff.*
4242 Saccolabium acutifolium, *Ldl.*
4243 —— micranthum, *Ldl.*
4244 —— gemmatum, *Ldl.*
4245 —— ampullaceum, *Ldl.*
4246 —— pallens, *Cathc.*
4247 —— Wightianum, *Ldl.*
4248 —— distichum, *Ldl.*
4249 Podochilus cultratus, *Ldl.*
4250 —— microphyllus, *Ldl.*
4251 Camarotis purpurea, *Ldl.*
4252 —— pallida, *Ldl.*
4253 Stereochilus hirtus, *Ldl.*
4254 Sarcanthus pallidus, *Ldl.*
4255 Cottonia Championi, *Ldl.*
4256 Uncifera obtusifolia, *Ldl.*
4257 —— acuminata, *Ldl.*
4258 Aerides cylindricum, *Ldl.*
4259 —— tænialè, *Ldl.*
4260 —— affine, *Wall.*
4261 —— odoratum, *Lour.*
4262 —— difforme, *Wall.*
4263 —— Hystrix, *Ldl.*
4264 Vanda undulata, *Ldl.*
4265 —— Roxburghii, *R. Br.*
4266 —— bicolor, *Griff.*
4267 —— teres, *Ldl.*
4268 —— Catcarthi, *Ldl.*
4269 —— cœrulea, *Griff.*
4270 —— cristata, *Ldl.*
4271 —— Griffithii, *Ldl.*
4272 —— alpina, *Ldl.*
4273 —— Stangeana, *Rchb. f.*
4274 Chiloschista usneoides, *Ldl.*
4275 Aceras angustifolia, *Ldl.*
4276 Satyrium Nepalense, *Don.*
4277 —— ciliatum, *Ldl.*
4278 Diplomeris pulchella, *Don.*
4279 Pogonia carinata, *Ldl.*
4280 —— plicata, *Ldl.*

4281 Pogoia Juliana, *Wall.*
4282 —— Scottii, *Rchb. f.*
4283 Eria microchilos, *Dalz.*
4284 —— pusilla, *Ldl.*
4285 —— flava, *Ldl.*
4286 —— pannea, *Ldl.*
4287 —— carinata, *Gibs.*
4288 —— scabrilinguis, *Ldl.*
4289 —— vittata, *Ldl.*
4290 —— discolor, *Ldl.*
4291 —— stricta, *Ldl.*
4292 —— suavis, *Ldl.*
4293 —— convallarioides, *Ldl.*
4294 —— alba, *Ldl.*
4295 —— pubescens, *Wight.*
4296 —— graminifolia, *Ldl.*
4297 —— sphærochila, *Ldl.*
4298 —— paniculata, *Ldl.*
4299 —— ferruginea, *Ldl.*
4300 —— pauciflora, *Wight.*
4301 —— Khasiana, *Ldl.*
4302 —— clavicaulis, *Ldl.*
4303 —— bambusifolia, *Ldl.*
4304 —— angulata, *Rchb. f.*
4305 Œceoclades flexuosa, *Ldl.*
4306 —— pusilla, *Ldl.*
4307 Phreatia elegans, *Ldl.*
4308 Thelasis pygmæa, *Ldl.*
4309 Oberonia iridifolia, *Ldl.*
4310 —— Brunoniana, *Wight.*
4311 —— Lindleyana, *Wight.*
4312 —— verticillata, *Wight.*
4313 —— pyrulifera, *Wight.*
4314 —— bicornis, *Ldl.*
4315 —— demissa, *Ldl.*
4316 —— Jenkinsiana, *Griff.*
4317 —— ensiformis, *Ldl.*
4318 —— Sikkimensis, *Ldl.*
4319 —— myriantha, *Ldl.*
4320 —— Wightiana, *Ldl.*
4321 Oberonia angustifolia, *Ldl.*
4322 —— caulescens, *Ldl.*
4323 —— obcordata, *Ldl.*
4324 —— trilobata, *Griff.*
4325 —— acaulis, *Griff.*
4326 Microstylis Wallichii, *Ldl.*
4327 —— biaurita, *Ldl.*
4328 —— biloba, *Ldl.*
4329 Empusa paradoxa, *Ldl.*
4330 Dienia congesta, *Ldl.*
4331 —— muscifera, *Ldl.*
4332 Liparis longipes, *Ldl.*
4333 —— stachyurus, *Rchb. f.*
4334 —— luteola, *Ldl.*
4335 —— bituberculata, *Ldl.*
4336 —— Nepalensis, *Ldl.*
4337 —— mannii, *Rchb. f.*
4338 —— vestita, *Rchb. f.*
4339 Platystylis decurrens, *Ldl.*
4340 Microstylis Wallichii, *Ldl.*
4341 Cœlogyne Gardneriana, *Ldl.*
4342 —— ochracea, *Ldl.*
4343 —— nitida, *Ldl.*
4344 —— corrugata, *Wight.*
4345 —— corymbosa, *Ldl.*
4346 —— brevifolia, *Ldl.*
4347 —— ocellata, *Ldl.*
4348 —— cristata, *Ldl.*
4349 —— barbata, *Griff.*
4350 —— elata, *Ldl.*
4351 —— prolifera, *Ldl.*
4352 —— flavida, *Hf.*
4353 —— longipes, *Ldl.*
4354 —— fuscescens, *Ldl.*
4355 —— fimbriata, *Ldl.*
4356 —— fuliginosa, *Ldl.*
4357 —— Hookeriana, *Ldl.*
4358 —— diphylla, *Ldl.*
4359 —— maculata, *Ldl.*

4360 Cœlogyne humilis, *Ldl.*
4361 —— praecox, *Ldl.*
4362 —— longifolia, *Ldl.*
4363 —— Huettneriana, *Rchb. f.*
4364 Mesoclastes brachystachys, *Ldl.*
4365 Bolbophyllum hirtum, *Ldl.*
4366 —— reptans, *Ldl.*
4367 —— umbellatum, *Ldl.*
4368 —— odoratissimum, *Ldl.*
4369 —— Careyanum, *Sprg.*
4370 —— caudatum, *Ldl.*
4371 —— radiatum, *Ldl.*
4372 —— Mannii, *Rchb. f.*
4373 —— muscicolum, *Rchb. f.*
4374 Trias ovata, *Ldl.*
4375 —— oblonga, *Ldl.*
4376 Phajus Wallichii, *Ldl.*
4377 —— veratrifolius, *Ldl.*
4378 —— albus, *Ldl.*
4379 Cytheris cordifolia, *Ldl.*
4380 Ania latifolia, *Ldl.*
4381 Apaturia senilis, *Ldl.*
4382 —— Smithiana, *Ldl.*
4383 Geodorum dilatatum, *R. Br.*
4384 —— rariflorum, *Ldl.*
4385 —— candidum, *Wall.*
4386 Sunipia scariosa, *Ldl.*
4387 Calanthe densiflora, *Ldl.*
4388 —— Masuca, *Ldl.*
4389 —— clavata, *Ldl.*
4390 —— uncata, *Lindl.*
4391 —— gracilis, *Ldl.*
4392 —— angusta, *Ldl.*
4393 —— puberula, *Ldl.*
4394 —— herbacea, *Ldl.*
4395 —— brevicornu, *Ldl.*
4396 —— chloroleuca, *Ldl.*
4397 Calanthe fulgens, *Ldl.*
4398 —— odora, *Griff.*
4399 —— biloba, *Ldl.*
4400 —— galeata, *Ldl.*
4401 —— vaginata, *Ldl.*
4402 —— alismæfolia, *Ldl.*
4403 —— Griffithii, *Ldl.*
4404 —— plantaginea, *Ldl.*
4405 Sarcopodium affine, *Ldl.*
4406 —— Griffithii, *Ldl.*
4407 —— leopardinum, *Ldl.*
4408 —— striatum, *Ldl.*
4409 —— fuscescens, *Ldl.*
4410 —— rotundatum, *Ldl.*
4411 —— amplum, *Ldl.*
4412 —— uniflorum, *Ldl.*
4413 Conchidium pusillum, *Griff.*
4414 Jone cirrhata, *Ldl.*
4415 —— virens, *Ldl.*
4416 —— fusco-purpurea, *Ldl.*
4417 —— paleacea, *Ldl.*
4418 —— Khasiana, *Ldl.*
4419 —— bicolor, *Ldl.*
4420 —— candida, *Ldl.*
4421 Limatodes gracilis, *Ldl.*
4422 —— Mishmiensis, *Ldl.*
4423 Luisia volucris, *Ldl.*
4424 —— tenuifolia, *Bl.*
4425 —— trichorrhiza, *Bl.*
4426 —— brachystachys, *Bl.*
4427 Panisea reflexa, *Ldl.*
4428 —— uniflora, *Ldl.*
4429 Gymnadenia spatulata, *Ldl.*
4430 —— Chusua, *Ldl.*
4431 Platanthera orchidis, *Ldl.*
4432 —— clavigera, *Ldl.*
4433 —— Susannæ, *Ldl.*
4434 —— Championi, *Ldl.*
4435 —— candida, *Ldl.*

4436 Platanthera tenuis, *Ldl.*
4437 —— constricta, *Wall.*
4438 Didymoplexis pallens, *Griff.*
4439 Anthogonium gracile, *Wall.*
4440 Cyrtosia Lindleyana, *Hf. and Th.*
4441 Listera pinetorum, *Ldl.*
4442 —— tenuis, *Ldl.*
4443 Spiranthes plantaginea, *Ldl.*
4444 —— australis, *R. Br.*
4445 Habenaria pectinata, *Ldl.*
4446 —— marginata, *Ldl.*
4447 —— graminea, *Ldl.*
4448 —— rostrata, *Ldl.*
4449 —— commelinifolia, *Ldl.*
4450 —— tenuis, *Griff.*
4451 Bonatea Bengalensis, *Griff.*
4452 Peristylus goodyeroides, *Ldl.*
4453 —— oxysepalus, *Ldl.*
4454 Herminium congestum, *Ldl.*
4455 —— grandiflorum, *Ldl.*
4456 —— Josephi, *Rchb. f.*
4457 Tropidia curculigoides, *Ldl.*
4458 Herpysma longicaulis, *Ldl.*
4459 Cypripedium venustum, *Bl.*
4460 —— insigne, *Ldl.*
4461 Corymbis macrostachya, *Bl.*
4462 Dossinia marmorata, *Ldl.*

APOSTASIACEÆ.

4463 Apostasia Wallichii, *Ldl.*

BURMANNIACEÆ.

4464 Burmannia juncea, *R. Br.*
4465 —— distachya, *L.*
4466 Burmannia Nepalensis, *Wall.*
4467 —— cœlestis, *Don*

TACCACEÆ.

4468 Tacca pinnatifida, *L.*
4469 —— lævis, *Roxb.*

IRIDEÆ.

4470 Iris sulcata, *Wall.*
4471 —— decora, *Wall.*
4472 —— Nepalensis, *Wall.*
4473 Pardanthus Sinensis, *Ker.*

AMARYLLIDEÆ.

4474 Crinum toxicarium, *Roxb.*
4475 —— amabile, *Roxb.*
4476 —— Asiaticum, *L.*
4477 —— defixum, *Ker.*
4478 —— pratense, *Herb.*
4479 —— ornatum, *Herb.*
4480 Pancratium Zeylanicum, *L.*
4481 —— biflorum, *Roxb.*
4482 —— triflorum, *Roxb.*
4483 Molineria gracilis, *Kz.*
4484 —— capitellata, *Herb.*
4485 Hypoxis orchioides, *Kz.*
4486 —— aurea, *Lour.*
4487 Furcroya Cantula, *Haw.*

DIOSCOREÆ.

4488 Dioscorea pulchella, *Roxb.*
4489 —— fasciculata, *Roxb.*
4490 —— dæmonum, *Roxb.*
4491 —— crispata, *Roxb.*
4492 —— glabra, *Roxb.*
4493 —— anguina, *Roxb.*
4494 —— laurifolia, *Wall.*
4495 —— nummularia, *Lam.*
4496 —— pentaphylla, *L.*

4497 Dioscorea spinosa, *Roxb.*
4498 —— hirsuta, *Wall.*
4499 —— triphylla, *L.*
4500 —— sativa, *L.*
4501 —— bulbifera, *L.*
4502 —— globosa, *Roxb.*
4503 —— alata, *L.*
4504 —— purpurea, *Roxb.*
4505 —— rubella, *Roxb.*
4506 —— aculeata, *L.*

LILIACEÆ.

4507 Iphigenia Indica, *Kth.*
4508 Lloydia serotina, *Rchb.*
4509 Fritillaria cirrhosa, *Don.*
4510 —— Gardneriana, *Wall.*
4511 —— Hookeri, *Bak.*
4512 Lilium giganteum, *Wall.*
4513 Gloriosa superba, *L.*
4514 Hemerocallis fulva, *L.*
4515 SansevieraZeylanica, *Willd.*
4516 Muscari Bootanense, *Griff.*
4517 Allium Wallichii, *Kth.*
4518 —— Porrum, *L.*
4519 —— Cepa, *L.*
4520 —— sativum, *L.*
4521 —— ascalonicum, *L.*
4522 —— Victorialis, *L.*
4523 —— odorum, *L.*
4424 —— Sikkimense, *Bak.*
4525 —— macranthum, *Bak.*
4526 —— exsertum, *Bak.*
4527 Urginea Indica, *Kth.*
4528 Asphodelus clavatus, *Roxb.*
4529 —— fistulosus, *L.*
4530 Chlorophytum undulatum, *Wall.*
4531 Phalangium tuberosum, *Roxb.*
4532 Dianella ensifolia, *Red.*
4533 Asparagus acerosus, *Roxb.*
4534 —— racemosus, *Willd.*
4535 —— filicinus, *Ham.*
4536 —— subulatus, *Steud.*
4537 —— curillus, *Roxb.*
4538 —— officinalis, *L.*
4539 —— Nepalensis, *Bak.*
4540 Dracæna angustifolia, *Roxb.*
4541 —— ensifolia, *Wall.*
4542 —— Griffithii, *Reg.*
4543 —— elliptica, *Thbg.*
4544 —— atropurpurea, *Roxb.*
4545 —— terniflora, *Roxb.*
4546 —— spicata, *Roxb.*
4547 Cordyline terminalis, *Kth.*
4548 Polygonatum oppositifolium, *Royle.*
4549 —— punctatum, *Royle.*
4550 —— Sibiricum, *Red.*
4551 —— verticillatum, *All.*
4552 —— brevistylum, *Bak.*
4553 —— nervulosum, *Bak.*
4554 —— Hookeri, *Bak.*
4555 —— Griffithii, *Bak.*
4556 —— Cathcartii, *Bak.*
4557 Theropogon pallidus, *Maxim.*
4558 Clintonia alpina, *Kth.*
4559 Tovaria oleracea, *Bak.*
4560 —— purpurea, *Bak.*
4561 —— oligophylla, *Bak.*
4562 —— fusca, *Bak.*
4563 Aspidistra lurida, *Gawl.*
4564 Medora divaricata, *Kth.*
4565 Tupistra squalida, *Gaidl.*
4566 Campylandra aurantiaca, *Bak.*
4567 Gonioscyphe cucomoides, *Bak.*

4568 Fluggea Wallichiana, *Schult.*
4569 —— intermedia, *Schult.*
4570 —— dracænoides, *Bak.*
4571 Peliosanthes Teta, *Andr.*
4572 —— macrophylla, *Wall.*
4573 Smilax lanceifolia, *Roxb.*
4574 —— maculata, *Roxb.*
4575 —— elegans, *Woll.*
4576 —— macrophylla, *Roxb.*
4577 —— Roxburghiana, *Wall.*
4578 —— China, *L.*
4579 —— ovalifolia, *Roxb.*
4580 —— ferox, *Wall.*
4581 —— rigida, *Wall.*
4582 —— oxyphylla, *Wall.*
4583 —— prolifera, *Roxb.*
4584 —— glabra, *Roxb.*
4585 Stemona tuberosa, *Lour.*
4586 Tofieldia Nepalensis, *Wall.*
4587 Tricyrtis elegans, *Wall.*
4588 Paris polyphylla, *Sm.*
4589 Trillidium Govanianum, *Kth.*
4590 Disporum Wallichii, *Don.*
4591 —— Pitsutum, *Don.*
3592 —— calcaratum, *Don.*
4593 —— Hamiltonianum, *Don.*
4594 Streptopus simplex, *Don.*

BUTOMACEÆ.

4595 Butomus lanceolatus, *Roxb.*

ALISMACEÆ.

4596 Triglochin maritimum, *L.*
4597 Alisma Plantago, *L.*
4598 —— reniforme, *Don.*
4599 Sagittaria cordifolia, *Roxb.*
4600 —— sagittifolia, *L.*
4601 —— obtusifolia, *L.*

PONTEDERACEÆ.

4602 Monochoria vaginalis, *Prsl.*
4603 —— plantaginea, *Kth.*
4604 —— sagittata, *Roxb.*
4605 —— hastata, *Prsl.*

COMMELYNACEÆ.

4606 Commelyna communis, *Kth.*
4607 —— salicifolia, *Kth.*
4608 —— appendiculata, *Clarke.*
4609 —— Bengalensis, *Kth.*
4610 —— Kurzii, *Clarke.*
4611 —— Rajmehalensis, *Clarke.*
4612 —— obliqua, *Don.*
4613 —— Sikkimensis, *Clarke.*
4614 —— Simsoni, *Clarke.*
4615 —— erecta, *L.*
4616 Aneilema scapiflorum, *Wight.*
4617 —— lineolatum, *Kth.*
4618 —— herbaceum, *Kth.*
4619 —— triquetrum, *Wall.*
4620 —— nanum, *Kth.*
4621 —— nudiflorum, *Kth.*
4622 —— ensifolium, *Wight.*
4623 —— vaginatum, *Kth.*
4624 —— protensum, *Wall.*
4625 Acclisia Indica, *Wight.*
4626 —— subumbellata, *Clarke.*
4627 —— Thomsoni, *Clarke.*
4628 Floscopa paniculata, *Lour.*
4629 Cyanotis axillaris, *Kth.*
4630 —— cristata, *Kth.*
4631 —— racemosa, *Heyne.*
4632 —— barbata, *Kth.*
4633 —— nodiflora, *Kth.*
4634 —— nobilis, *Hassk.*
4635 Streptolirion volubile, *Edg.*
4636 Forrestia Hookeri, *Hassk.*

4637 Forrestia glabrata, *Hassk.*
4638 Dichœspermum Blumei, *Hassk.*
4639 —— repens, *Wight.*
4640 Pollia Aclisia, *Clarke.*
4641 Flagellaria Indica, *L.*

XYRIDACEÆ.

4642 Xyris pauciflora, *Willd.*
4643 —— Indica, *L.*
4644 —— Wallichii, *Kth.*
4645 —— schœnoides, *Mart.*
4646 —— robusta, *Mart.*

JUNCACEÆ.

4647 Luzula Forsteri, *Dc.*
4648 —— campestris, *L.*
4649 Juncus glaucus, *Ehrh.*
4650 —— Leschenaultii, *J. Gay.*
4651 —— castaneus, *L.*
4652 —— bufonius, *L.*
4653 —— concinnus, *Done.*
4654 —— effusus, *L.*
4655 —— leucanthus, *Don.*
4656 —— membranaceus, *Royle.*
4657 —— sphacelatus, *Dene.*
4658 —— triglumis, *L.*
4659 —— minimus, *Buchenau.*
4660 —— ochraceus, *Buchenau.*
4661 —— grisebachii, *Buchenau.*

RESTIACEÆ.

4662 Eriocaulon Brownianum, *Mart.*
4663 —— luzulæfolium, *Mart.*
4664 —— cristatum, *Mart.*
4665 —— setaceum, *L.*
4666 —— quinquangulare, *L.*
4667 —— xeranthemum, *Mart.*
4668 Eriocaulon achiton, *Koern.*
4669 —— alpestre, *Hf. and Th.*
4670 —— sexangulare, *L.*
4671 —— gregatum, *Koern.*
4672 —— truncatum, *Ham.*
4673 —— oryzetorum, *Mart.*
4674 —— trilobum, *Ham.*

CYPERACEÆ.

4675 Carex Thomsoni, *Boott.*
4676 —— nubigena, *Don.*
4677 —— foliosa, *Don.*
4678 —— curvata, *Boott.*
4679 —— setigera, *Don.*
4680 —— spiculata, *Boott.*
4681 —— composita, *Boott.*
4682 —— nobilis, *Boott.*
4683 —— polycephala, *Boott.*
4684 —— pulchra, *Boott.*
4685 —— insignis, *Boott.*
4686 —— decora, *Boott.*
4687 —— Daltoni, *Boott.*
4688 —— Wallichiana, *Presc.*
4689 —— munda, *Boott.*
4690 —— fragilis, *Boott.*
4691 —— uncinioides, *Boott.*
4692 —— notha, *Kth.*
4693 —— Jackiana, *Boott.*
4694 —— Moorcroftii, *Falc.*
4695 —— Wightiana, *Ne.*
4696 —— rara, *Boott.*
4697 —— capillacea, *Boott.*
4698 —— fusiformis, *NE.*
4699 —— finitima, *Boott.*
4700 —— ligulata, *NE.*
4701 —— linearis, *Boott.*
4702 —— speciosa, *Kth.*
4703 —— radicalis, *Boott.*
4704 —— parva, *NE.*
4705 —— olivacea, *Boott.*

4706 Carex excurva, *Boott.*
4707 —— gracilis, *R. Br.*
4708 —— teinogyna, *Boott.*
4709 —— teres, *Boott.*
4710 —— phacota, *Sprg.*
4711 —— tumida, *Boott.*
4712 —— læta, *Boott.*
4713 —— psychrophila, *NE.*
4714 —— obscura, *NE.*
4715 —— ustulata, *Whlbg.*
4716 —— hæmatostoma, *NE.*
4717 —— cruenta, *NE.*
4718 —— fuliginosa, *Strbg. and Hoppe.*
4719 —— desponsa, *Boott.*
4720 —— Myosurus, *NE.*
4721 —— baccans, *NE.*
4722 —— Bengalensis, *Roxb.*
4723 —— condensata, *NE.*
4724 —— Japonica, *Thbg.*
4725 —— alopecuroides, *Don.*
4726 —— fucata, *Boott.*
4727 —— pruinosa, *Boott.*
4728 —— setosa, *Boott.*
4729 —— Nepalensis, *Spreng.*
4730 —— Esenbeckii, *Kth.*
4731 —— cæspititia, *NE.*
4732 —— cernua, *Boott.*
4733 —— scitula, *Boott.*
4734 —— longipes, *Don.*
4735 —— remota, *L.*
4736 —— peduncularis, *Wall.*
4737 —— pulchra, *Boott.*
4738 —— atrata, *L.*
4739 —— lachnosperma, *Wall.*
4740 —— pellucida, *Turcz.*
4741 —— Doniana, *Spreng.*
4742 —— instabilis, *Boott.*
4743 —— gracilenta, *Boott.*
4744 —— ampullacea, *Whlbg.*
4745 Carex curvata, *Boott.*
4746 —— Lehmanni, *Dry.*
4747 —— spiculata, *Boott.*
4748 —— scitata, *Boott.*
4749 —— diffusa, *Boott.*
4750 —— longiaristata, *Boott.*
4751 —— stramentitia, *Boott.*
4752 —— vacua, *Boott.*
4753 —— vesiculosa, *Boott.*
4754 —— filicina, *N. E.*
4755 —— cruciata, *Boott.*
4756 —— Indica, *L.*
4757 Scleria uliginosa, *Hohen.*
4758 —— oryzoides, *Prsl.*
4759 —— pergracilis, *NE.*
4760 —— corymbifera, *Boeck.*
4761 —— ciliaris, *NE.*
4762 —— tessellata, *Willd.*
4763 —— lithosperma, *Willd.*
4764 —— Steudeliana, *Mig.*
4765 —— Thomsoniana, *Boek.*
4766 —— alta, *Boeck.*
4767 —— elata, *Thw.*
4768 —— Hookeriana, *Boeck.*
4769 —— scrobiculata, *NE.*
4770 —— lævis, *Retz.*
4771 Rhynchospora aurea, *NE.*
4772 —— Griffithii, *Boeck.*
4773 —— Chinensis, *NE.*
4774 —— Wallichiana, *NE.*
4775 —— Hookeri, *Boeck.*
4776 Elyna Royleana, *NE.*
4777 —— laxa, *NE.*
4778 —— schœnoides, *C. A. May.*
4779 —— spicata, *Schrad.*
4780 Diplacrum caricinum, *R. Br.*
4781 Hypolytrum latifolium, *Rich.*

4782 Lipocarpha argentea, *R. Br.*
4783 —— sphacelata, *Kth.*
4784 Pandanophyllum palustre, *Hassk.*
4785 Anosporum cephalotes, *NE.*
4786 Fuirena glomerata, *Vhl.*
4787 —— ciliaris, *Roxb.*
4788 —— pentagona, *Wight.*
4789 Baumea crassa, *Thw.*
4790 Blysmus compressus, *Panz.*
4791 Fimbristylis falcata, *Kth.*
4792 —— salbundia, *NE.*
4793 —— ovalis, *NE.*
4794 —— biumbellulata, *Boeck.*
4795 —— miliacea, *Vhl.*
4796 —— Griffithii, *Boeck.*
4797 —— quinquangularis, *NE.*
4798 —— globulosa, *Vhl.*
4799 —— pallescens, *NE.*
4800 —— dichotoma, *Vhl.*
4801 —— comata, *NE.*
4802 —— schœnoides, *Vhl.*
4803 —— diphylla, *Vhl.*
4804 —— junciformis, *Steud.*
4805 —— complanata, *Lk.*
4806 —— oxylepis, *Steud.*
4807 —— acuminata, *Vhl.*
4808 —— cylindrocarpa, *Kth.*
4809 —— podocarpa, *NE.*
4810 —— tenella, *NE.*
4811 —— nutans, *Vhl.*
4812 —— ferruginea, *NE.*
4813 —— scaberrima, *NE.*
4814 —— capillaris, *R. and S.*
4815 —— Hookeriana, *Boeck.*
4816 —— filifolia, *Boeck.*
4817 Fimbristylis Thomsoni, *Boeck.*
4818 —— asperrima, *Boeck.*
4819 —— subtetrastachya, *Boeck.*
4820 Scirpus mucronatus, *L.*
4821 —— juncoides, *Roxb.*
4822 —— junciformis, *NE.*
4823 —— maritimus, *L.*
4824 —— affinis, *Roth.*
4825 —— grossus, *Roxb.*
4826 —— Chinensis, *Munro.*
4827 —— Wichurai, *Boeck.*
4828 —— Griffithii, *Boeck.*
4829 —— scaberrimus, *Boeck.*
4830 —— trialatus, *Boeck.*
4831 Heleocharis fistulosa, *Schult.*
4832 —— plantaginea, *NE.*
4833 —— capitata, *R. Br.*
4834 —— gracilis, *R. Br.*
4835 —— palustris, *R. Br.*
4836 —— ovata, *R. Br.*
4837 —— tetraquetra, *NE.*
4838 —— Thomsoni, *Boeck.*
4839 —— ochrostachys, *Stead.*
4840 —— acutangula, *NE.*
4841 —— spiralis, *P. B.*
4842 Abildgaardia fusca, *NE.*
4843 —— monostachya, *Vhl.*
4844 Chætocyperus setaceus, *NE.*
4845 Isolepis fluitans, *NE.*
4846 —— setacea, *R. Br.*
4847 —— prolongata, *NE.*
4848 —— supina, *R. Br.*
4849 —— squarrosa, *Vhl.*
4850 —— barbata, *R. Br.*
4851 —— trifida, *NE.*
4852 —— dipsacea, *R. and S.*

4853 Isolepis densa, *Wall.*
4854 —— juncoides, *Roxb.*
4855 —— Micheliana, *NE.*
4856 Kyllingia monocephala, *L.*
4857 —— brevifolia, *Rottb.*
4858 —— cylindrica, *NE.*
4859 —— triceps, *NE.*
4860 Curtoisia cyperoides, *NE.*
4861 Eriophorum comosum, *Wall.*
4862 —— microstachyum, *Boeck.*
4863 Cyperus pulvinatus, *NE.*
4864 —— vulgaris, *Sieb.*
4865 —— Nilagiricus, *Hochst.*
4866 —— Eragrostis, *Vhl.*
4867 —— sanguinolentus, *Vhl.*
4868 —— stramineus, *NE.*
4869 —— polystæhyus, *Vhl.*
4870 —— procerus, *Roxb.*
4871 —— angulatus, *NE.*
4872 —— mucronatus, *L.*
4873 —— patuliflorus, *Boeck.*
4874 —— pygmæus, *Vhl.*
4875 —— angustifolius, *NE.*
4876 —— castaneus, *Willd.*
4877 —— squarrosus, *Rotl.*
4878 —— aristatus, *Rotl.*
4879 —— compressus, *L.*
4880 —— Zollingeri, *Steud.*
4881 —— mœstus, *Kth.*
4882 —— Silhetensis, *NE.*
4883 —— pallidus, *Heyne.*
4884 —— diffusus, *Vhl.*
4885 —— complanatus, *Wight.*
4886 —— apicalis, *NE.*
4887 —— niveus, *Retz.*
4888 —— cephalotes, *Vhl.*
4889 —— Haspan, *L.*
4890 —— difformis, *L.*
4891 Cyperus Iria, *L.*
4892 —— articulatus, *L.*
4893 —— corymbosus, *Rotl.*
4894 —— tegetiformis, *Roxb.*
4895 —— Pangorei, *Roxb.*
4896 —— incurvatus, *Roxb.*
4897 —— pertenuis, *Roxb.*
4898 —— rotundus, *L.*
4899 —— pilosus, *Vhl.*
4900 —— venustus, *R. Br.*
4901 —— procerus, *Roth.*
4902 —— canescens, *Vhl.*
4903 —— Wallichii, *NE.*
4904 —— Neesii, *Kth.*
4905 —— digitatus, *Roxb.*
4906 —— elatus, *Roxb.*
4907 —— verticillatus, *Roxb.*
4908 —— alopecuroides, *Roxb.*
4909 —— distans, *L.*
4910 —— dilutus, *Vhl.*
4911 —— umbellatus, *Bth.*
4912 —— pauper, *Roxb.*
4913 —— fimbriatus, *NE.*
4914 —— paniceus, *Lk.*
4915 —— auricomus, *Sieb.*
4916 —— exaltatus, *Retz.*
4917 —— radiatus, *Schrad.*
4918 —— atratus, *Steud.*
4919 —— intermedius, *Steud.*
4920 —— latispicatus, *Boeck.*
4921 —— tenuicaulis, *Boeck.*
4922 —— Hookeri, *Boeck.*

GRAMINEÆ.

4923 Leersia hexandra, *Sw.*
4924 Oryza sativa, *L.*
4925 —— coarctata, *Roxb.*
4926 —— granularis, *NE.*
4927 —— officinalis, *Wall.*
4928 Hygrorhiza aristata, *NE.*

4929 Zea Mays, *L.*
4930 Coix Lacryma, *L.*
4931 —— Koenigii, *Sprg.*
4932 —— gigantea, *Koen.*
4933 —— aquatica, *Roxb.*
4934 Chionachne barbata, *Br.*
4935 Polytoca heteroclita, *Munro.*
4936 Holcus mollis, *L.*
4937 Milium effusum, *L.*
4938 Garnotia Griffithii, *Munro.*
4939 Paspalum scrobiculatum, *L.*
4940 —— brevifolium, *Flügge.*
4941 —— costatum, *Hochst.*
4942 —— distichum, *L.*
4943 —— vaginatum, *Sw.*
4944 —— conjugatum, *Retz.*
4945 —— pedicellatum, *NE.*
4946 —— filiculmum, *NE.*
4947 —— Royleanum, *NE.*
4948 Digitaria sanguinale, *L.*
4949 —— ciliare, *Retz.*
4950 —— commutatum, *NE.*
4951 Coridochloa cimicina, *Steud.*
4952 —— semialata, *Steud.*
4953 Oplismenus Burmanni, *Retz.*
4954 —— sylvaticus, *R. and S.*
4955 —— compositum, *L.*
4956 —— Indicus, *NE.*
4957 —— acuminatus, *NE.*
4958 Ichnanthus pallens, *Munro.*
4959 Echinochloa crus galli, *L.*
4960 —— colonum, *L.*
4961 —— frumentacea, *Rob.*
4962 —— hispidula, *NE.*
4963 —— stagnina, *Roxb.*
4964 —— glabrescens, *Munro.*
4965 Setaria glauca, *L.*
4966 —— verticillata, *P. B.*
4967 —— Italica, *Kth.*
4968 —— macrostachya, *H. B. K.*
4969 —— intermedia, *R. and S.*
4970 Panicum barbinode, *Trin.*
4971 —— prostratum, *Lamk.*
4972 —— Helopus, *Jacq.*
4973 —— procumbens, *NE.*
4974 —— Javanicum, *Poir.*
4975 —— fluitans, *Roxb.*
4976 —— brizoides, *L.*
4977 —— repens, *L.*
4978 —— psilopodium, *Trin.*
4979 —— paludosum, *Roxb.*
4980 —— uliginosum, *Roxb.*
4981 —— asperum, *Wight.*
4982 —— Petiverii, *Trin.*
4983 —— miliaceum, *L.*
4984 —— uncinnatum, *Raddi.*
4985 —— filipes, *NE.*
4986 —— plicatum, *Lamk.*
4987 —— auritum, *Prsl.*
4988 —— trigonum, *Retz.*
4989 —— ovalifolium, *Poir.*
4990 —— maximum, *Jacq.*
4991 —— nodosum, *Kth.*
4992 —— incisum, *Munro.*
4993 —— antidotale, *Retz.*
4994 —— longipes, *WA.*
4995 —— montanum, *Roxb.*
4996 —— miliare, *L.*
4997 —— incomptum, *Trin.*
4998 —— radicans, *Retz.*
4999 —— humile, *NE.*
5000 —— polystachyum, *Prsl.*
5001 —— villosum, *Lamk.*
5002 —— vestitium, *NE.*
5003 —— distachyum, *L.*

5004 Panicum zizanioides, *H. B. K.*
5005 —— repens, *L.*
5006 —— excurrens, *Trin.*
5007 Thysanolæna acarifera, *NE.*
5008 Eriochloa punctata, *Kth.*
5009 Hymenachne myurus, *P.B.*
5010 —— interrupta, *Buse.*
5011 —— Indica, *L.*
5012 —— angustata, *Trin.*
5013 Isachne elegans, *WA.*
5014 —— australis, *R. Br.*
5015 —— miliacea, *Kth.*
5016 —— albens, *Trin.*
5017 —— Griffithii, *Munro.*
5018 —— geniculata, *Wall. and Griff.*
5019 Penicillaria spicata, *Lamk.*
5020 Pennisetum cenchroides, *Rich.*
5021 —— triflorum, *NE.*
5022 Cenchrus echinatus, *L.*
5023 Centotheca lappacea, *Desv.*
5024 Berghausia polygonoides, *Munro.*
5025 —— adscendeus, *Munro.*
5026 Arundinella Wallichii, *Pers.*
5027 —— setosa, *Trin.*
5028 —— agrostoidea, *Trin.*
5029 —— avenacea, *Munro.*
5030 —— nervosa, *NE.*
5031 —— Hookeri, *Munro.*
5032 —— Khasyana, *NE.*
5033 —— Nepalensis, *Trin.*
5034 —— miliacea, *NE.*
5035 Sporobolus Indicus, *R. Br.*
5036 —— diander, *Trin.*
5037 —— elongatus, *R. Br.*
5038 —— tenacissimus, *Roxb.*
5039 Agrostis alba, *L.*
5040 —— canina, *L.*
5041 —— Wightii, *NE.*
5042 —— abnormis, *Munro.*
5043 —— nervosa, *NE.*
5044 —— Hookeriana, *Munro.*
5045 —— verticillata, *NE.*
5046 Muehlenbergia viridissima, *NE.*
5047 Polypogon Monspeliensis, *Desf.*
5048 —— littoralis, *L.*
5049 —— Nepalensis, *Munro.*
5050 Perotis latifolia, *Ait.*
5051 Calamagrostis Nepalensis, *NE.*
5052 Deyeuxia scabrescens, *Munro.*
5053 —— elata, *Munro.*
5054 Orthorhaphium Roylei, *NE.*
5055 Piptatherum holciforme, *R. and Sch.*
5056 —— æquiglume, *Munro.*
5057 Lasiagrostis Mongolica, *Trin.*
5058 —— splendens, *Kth.*
5059 Aristida depressa, *Retz.*
5060 —— capillacea, *L.*
5061 —— setacea, *Retz.*
5062 Alopecurus geniculatus, *L.*
5063 Phleum alpinum, *L.*
5064 Arundo Roxburghii, *Wight.*
5065 —— Madagascariensis, *Kth.*
5066 —— Bengalensis, *L.*
5067 —— Donax, *L.*
5068 Phragmites Roxburghii, *Kth.*
5069 Microchloa setacea, *R. Br.*

5070 Chloris barbata, *Sw.*
5071 —— digitata, *Steud.*
5072 —— polystachya, *Roxb.*
5073 Leptochloa Chinensis, *NE.*
5074 —— filiformis, *R. and Sch.*
5075 —— Wightiana, *Retz.*
5076 —— cynosuroides, *Hochst.*
5077 Eleusine Indica, *Gaertn.*
5078 —— coracana, *Gaertn.*
5079 —— verticillata, *Roxb.*
5080 Deschampsia cæspitosa, *P. B.*
5081 Trisetum virescens, *NE.*
5082 —— aureum, *Ten.*
5083 —— subspicatum, *P. B.*
5084 —— flavescens, *P. B.*
5085 Avena fatua, *L.*
5086 —— aspera, *Munro.*
5087 —— pratensis, *L.*
5088 —— sativa, *L.*
5089 Dactyloctenium Ægyptiacum, *Pers.*
5090 Cynodon Dactylon, *Rich.*
5091 —— gracile, *NE.*
5092 Aira caryophyllea, *L.*
5093 Dupontia nutans, *Muuro.*
5094 Attaxia, *Sp.*
5095 Eriachne Chinenis, *Hance.*
5096 Danthonia Kashmiriana, *Jaub. and Spach.*
5097 Poa annua, L.
5098 —— alpina, L.
5099 —— laxa, *Haenke.*
5100 —— flexuosa, *Whlbg.*
5101 —— Nepalensis, *Whlbg.*
5102 —— Himalayana, *NE.*
5103 Eragrostis pilosa, *P. B.*
5104 —— flexuosa, *Roxb.*
5105 —— nigra, *NE.*
5106 —— verticillata, *P. B.*
5107 Eragrostis tenella, *NE.*
5108 —— nutans, *NE.*
5109 —— plumosa, *Lk.*
5110 —— viscosa, *Trin.*
5111 —— unioloides, *NE.*
5112 —— Brownei, *NE.*
5113 —— multiflora, *NE.*
5114 —— procera, *NE.*
5115 —— cylindrica, *NE.*
5116 —— poæoides, *P. B.*
5117 —— diandra, *Roxb.*
5118 —— bifaria, *WA.*
5119 —— rubens, *Hochst.*
5120 Cœlachne pulchella, *R.Br.*
5121 Glyceria aquatica, *Sm.*
5122 Lophatherum Lehmanni, *NE.*
5123 Elythrophorus articulatus, *P. B.*
5124 Tripogon bromoides, *R. and Sch.*
5125 —— filiformis, *NE.*
5126 —— trifidus, *Munro.*
5127 Festuca ovina, *L.*
5128 —— elastior, *L.*
5129 —— uniglumis, *Sol.*
5130 —— duriuscula, *L.*
5131 Brachypodium sylvaticum, *P. B.*
5132 Bromus mollis, *L.*
5133 —— asper, *Murr.*
5134 —— confinis, *NE.*
5135 Arundinaria racemosa, *Munro.*
5136 —— Griffithiana, *Munro.*
5137 —— falcata, *NE.*
5138 —— Khasiana, *Munro.*
5139 —— intermedia, *Munro.*
5140 —— Hookeriana, *Munro.*
5141 —— callosa, *Munro.*

5142 Arundinaria hirsuta, *Munro.*
5143 —— microphylla, *Munro.*
5144 —— suberecta, *Munro.*
5145 —— Falconeri, *Kurz.*
5146 —— spathiflora, *Trin.*
5147 Phyllostachys bambusoides, *S. and Z.*
5148 Bambusa nana, *Roxb.*
5149 —— Tulda, *Roxb.*
5150 —— nutans, *Wall.*
5151 —— teres, *Ham.*
5152 —— pallida, *Munro.*
5153 —— Khasiana, *Munro.*
5154 —— Balcooa, *Roxb.*
5155 —— arundinacea, *Retz.*
5156 —— spinosa, *Roxb.*
5157 —— vulgaris, *Wendl.*
5158 —— Mastersii, *Munro.*
5159 —— auriculata, *Kz.*
5160 Gigantochloa nigro-ciliata, *Munro.*
5161 Melocanna bambusoides, *Trin.*
5162 Cephalostachyum capitatum, *Munro.*
5163 —— pallidum, *Munro.*
5164 —— latifolium, *Munro.*
5165 Pseudostachyum polymorphum, *Munro.*
5166 Dendrocalamus strictus, *NE.*
5167 —— sericeus, *Munro.*
5168 —— Hookeri, *Munro.*
5169 —— Hamiltonii, *NE.*
5170 Hordeum distichum, *L.*
3171 —— vulgare, *Vill.*
5172 Elymus Sibiricus, *L.*
5173 Lolium temulentum, *L.*
5174 Triticum vulgare, *Vill.*
5175 —— longiaristatum, *Boiss.*
5176 Hæmarthria compressa, *R. Br.*
5177 Vossia procera, *Wall. and Griff.*
5178 Ophiurus corymbosus, *Kth.*
5179 Mnesithea lævis, *Kth.*
5180 Rottboellia exaltata, *L.*
5181 —— glabra, *Roxb.*
5182 —— Khasyana, *Munro.*
5183 —— striata, *NE.*
5184 Manisuris granularis, *Sw.*
5185 Schizachyrium brevifolius, *NE.*
5186 —— Hystrix, *Kz.*
5187 Andropogon Gryllus, *L.*
5188 —— Royleanus, *NE.*
5189 —— acicularis, *Retz.*
5190 —— montanus, *Roxb.*
5191 —— glaucopsis, *Steud.*
5192 —— villosulus, *NE.*
5193 —— muricatum, *L.*
5194 —— muticum, *NE.*
5195 —— tropicum, *L.*
5196 —— Sorghum, *L.*
5197 —— Halepensis, *L.*
5198 —— Zeylanicus, *Arn.*
5199 —— involutus, *Steud.*
5200 —— annulatus, *L.*
5201 —— scandens, *Roxb.*
5202 —— polystachyus, *Roxb.*
5203 —— pseudo-Ischæmum, *NE.*
5204 —— pertusum, *L.*
5205 —— Hookeri, *Munro.*
5206 —— amplifolius, *Steud.*
5207 —— Schœnanthus, *L.*
5208 —— citriodorus, *Dc.*
5209 —— Nardus, *L.*
5210 —— Khasyanus, *Munro.*

5211 Hologamium nervosum, *NE.*
5212 Heteropogon contortus, *L.*
5213 Meoschium imbricatum *Munro.*
5214 —— elegans, *WA.*
5215 —— rugosum, *Gaertn.*
5216 Spodiopogon angustifolium, *NE.*
5217 —— obliquivalve, *NE.*
5218 Apocopis Royleanus, *NE.*
5219 —— Wightii, *NE.*
5220 Batratherum molle, *NE.*
5221 —— lancifolius, *Trin.*
5222 —— nudum, *NE.*
5223 —— echinatum, *NE.*
5224 —— plumbeum, *NE.*
5225 Androscepia gigantea, *Brongn.*
5226 Anthistyria prostrata, *Roxb.*
5227 —— arundinacea, *NE.*
5228 —— ciliata, *Retz.*
5229 —— scandens, *Roxb.*
5230 Apluda aristata, *L.*
5231 —— mutica, *L.*
5232 —— geniculata, *Roxb.*
5233 Imperata arundinacea, *Cyrill.*
5234 Saccharum spontaneum, *L.*
5235 —— fuscum,
5236 —— procerum, *Roxb.*
5237 —— officinarum, *L.*
5238 —— Sara, *Roxb.*
5239 —— Narenga, *Trin.*
5240 Pollinia Lehmanni, *NE.*
5241 —— vagans, *NE.*
5242 —— imberbis, *NE.*
5243 —— ciliata, *Trin.*
5244 —— nuda, *NE.*
5245 —— Wallichiana, *NE.*
5246 Pollinia micrantha, *NE.*
5247 Erianthus velutinus, *Munro.*
5248 —— Japonicus, *P. B.*
5249 —— tristachyus, *Trin.*
5250 Pogonatherum crinitum, *P. B.*
5251 —— rufo-barbatum, *Wall.*
5252 Eulalia Nepalensis, *Trin.*
5253 Dimeria ornithopoda, *Trin.*
5254 —— tenera, *Trin.*
5255 —— fuscescens, *Trin.*
5256 Zoysia pungens, *Willd.*

EQUISETACEÆ.

5257 Equisetum debile, *Roxb.*
5258 —— diffusum, *Don.*

MARSILEACEÆ.

5259 Marsilea erosa, *Willd.*
5260 Salvinia natans, *L.*
5261 —— cucullata, *Roxb.*
5262 Azolla pinnata, *R. Br.*

LYCOPODIACEÆ.

5263 Selaginella semicordata, *Spring.*
5264 —— chrysocaulon, *Spring.*
5265 —— tenera, *Spring.*
5266 —— imbricata, *Roxb.*
5267 —— rupestris, *Spring.*
5268 —— caulescens, *Spring.*
5269 —— Belangeri, *Spring.*
5270 —— lævigata, *Spring.*
5271 —— monospora, *Spring.*
5272 —— Wallichii, *Spring.*
5273 —— atroviride, *Wall.*
5274 Lycopodium clavatum, *L.*
5275 —— subulifolium, *Hook and Grev.*
5276 —— Hookeri, *Wall.*

5277 Lycopodium annotinum, *L.*
5278 —— complanatum, *L.*
5279 —— aloifolium, *Wall.*
5280 —— comans, *Hf.*
5281 —— cernuum, *L.*
5282 —— phlegmaria, *L.*
5283 —— serratum, *Thbg.*
5284 —— squarrosum, *Forst.*
5285 Psilotum triquetrum, *L.*

OPHIOGLOSSACEÆ.

5286 Osmunda Claytoniana, *L.*
5287 —— cinnamomea, *L.*
5288 —— regalis, *L.*
5289 Lygodium dichotomum, *Sw.*
5290 —— scandens, *Sw.*
5291 —— pinnatifidum, *Bak.*
5292 —— Japonicum, *Sw.*
5293 Angiopteris evecta, *Hoffm.*
5294 Kaulfussia æsculifolia, *Bl.*
5295 Helminthostachys Zeylanica, *Hook.*
5296 Ophiogosslum vulgatum, *L.*
5297 —— reticulatum, *Bak.*
5298 Botrychium daucifolium, *Wall.*
5299 —— Virginicum, *Sw.*

FILICES.

5300 Gleichenia longissima, *Bl.*
5301 —— dichotoma, *Willd.*
5302 Cyathea spinulosa, *Wall.*
5303 Hemitelia decipiens, *Sctt.*
5304 Alsophila Scottii, *Bak.*
5305 —— Brunoniana, *Wall.*
5306 —— glabra, *Hook.*
5307 —— latebrosa, *Hook.*
5308 —— Andersoni, *Sctt.*
5309 —— ornata, *Sctt.*
5310 —— comosa, *Hook.*
5311 Diacalpe aspidioides, *Bl.*
5312 Onoclea orientalis, *Bak.*
5313 Sphœropteris barbata, *Wall.*
5314 Woodsia lanosa, *Hook.*
5315 Dicksonia Barometz, *Lk.*
5316 —— scabra, *Wall.*
5317 —— appendiculata, *Wall.*
5318 Hymenophyllum exsertum, *Wall,*
5319 —— microsorum, *Bak.*
5320 —— polyanthos, *Sw.*
5321 —— badium, *Hook and Grev.*
5322 —— Javanicum, *Bl.*
5323 —— Simonsianum, *Hook.*
5324 —— flaccidum, *Bak.*
5325 Trichomanes Filicula, *Bory.*
5326 —— pyxidiferum, *L.*
5327 —— radicans, *Sw.*
5328 —— auriculatum, *Bl.*
5329 —— Javanicum, *Bl.*
5330 —— nanum, *Bosch.*
5331 Davallia pedata, *Sw.*
5332 —— membranulosa, *Wall.*
5333 —— micans, *Mett.*
5334 —— pteropus, *Bedd.*
5335 —— immersa, *Wall.*
5336 —— multidentata, *Hook.*
5337 —— pulchra, *Don.*
5338 —— repens, *Desv.*
5339 —— chærophylla, *Wall.*
5340 —— Griffithiana, *Hook.*
5341 —— bullata, *Wall.*
5342 —— Hookeriana, *Wall.*
5343 —— villosa, *Wall.*
5344 —— nodosa, *Hook.*
5345 —— elegans, *Sw.*
5346 —— strigosa, *Sw.*

5347 Davallia platyphylla, *Don.*
5348 —— hirta, *Kaulf.*
5349 —— speluncæ, *Bak.*
5350 —— tenuifolia, *Sw.*
5351 —— divaricata, *Bl.*
5352 —— urophylla, *Hook.*
5353 Cystopteris setosa, *Bedd.*
5354 Lindsæa cultrata, *Sw.*
5355 —— flabellulata, *Dry.*
5356 —— lanceolata, *Lab.*
5357 —— pectinata, *Bl.*
5358 Adiantum lunulatum, *L.*
5359 —— caudatum, *L.*
5360 —— Capillus veneris, *L.*
5361 —— pedatum, *L.*
5362 —— flabellulatum, *L.*
5363 Cheilanthes varians, *Thw.*
5364 —— Dalhousiana, *Hook.*
5365 —— tenuifolia, *Sw.*
5366 —— rufa, *Don.*
5367 —— argentea, *Hook.*
5368 —— farinosa, *Kaulf.*
5369 Onychium auratum, *Klf.*
5370 —— Japonicum, *Knze.*
5371 Cryptogramme crispa, *R. Br.*
5372 Pellaea pedata, *L.*
5373 —— Tamburii, *Hook.*
5374 Pteris longifolia, *L.*
5375 —— Cretica, *L.*
5376 —— serrulata. *L. f.*
5377 —— crenata, *Sw.*
5378 —— semipinnata, *L.*
5379 —— quadriaurita, *Retz.*
5380 —— excelsa, *Gaud.*
5381 —— pellucens, *Hook.*
5382 —— aquilina, *L.*
5383 —— biaurita, *L.*
5384 —— Wallichiana, *Ag.*
5385 Pteris incisa, *Thbg.*
5386 —— dactylina, *Hook.*
5387 —— Griffithii, *Hook.*
5388 —— longipinnula, *Wall.*
5389 —— tripartita, *Sw.*
5390 Lomaria Patersoni, *Sprg.*
5391 —— adnata, *Bl.*
5392 —— glauca, *Bl.*
5393 —— pycnophylla, *Knze.*
5394 —— euphlebia, *Knze.*
5395 Ceratopteris thalictroides, *Brong.*
5396 Blechnum orientale, *L.*
5397 —— melanopus, *Hook.*
5398 Woodwardia radicans, *Sm.*
5399 Asplenium Nidus, *L.*
5400 —— ensiforme, *Wall.*
5401 —— stenophyllum, *Bedd.*
5402 —— Griffithianum, *Hook.*
5403 —— alternans, *Wall.*
5404 —— normale, *Don.*
5405 —— falcatum, *Lamk.*
5406 —— resectum, *Sm.*
5407 —— heterocarpum, *Wall.*
5408 —— planicaule, *Wall.*
5409 —— laciniatum, *Don.*
5410 —— nitidum, *Sw.*
5411 —— bulbiferum, *Forst.*
5412 —— tenuifolium, *Don.*
5413 —— rutæfolium, *Knze.*
5414 —— Hohenackerianum, *Knze.*
5415 —— thelypteroides, *Mich.*
5416 —— macrocarpum, *Bl.*
5417 —— nigripes, *Bl.*
5418 —— Felix femina, *Bernh.*
5419 —— longissimum, *Bl.*
5420 —— oxyphyllum, *Baker.*
5421 —— fimbriatum, *Wall.*
5422 —— umbrosum, *J. Sm.*

5423 Asplenium australe, *Brack.*
5424 —— lanceum, *Thbg.*
5425 —— Bantamense. *Bak.*
5426 —— sylvaticum, *Prsl.*
5427 —— sorzogonense, *Prsl.*
5428 —— polypodioides, *Mett.*
5429 —— Griffithii, *Bak.*
5430 —— dilatatum, *Wall.*
5431 —— heterophlebium, *Mett.*
5432 —— esculentum, *Prsl.*
5433 —— Finlaysonianum, *Wall.*
5434 —— Simonsianum, *Hook.*
5435 —— subtriangulare, *Hook.*
5436 —— pinnatifido-pinnatum, *Hook.*
5437 —— tomentosum, *Hook.*
5438 —— Japonicum, *Thbg.*
5439 Allantodia Brunoniana, *Wall.*
5440 Actiniopteris radiata, *Wall.*
5441 Didymochlæna lunulata, *Desr.*
5442 Aspidium Lachanense, *Hook.*
5443 —— auriculatum, *Sw.*
5444 —— ilicifolium, *Don.*
5445 —— Thomsoni, *Hook.*
5446 —— aculeatum, *Sw.*
5447 —— Prescottianum, *Wall.*
5448 —— Sikkimense, *Baker.*
5449 —— aristatum, *Sw.*
5450 —— fœniculaceum, *Hook.*
5451 —— caducum, *Wall.*
5452 —— falcatum, *Sw.*
5453 Nephrodium cuspidatum, *Bak.*
5454 —— hirtipes, *Hook.*
5455 —— gracilescens, *Hook.*
5456 Nephrodium calcaratum, *Hook.*
5457 —— Ochthodes, *Knze.*
5458 —— prolixum, *Bak.*
5459 —— apiciflorum, *Hook.*
5460 —— syrmaticum, *Bak.*
5461 —— Filix mas, *Rich.*
5462 —— patentissima, *Wall.*
5463 —— flaccidum, *Hook.*
5464 —— Brunonianum, *Hook.*
5465 —— barbigerum, *Hook.*
5466 —— sparsum, *Don.*
5467 —— odoratum, *Baker.*
5468 —— recedens, *Hook.*
5469 —— membranifolium, *Prsl.*
5470 —— splendens, *Hook.*
5471 —— pulvinuliferum, *Bedd.*
5472 —— intermedium, *Bak.*
5473 —— Boryanum, *Bak.*
5474 —— unitum, *R. Br.*
5475 —— pteroides, *Baker.*
5476 —— extensum, *Hook.*
5477 —— cucullatum, *Baker.*
5478 —— hirsutum, *Sm.*
5479 —— molle, *Desv.*
5480 —— crinipes, *Hook.*
5481 —— abruptum, *Bl.*
5482 —— truncatum, *Prsl.*
5483 —— Leuzeanum, *Hook.*
5484 —— vastum, *Bak.*
5485 —— irriguum, *Bak.*
5486 —— polymorphum, *Baker.*
5487 —— variolosum, *Bak.*
5488 —— decurrens, *Bak.*
5489 —— cicutarium, *Bak.*
5490 —— coadunatum, *Bedd.*
5491 —— giganteum, *Bak.*
5492 —— immersum, *Hook.*
5493 —— canum, *Bak.*
5494 —— platypus, *Hook.*

5495 Nephrodium glandulosum, *Sm.*
5496 —— asperulum, *Sctt.*
5497 —— sericeum, *Sctt.*
5498 —— erythrorachis, *Sctt.*
5499 Nephrolepis tuberosa, *Prsl.*
5500 —— exaltata, *Schott.*
5501 —— acuta, *Prsl.*
5502 Oleandra neriiformis, *Cav.*
5503 —— Wallichii, *Hook.*
5504 —— Cumingii, *Sm.*
5505 Polypodium auriculatum, *Wall.*
5506 —— distans, *Don.*
5507 —— punctatum, *Thbg.*
5508 —— ornatum, *Wall.*
5509 —— trichodes, *Reinw.*
5510 —— urophyllum, *Wall.*
5511 —— proliferum, *Prsl.*
5512 —— lineatum; *Colebr.*
5513 —— multilineatum, *Wall.*
5514 —— macrodon,
5515 —— Khasianum, *Hook.*
5516 —— trichomanoides, *Swz.*
5517 —— subfalcatum, *Bl.*
5518 —— subdigitatum,
5519 —— amœnum, *Wall.*
5520 —— lachnopus, *Wall.*
5521 —— microrhizon, *Clarke.*
5522 —— Hendersoni, *Atk.*
5523 —— subamœnum, *Clarke.*
5524 —— subauriculatum, *Bl.*
5525 —— adnascens, *Sw.*
5526 —— acrostichoides, *Sw.*
5527 —— Lingua, *Sw.*
5528 —— stigmosum, *Sw.*
5529 —— subfurfuraceum, *Hook.*
5530 —— nummulariæfolium, *Mett*
5531 Polypodium fissum, *Bak.*
5532 —— flocculosum, *Don.*
5533 —— rostratum, *Hook.*
5534 —— lineare, *Thbg.*
5535 —— superficiale, *Bl.*
5536 —— normale, *Don.*
5537 —— rhynchophyllum, *Hook.*
5538 —— Griffithianum, *Hook.*
5539 —— ovatum, *Wall.*
5540 —— membranaceum, *Don.*
5541 —— heterocarpum, *Bak.*
5542 —— irioides, *Lam.*
5543 —— hemionitideum, *Wall.*
5544 —— pteropus, *Bl.*
5545 —— Wallichii, *R. Br.*
5546 —— oxylobum, *Wall.*
5547 —— malacodon, *Bak.*
5548 —— Stewartii, *Bedd.*
5549 —— phymatodes, *L.*
5550 —— nigrescens, *Bl.*
5551 —— dilatatum, *Wall.*
5552 —— ebenipes, *Hook.*
5553 —— longissimum, *Bl.*
5554 —— erythrocarpon, *Clarke.*
5555 —— conjugatum, *Sm.*
5556 —— propinquum, *Wall.*
5557 —— quercifolium, *L.*
5558 —— juglandifolium, *Don.*
5559 —— Lehmanni, *Mett.*
5560 —— Himalayense, *Hook.*
5561 —— leiorhizon, *Wall.*
5562 —— erubescens, *Wall.*
5563 —— dareæforme, *Hook.*
5564 —— Boothii, *Hook.*
5565 —— rivale, *Mett.*
5566 Gymnogramme totta, *Bl.*
5567 —— aurita, *Hook.*
5568 —— opaca, *Spreng*
5569 —— Javanica, *Bl.*

5570 Gymnogramme microphylla, *Hook.*
5571 —— lanceolata, *Sw.*
5572 —— involuta, *Don.*
5573 —— Hamiltoniana, *Hook.*
5574 —— elliptica, *Bak.*
5575 —— aspidioides, *Hook.*
5576 Brainea insignis, *Hook.*
5577 Meniscium triphyllum, *Sw.*
5578 —— cuspidatum, *Bl.*
5579 Antrophium coriaceum, *Bl.*
5580 —— plantagineum, *Kaulf.*
5581 —— latifolium, *Bl.*
5582 Vittaria elongata, *Sw.*
5583 —— lineata, *Sm.*
5584 Drymoglossum carnosum, *Hook.*
5585 —— piloselloides, *Prsl.*
5586 Hemionitis cordata, *Roxb.*
5587 —— Griffithii, *Hf. and Th.*
5588 Acrostichum conforme, *Sw.*
5589 —— viscosum, *Sw.*
5590 —— scandens, *J. Sm.*
5591 —— appendiculatum, *Willd.*
5592 —— variabile, *Hook.*
5593 —— flagelliferum, *Wall.*
5594 —— virens, *Wall.*
5595 —— minus, *Mett.*
5596 —— axillare, *Cav.*
5597 —— tricuspe, *Hook.*
5598 —— aureum, *L.*
5599 —— spicatum, *L.*
5600 —— Blumeanum, *Hook.*
5601 Platycerium biforme, *Bl.*

CHARACEÆ.

5602 Nitella flagelliformis, *A. Br.*
5603 —— Roxburghii, *A. Br.*
5604 —— oligospira, *A. Br.*
5605 Chara corallina, *Willd.*
5606 —— verticillata, *Roxb.*
5607 —— furcata, *Roxb.*
5608 —— involucrata, *Roxb.*
5609 —— coronata, *Ziz.*
5610 —— brachypus, *A. Braun.*
5611 —— fœtida, *A. Braun.*
5612 —— flaccida, *A. Braun.*
5613 —— gymnopus, *A. Braun.*

MUSCI.

5614 Andreæa rigida, *Wils.*
5615 —— commutata, *C. Muell.*
5616 —— Indica, *Mitt.*
5617 —— densifolia, *Mitt.*
5618 Pleuridium tenue, *Mitt.*
5619 Garckea phascoides, *C. Muell.*
5620 Leptotrichum Khasianum *Mitt.*
5621 —— pomiforme, *Mitt.*
5622 —— tortile, *Hampe.*
5623 —— divaricatum, *Mitt.*
5624 —— Griffithii, *Mitt.*
5625 —— amplexans, *Mitt.*
5626 —— tortipes, *Mitt.*
5627 —— laxissimum, *Mitt.*
5628 —— capillaceum, *Mitt.*
5629 —— inclinatum, *Mitt.*
5630 —— setiferum, *Mitt.*
5631 —— heteromallum, *Mitt.*
5632 —— patulum, *Mitt.*
5633 —— Himalayanum, *Mitt.*
5634 —— Reinwardti, *Mitt.*
5635 —— Wahlenbergii, *Mitt.*
5636 Ditrichum apophysatum, *Hpe.*
5637 Trematodon Hookeri, *C. Muell.*
5638 —— conformis, *Mitt.*

5639 Trematodon sabulosus, *Griff.*
5640 —— megapophysatus, *C. Muell.*
5641 Leucoloma Taylori, *Mitt.*
5642 —— amœne-virens, *Mitt.*
5643 Dicranum gymnostomum, *Mitt.*
5644 —— Himalayanum, *Mitt.*
5645 —— assimile, *Hampe.*
5646 —— lorifolium, *Mitt.*
5647 —— palustre, *Brid.*
5648 —— fragile, *Hook.*
5649 —— Bergeri, *Bland.*
5650 —— decipiens, *Mitt.*
5651 —— latinerve, *Mitt.*
5652 —— gracile, *Mitt.*
5653 —— pyriforme, *Schult.*
5654 —— Goughii, *Mitt.*
5655 —— ericoides, *Griff.*
5656 —— sordidum, *Wils.*
5657 —— nigrescens, *Mitt.*
5658 —— laetum, *Mitt.*
5659 —— ericetorum, *Mitt.*
5660 —— uncinatum, *Harv.*
5661 —— Dicticyon, *Mitt.*
5662 —— didymodon, *Griff.*
5663 —— cæspitosum, *Mitt.*
5664 —— asperulum, *Mitt.*
5665 —— attenuatum, *Mitt.*
5666 —— subreflexifolium, *C. Muell.*
5667 —— crispifolium, *C. Muell.*
5668 —— leptocaule, *C. Muell.*
5669 —— subreflexum, *C. Muell.*
5670 —— integerrimum, *C. Muell.*
5671 Dicranella.
5672 —— aciculata, *C. Muell.*
5673 Dicranella pseudosubulata, *C. Muell.*
5674 —— tomentosula, *C. Muell.*
5675 —— asperula, *Hpe.*
5676 —— villicaulis, *Hpe.*
5677 Pottia vernicosa, *Hpe.*
5678 —— rufescens, *C. Muell.*
5679 Gymnostomum Kurzii, *Hpe.*
5680 —— purpurascens, *Hpe.*
5681 Didymodon squarrosus, *Hook.*
5682 —— gracilescens, *Mitt.*
5683 —— laxifolius, *Mitt.*
5684 —— dentatus, *Mitt.*
5685 —— crenulatus, *Mitt.*
5686 —— stenocarpus, *Mitt.*
5687 Holomitrium Griffithianum, *Mitt.*
5688 —— Indicum, *Mitt.*
5689 —— crispulum, *Mitt.*
5690 —— alpinum, *Mitt.*
5691 Leucophanes glaucus, *Mitt.*
5692 —— octoblepharoides, *Brid.*
5693 Octoblepharum albidum, *Hedw.*
5694 Splachnobryum Indicum, *Hpe.*
5695 Leucobryum Javense, *Mitt.*
5696 —— sanctum, *Hampe.*
5697 —— aduncum, *Doz. and Molk.*
5698 —— Nilghiriense, *C. Muell.*
5699 —— Bowringii, *Mitt.*
5700 —— sanctum, *Hpe.*

5701 Schistomitrium Gardnerianum, *Mitt.*
5702 Rhabdoweisia.
5703 Tortula Drummondii, *Mitt.*
5704 —— anomala, *Mitt.*
5705 —— longifolia, *Mitt.*
5706 —— cylindrica, *Mitt.*
5707 —— stenophylla, *Mitt.*
5708 —— Khasiana, *Mitt.*
5709 —— flavescens, *Hook. and Grev.*
5710 —— gregaria, *Mitt.*
5711 —— Indica, *Hook.*
5712 —— angustifolia, *Hook. and Grev.*
5713 —— cylindrotheca, *Mitt.*
5714 Anoectangium clarum, *Mitt.*
5715 —— Thomsoni, *Mitt.*
5716 Hymenostylium xanthocarpum, *Brid.*
5717 —— aurantiacum, *Mitt.*
5718 —— curvirostrum, *Mitt.*
5719 —— vermicosum, *Mitt.*
5720 —— inconspicuum, *Griff.*
5721 Barbula rufescens, *Mitt.*
5722 —— vinealis, *Brid.*
5723 —— obscura, *Mitt.*
5724 —— constricta, *Mitt.*
5725 —— hastata, *Mitt.*
5726 —— recurvifolia, *Mitt.*
5727 —— asperifolia, *Mitt.*
5728 —— albicuspis, *Mitt.*
5729 —— comosa, *Doz. and Molk.*
5730 —— ovata, *Mitt.*
5731 —— nigrescens, *Mitt.*
5732 —— confertifolia, *Mitt.*
5733 —— subramosa, *C. Muell.*
5734 —— Gangetica, *C. Muell.*
5735 Barbula Kurzii, *C. Muell.*
5736 —— subramosa, *C. Muell.*
5737 —— horridifolia, *C. Muell.*
5738 —— ferruginea, *Hampe.*
5739 —— marginatula, *C. Muell.*
5740 Trichostomum orientale, *Willd.*
5741 —— Indicum, *Schw.*
5742 —— thelinemon, *C. Muell.*
5743 Symblepharis Hookeri, *Wils.*
5744 —— Kurzii, *Hampe.*
5745 Angstroemia acutifolia, *Hpe.*
5746 —— subexigua, *C. Muell.*
5747 Desmatodon latifolius, *Brid.*
5748 —— longirostris, *Muell.*
5749 —— recurvus, *Mitt.*
5750 —— Wallichii, *Mitt.*
5751 —— Javanicus, *Mitt.*
5752 —— spathulatus, *Mitt.*
5753 Syntrichia princeps, *Mitt.*
5754 Syrrhopodon heterophyllus, *Mitt.*
5755 —— Gardneri, *Schw.*
5756 Erpodium Mangiferæ, *C. Muell.*
5757 Calymperes fasciculatum, *Mitt.*
5758 —— tenerum, *C. Muell.*
5759 Hyophila Kurziana, *Hpe.*
5760 —— Hookeri, *Hpe.*
5761 —— Harveyana, *Hpe.*
5762 Grimmia apocarpa, *Hedw.*
5763 —— leucophlœa, *Grev.*
5764 —— reduncа, *Mitt.*
5765 —— inflectens, *Mitt.*
5766 —— macrotheca, *Mitt.*

5767 Grimmia ovata, *Web. and Mohr.*
5768 —— strictifolia, *Mitt.*
5769 —— fuscescens, *Mitt.*
5770 —— apophysata, *Hpe.*
5771 Guembelia commutata.
5772 Rhacomitrium subsecundum, *Hook.*
5773 —— lanuginosum, *Mitt.*
5774 —— canescens, *Mitt.*
5775 —— Himalayanum, *Mitt.*
5776 —— Khasianum, *Mitt.*
5777 —— Nepalense, *Mitt.*
5778 —— elongatum, *Mitt.*
5779 —— subheterostichum, *C. Muell.*
5780 —— lorifolium, *Hpe.*
5781 Glyphomitrium Tortula, *Mitt.*
5782 Zygodon obtusifolius, *Hook.*
5783 —— brevisetus, *Wils.*
5784 —— strictus, *Mitt.*
5785 Orthotrichum speciosum, *NE.*
5786 —— Hookeri, *Wils.*
5787 Ulota robusta, *Mitt.*
5788 Macromitrium Perottetii, *C. Muell.*
5789 —— Assamicum, *Mitt.*
5790 —— Nepalense, *Schw.*
5791 —— Moorcroftii, *Schwaeg.*
5792 —— densum, *Mitt.*
5793 —— sulcatum, *Brid.*
5794 —— goniorhynchum, *Mitt.*
5795 Schlottheimia Grevilleana, *Mitt.*
5796 Physcomitrium repandum,
5797 —— pulchellum, *Mitt.*
5798 —— cyathicarpum, *Mitt.*
5799 Entosthodon Wallichii, *Mitt.*
5800 Funaria hygrometrica, *Dill.*
5801 —— leptopoda, *Griff.*
5802 —— Nepalensis, *C. Muell.*
5803 Voitia Hookeri, *Mitt.*
5804 Tayloria Indica, *Mitt.*
5805 —— subglabra, *Mitt.*
5806 Splachnum urceolatum, *Bryol. Eur.*
5807 —— mnioides, *Hedw.*
5808 —— angustatum, *L.*
5809 Meesia uliginosa, *Hedw.*
5810 Oreas Martiana, *Brid.*
5811 Bartramia Halleriana, *Hedw.*
5812 —— subulata, *Br. and Schimp.*
5813 —— leptodonta, *Wils.*
5814 —— subpellucida, *Mitt.*
5815 —— dicranacea, *C. Muell.*
5816 —— sublævissima, *C. Muell.*
5817 —— Kurziana, *C. Muell.*
5818 Philonotis Griffithiana, *Mitt.*
5819 —— glomerata, *Mitt.*
5820 —— leptocarpa, *Mitt.*
5821 —— subulosa, *Mitt.*
5822 —— angusta, *Mitt.*
5823 —— laxissima, *Mitt.*
5824 —— Turneriana, *Mitt.*
5825 —— falcata, *Mitt.*
5826 —— fontana, *Brid.*
5827 —— lutea, *Mitt.*
5828 —— speciosa, *Mitt.*
5829 —— longicollis, *Hampe.*
5830 Breutelia Indica, *Mitt.*
5831 Webera elongata, *Mitt.*
5832 —— polymorpha, *Schimp.*

5833 Webera rigescens, *Mitt.*
5834 —— Himalayana, *Mitt.*
5835 —— flexuosa, *Mitt.*
5836 —— delicatula, *Mitt.*
5837 —— cruda, *Schw.*
5838 —— reflexula, *Hpe.*
5839 —— flacca, *Mitt.*
5840 Bryum filiforme, *Mitt.*
5841 —— auratum, *Mitt.*
5842 —— nitidum, *Mitt.*
5843 —— Weissiae, *Mitt.*
5844 —— Harveyanum, *C. Muell.*
5845 —— argenteum, *L.*
5846 —— coronatum, *Schw.*
5847 —— hemisphæricarpum, *C. Muell.*
5848 —— rubens, *Mitt.*
5849 —— fulvellum, *Wils.*
5850 —— erythrinum, *Mitt.*
5851 —— nitens, *Hook.*
5852 —— alpinum, *L.*
5853 —— cernuum, *Br. and Schimp.*
5854 —— lacustre, *Brid.*
5855 —— cæspititium, *L.*
5856 —— cellulare, *Hook.*
5857 —— splachnoides, *Mitt.*
5858 —— flaccum, *Wills.*
5859 —— Nepalense, *Mitt.*
5860 —— paradoxum, *Schw.*
5861 —— recurvulum, *Mitt.*
5862 —— medianum, *Mitt.*
5863 —— giganteum, *Hook.*
5864 —— roseum, *Schreb.*
5865 —— ramosum, *Mitt.*
5866 —— laxelimbatum, *Hpe.*
5867 —— melanostegium, *C. Muell.*
5868 —— corrugatum, *Hpe.*
5869 Ryum pseudo-alpinum, *C. Muell.*
5870 —— ampullaceum, *C. Muell.*
5871 —— brachyacron, *C. Muell.*
5872 Hypnum læviusculum, *Mitt.*
5873 —— pterygonioides, *Mitt.*
5874 —— decorum, *Mitt.*
5875 —— fulvum, *Mitt.*
5876 —— incompletum, *Mitt.*
5877 —— Bonplandii, *Mitt.*
5878 —— longicuspidatum, *Mitt.*
5879 —— cuspidiferum, *Mitt.*
5880 —— Buchanani, *Hook.*
5881 —— cameratum, *Mitt.*
5882 —— procumbens, *Mitt.*
5883 —— Kamounense, *Harv.*
5884 —— plumosum, *Sw.*
5885 —— hians, *Hedw.*
5886 —— dumosum, *Mitt.*
5887 —— scabrisetum, *Schw.*
5888 —— rusciforme, *Wils.*
5889 —— vagans, *Harv.*
5890 —— semitortum, *Mitt.*
5891 —— planiusculum, *Mitt.*
5892 —— herbaceum, *Mitt.*
5893 —— sparsile, *Mitt.*
5894 —— Tavoyense, *Hook.*
5895 —— Wightii, *Mitt.*
5896 —— uncinatum, *Hedw.*
5897 —— orbiculatum, *Mitt.*
5898 —— pseudostriatum, *C. Muell.*
5899 —— cycnopelma. *C. Muell.*
5900 —— applanatum, *Hpe.*

5901 Hypnum corrugatulum, *C. Muell.*
5902 —— subalbicans, *Hpe.*
5903 —— euroblastum, *C. Muell.*
5904 —— xanthocladum, C. *Muell.*
5905 —— pycnothecium, *C. Muell.*
5906 —— ripicolum, *C. Muell.*
5907 —— submacrocarpum, *C. Muell.*
5908 —— stigmatophyllum, *C. Muell.*
5909 —— orbiculare, *Hpe.*
5910 —— Ballianum, *C. Muell.*
5911 —— semiblastum, *C. Muell.*
5912 —— intodontiphyllum, *C. Muell.*
5913 —— subtenax, *Hpe.*
5914 —— inæquirameum, *C. Muell.*
5915 —— amblyacron, *C.*
5916 —— spiculosum, *Hpe.*
5917 —— longedecurrens, *C. Muell.*
5918 —— mastigophorum, *C. Muell.*
5919 —— brachythecioides, *C. Muell.*
5920 Porotrichum Kurzianum, *Hpe.*
5921 Meteorium plicatum, *Mitt.*
5922 —— Wightii, *Mitt.*
5923 —— acuminatum, *Mitt.*
5924 —— Hookeri, *Mitt.*
5925 —— nitidum, *Mitt.*
5926 —— speciosum, *Mitt.*
5927 —— divergens, *Mitt.*
5928 Meteorium squarrosum, *Mitt.*
5929 —— phæum, *Mitt.*
5930 —— flammeum, *Mitt.*
5931 —— solutum, *Mitt.*
5932 —— cordatum, *Mitt.*
5933 —— membranaceum, *Mitt.*
5934 —— Wallichii, *Mitt.*
5935 —— Hookeri, *Mitt.*
5936 —— commutatum, *Mitt.*
5937 —— aureum, *Mitt.*
5938 —— spiculatum, *Mitt.*
5939 —— lanosum, *Mitt.*
5940 —— aureo-nitens, *Mitt.*
5941 —— filamentosum, *Mitt.*
5942 —— infuscatum, *Mitt.*
5943 Stereodon juliformis, *Mitt.*
5944 —— inflexus, *Mitt.*
5945 —— decolor, *Mitt.*
5946 —— pinetorum, *Mitt.*
5947 —— flavescens, *Mitt.*
5948 —— aureus, *Mitt.*
5949 —— capillaceus, *Mitt.*
5950 —— brevirostris, *Mitt.*
5951 —— russulus, *Mitt.*
5952 —— tenuirameus, *Mitt.*
5953 —— renitens, *Mitt.*
5954 —— speciosus, *Mitt.*
5955 —— extentus, *Mitt.*
5956 —— camurifolius, *Mitt.*
5957 —— crista-castrensis, *Mitt.*
5958 —— imponens, *Mitt.*
5959 —— perspicuus, *Mitt.*
5960 —— cupressiformis, *Brid.*
5961 —— propinguus, *Mitt.*
5962 —— curvirostris, *Mtit.*
5963 —— erythrocaulis, *Mitt.*
5964 —— amblyostegus, *Mitt.*
5965 —— nictans, *Mitt.*

5966 Stereodon lepidus, *Mitt.*
5967 —— creperus, *Mitt.*
5968 —— celatus, *Mitt.*
5969 —— Fabronia, *Mitt.*
5970 —— ichnotocladus, *Mitt.*
5971 —— compressifolius, *Mitt.*
5972 —— cyperoides, *Mitt.*
5973 —— rostellatus, *Mitt.*
5974 —— cygnicollus, *Mitt.*
5975 —— Nepalensis, *Mitt.*
5976 —— stissophyllus, *Mitt.*
5977 —— reticulatus, *Doz. and Molk.*
5978 —— succosus, *Mitt.*
3979 —— orthothecius, *Mitt.*
5980 —— tristículus, *Mitt.*
5981 —— confertissimus, *Mitt.*
5982 —— Harveyanus, *Mitt.*
5983 —— humilis, *Mitt.*
5984 —— brachypelma, *C. Muell.*
5985 —— rostratus, *Mitt.*
5986 —— glauco-virens, *Mitt.*
5987 —— paleaceus, *Mitt.*
5988 —— neckeroideus, *Mitt.*
5989 —— Donianus, *Mitt.*
5990 —— denticulatus, *Brid.*
5991 —— nemoralis, *Mitt.*
5992 —— albescens, *Mitt.*
5993 —— Assamicus, *Mitt.*
5994 —— longitheca, *Mitt.*
5995 —— distichaceus, *Mitt.*
5996 —— taxirameus, *Mitt.*
5997 —— Ivoreanus, *Mitt.*
5998 —— præmollis, *Mitt.*
5999 —— acutirameus, *Mitt.*
6000 —— angustifolius, *Mitt.*
6001 —— plicatus, *Mitt.*
6002 —— lætus, *Mitt.*
6003 —— Gardneri, *Mitt.*
6004 Stereodon prorepens, *Mitt.*
6005 —— rubicundus, *Mitt.*
6006 —— caliginosus, *Mitt.*
6007 —— Schwaegricheni, *Mitt.*
6008 —— Griffithii, *Mitt.*
6009 —— curvatus, *Mitt.*
6010 —— luridus, *Mitt.*
6011 —— pulchellus, *Mitt.*
6012 —— comes, *Mitt.*
6013 —— fulvo nitens, *Mitt.*
6014 —— nubigena, *Mitt.*
6015 —— Schreberi, *Mitt.*
6016 —— lancifolius, *Mitt.*
6017 —— erinaceus, *Mitt.*
6018 —— asper, *Mitt.*
6019 —— echinatus, *Mitt.*
6020 —— erraticus, *Mitt.*
6021 —— planulus, *Mitt.*
6022 —— orientalis, *Mitt.*
6023 —— surcularis, *Mitt.*
6024 —— lanytrichus, *Mitt.*
6025 —— penicillatus, *Mitt.*
6026 —— psilurus, *Mitt.*
6027 —— pilosulus, *Mitt.*
6028 —— Himalayanus, *Mitt.*
6029 —— macrocarpus, *Mitt.*
6030 —— pseudostriatus, *Mitt.*
6031 —— tenuis, *Mitt.*
6032 —— Hookeri, *Mitt.*
6033 —— micans, *Mitt.*
6034 —— serrula, *Mitt.*
6035 —— lychnites, *Mitt.*
6036 —— glaucocarpus, *Mitt.*
6037 Entodon pallidisetus, *Hampe.*
6038 Sauloma microcarpa, *Hf. and Wils.*
6039 Lepidopilum purpuratum, *Mitt.*
6040 —— secundum, *Mitt.*

6041 Lepidopilum flagellaceum, *C. Muell.*
6042 Hookeria acutifolia, *Hook.*
6043 Stereophyllum Indicum, *Mitt.*
6044 Neckera Hookerana, *Mitt.*
6045 —— rectifolia, *Mitt.*
6046 —— dentata, *Griff.*
6047 —— glossophylla, *Mitt.*
6048 —— flexuosa, *Harv.*
6049 —— exserta, *Hook.*
6050 —— crinita, *Griff.*
6051 —— acutata, *Mitt.*
6052 — — Himalayana, *Mitt.*
6053 —— fimbriata, *Harv.*
6054 — — fruticosa, *Mitt.*
6055 —— macrocarpa, *Brid.*
6056 —— subserrata, *Hook.*
6057 —— arcuans, *Mitt.*
6058 — - crenulata, *Harv.*
6059 —— alopecuroides, *Mitt.*
6060 —— ligulæfolia, *Mitt.*
6061 —— arbuscula, *Hpe.*
6062 —— longe-exserta, *Hpe.*
6063 —— subtenax, *C. Muell.*
6064 —— subbicolor, *Hpe.*
6065 —— apophysata, *Hpe.*
6066 —— himantophylla, *Hmpe.*
6067 —— craspedophylla, *Hpe.*
6068 Pilotrichum tumido-aureum, *C. Muell.*
6069 Hedwigia ciliata, *Ehrh.*
6070 Leucodon secundus, *Mitt.*
6071 Cryphæa sphærocarpa, *Mitt.*
6072 —— concavifolia, *Mitt.*
6073 Cleisostoma ambigua, *Mitt.*
6074 Anomodon viticulosus, *Hook.*
6075 —— integerrimus, *Mitt.*
6076 Anomodon planatus, *Mitt.*
6077 —— tristis, *Cesati.*
6078 —— devolutus, *Mitt.*
6079 —— fuscinervis, *C. Muell.*
6080 Rhegmatodon declinatus, *Brod.*
6081 —— polycarpus, *Mitt.*
6082 —— orthostegius, *Mont.*
6083 Trachypus bicolor, *Schw.*
6084 —— blandus, *Mitt.*
6085 —— Harveyi, *Mitt.*
6086 —— fuscescens, *Mitt.*
6087 —— Buchanani, *Mitt.*
6088 —— declinatus, *Mitt.*
6089 —— crispatulus, *Mitt.*
6090 —— auriculatus, *Mitt.*
6091 Leskea capillata, *Mitt.*
6092 —— obscuriuscula, *Mitt.*
6093 —— subulacea, *Mitt.*
6094 —— stratosa, *Mitt.*
6095 —— prionophylla, *Mitt.*
6096 —— ramuligera, *Mitt.*
6097 —— Wallichii, *Mitt.*
6098 —— Hookeri, *Mitt.*
6099 —— cymbifolia, *Mitt.*
6100 —— trachypoda, *Mitt.*
6101 —— glaucina, *Mitt.*
6102 —— contortula, *Mitt.*
6103 —— minuscula, *Mitt.*
6104 —— sparsifolia, *Mitt.*
6105 —— remotifolia, *Hook.*
6106 —— haplohymenium, *Mitt.*
6107 Rozea pterogonioides, *C. Muell.*
6108 Calicostella papillata, *Mitt.*
6109 Rhacopilum orthocarpum, *Mitt.*
6110 Conomitrium Bengalense, *Hpe.*

6111 Fissidens nobilis, *Griff.*
6112 —— acutifolius, *Mitt.*
6113 —— anomalus, *Mont.*
6114 —— cristatus, *Mitt.*
6115 —— taxifolius, *Hedw.*
6116 —— sylvaticus, *Griff.*
6117 —— areolatus, *Griff.*
6118 —— obscurus, *Mitt.*
6119 —— involutus, *Mitt.*
6120 —— jungermannioides, *Griff.*
6121 —— elongatus, *Mitt.*
6122 —— diversifolius, *Mitt.*
6123 —— pulchellus, *Mitt.*
6124 —— crenulatus, *Mitt.*
6125 —— Ceylonensis, *Doz. and Molk.*
6126 —— bryoides, *Hedw.*
6127 —— longisetus, *Griff.*
6128 —— Kurzii, *C. Muell.*
6129 —— subpalmatus, *C. Muell.*
6130 —— teraicola, *C. Muell.*
6131 —— Titalyanus, *C. Muell.*
6132 —— auriculatus, *C. Muell.*
6133 —— pallidulus, *Hpe.*
6134 —— corticula, *Hpe.*
6135 —— polysetulus, *C. Muell.*
6136 —— lancifolius, *Hpe.*
6137 —— cincinatus, *Hpe.*
6138 Rhizogonium spiniforme, *Br.*
6139 Mnium crispum, *Mitt.*
6140 —— trichomitrium, *Mitt.*
6141 —— serratum, *Brid.*
6142 —— lycopodioides, *Hook.*
6143 —— heterophyllum, *Hook.*
6144 —— coriaceum, *Griff.*
6145 —— dilatatum, *Wils.*
6146 —— succulentum, *Mitt.*
6147 Mnium rhynchophorum, *Hook.*
6148 —— undulatum, *Hedw.*
6149 —— medium, *Bruch. and Schimp.*
6150 —— punctatum, *Hedw.*
6151 —— subcrispum, *C. Muell.*
6152 —— reflexifolium, *C. Muell.*
6153 —— reticulatum, *C. Muell.*
6154 —— tenerrimum, *C. Muell.*
6155 —— densirete, *Hpe.*
6156 Mniadelphus, obovatus, *Mitt.*
6157 —— heterophyllus, *Mitt.*
6158 —— Griffithii, *Mitt.*
6159 Daltonia apiculata, *Mitt.*
6160 —— marginata, *Griff.*
6161 —— flexifolia, *Mitt.*
6162 —— semitorta, *Mitt.*
6163 —— subapiculata, *Hampe.*
6164 Cyathophorum Adiantum, *Mitt.*
6165 —— Hookerianum, *Mitt.*
6166 Hypopterygium flavo-limbatum, *C. Muell.*
6167 Diphyscium longifolium, *Griff.*
6168 —— involutum, *Mitt.*
6169 Atrichum subserratum, *Mitt.*
6170 —— flavisetum, *Mitt.*
6171 Oligotrichum semilamellatum, *Mitt.*
6172 Pogonatum Himalayanum, *Mitt.*
6173 —— microstomum, *R. Br.*
6174 —— aloides, *Brid.*
6175 —— hexagonum, *Mitt.*
6176 —— patulum, *Harv.*

6177 Pogonatum proliferum, *Mitt.*
6178 —— flexicaule, *Mitt.*
6179 —— seminudum, *Mitt.*
6180 —— gymnophyllum, *Mitt.*
6181 —— rufisetum, *Mitt.*
6182 —— fuscatum, *Mitt.*
6183 —— fastigiatum, *Mitt.*
6184 Catharinea obtusula, *C. Muell.*
6185 Polytrichum perichætiale, *Mont.*
6186 —— tortipes, *Wils.*
6187 —— densifolium, *Wils.*
6188 —— xanthopilum, *Wils.*
6189 —— hirsutum, *Hpe.*
6190 —— integerrimum, *Hpe.*
6191 —— striatum, *Hpe.*
6192 Lyellia crispa, *Hook.*
6193 Sphagnum cymbifolium, *Dill.*
6194 —— pseudo-cymbifolium, *C. Muell.*
6195 —— cuspidatum, *Ehrh.*
6196 —— cuspidatulum, *C. Muell.*
6197 —— acutifolium, *Ehrh.*
6198 —— Gedeanum, *Doz. and Molk.*
6199 —— Junghuhnianum, *Doz. and Molk.*
6200 —— Khasianum, *Mitt.*
6201 —— fimbriatum, *Wils.*
6202 —— rufulum, *C. Muell.*
6203 —— Thomsoni, *C. Muell.*
6204 —— ovatum, *Hpe.*
6205 —— Hookeri, *C. Muell.*

HEPATICÆ.

6206 Jungermannia atrata, *Mitt.*
6207 Jungermannia concinnata, *Lightf.*
6208 —— rubida, *Mitt.*
6209 —— Hasskarliana, *NE.*
6210 —— appressifolia, *Mitt.*
6211 —— lanigera, *Mitt.*
6212 —— marcescens, *Mitt.*
6213 —— purpurata, *Mitt.*
6214 —— sanguinolenta, *Griff.*
6215 —— Assamica, *Griff.*
6216 —— polyrrhiza, *Hook.*
6217 —— Ariadne, *Tayl.*
6218 —— elongella, *Tayl.*
6219 —— pluridentata, *Mitt.*
6220 —— setosa, *Mitt.*
6221 —— piligera, *NE.*
6222 —— Doniana, *Hook.*
6223 —— exsecta, *Schm.*
6224 —— assimilis, *Mitt.*
6225 —— setigera, *Ldbg.*
6226 —— hirtella, *Weber.*
6227 —— setiformis, *Ehrh.*
6228 —— Orcadensis, *Hook.*
6229 —— ventricosa, *Dicks.*
6230 —— bicuspidata, *L.*
6231 —— connivens, *Dicks.*
6232 —— albula, *Mitt.*
6233 —— divaricata, *Eng. Bot.*
6234 Plagiochila Nepalensis, *Ldbg.*
6235 —— fruticosa, *Mitt.*
6236 —— flexuosa, *Mitt.*
6237 —— orientalis, *Tayl.*
6238 —— tenuis, *Ldbg.*
6239 —— denticulata, *Mitt.*
6240 —— sciophila, *NE.*
6241 —— Khasiana, *Mitt.*
6242 —— Wightii, *Ldbg.*
6243 —— firma, *Mitt.*
6244 —— trapezoidea, *Ldbg.*

6245 Plagiochila retusa, *Mitt.*
6246 —— ambigua, *Mitt.*
6247 —— integrifolia, *Mitt.*
6248 —— Brauniana, *NE.*
6249 —— fimbriata, *Mitt.*
6250 —— debilis, *Mitt.*
6251 —— deflexa, *Milt.*
6252 —— elegans, *Mitt.*
6253 —— uniformis, *Mitt.*
6254 —— subintegerrima, *NE.*
6255 —— secretifolia, *Mitt.*
6256 —— renitens, *Ldbg.*
6257 —— semidecurrens, *L. and L.*
6258 —— phalangea, *Tayl.*
6259 Leioscyphus Taylori, *Milt.*
6260 Lophocolea bidentata, *NE.*
6261 —— flaccida, *Mitt.*
6262 Chiloscyphtus argutus, *NE.*
6263 —— coalitus, *NE.*
6264 Sphagnœcetis communis, *NE.*
6265 Gymnanthe ciliata, *Mitt.*
6266 Isostachys Indica, *Mitt.*
6267 Scapania contorta, *Mitt.*
6268 —— planifolia, *NE.*
6269 —— ferruginea, *L. and L.*
6270 Ptilidium ciliare, *NE.*
6271 —— trichophyllum, *Mitt.*
6272 Sendtnera Woodsii, *Endl.*
6273 —— diclados, *Endl.*
6274 —— juniperina, *NE.*
6275 Trichocolea tomentella, *NE.*
6276 Lepidozia flexuosa, *Mitt.*
6277 —— ceratophylla, *Mitt.*
6278 —— setacea, *Mitt.*
6279 —— Wallichiana, *Gottsche.*
6280 —— reptans, *NE.*
6281 —— brevifolia, *Mitt.*
6282 Mastigobryum echinatum, *Gottsche.*
6283 —— inæquilaterum, *L. and L.*
6284 —— Wallichianum, *NE.*
6285 —— umbricatum, *Mitt.*
6286 —— deflexum, *NE.*
6287 —— alternifolium, *NE.*
6288 —— præruptum, *NE.*
6289 —— tridens, *NE.*
6290 —— falcatum, *Ldbg.*
6291 —— appendiculatum, *Mitt.*
6292 —— Himalayanum, *Mitt.*
6293 —— oblongum, *Mitt.*
6294 Calypogeia marginella, *Mitt.*
6295 —— Trichomanis, *Corda.*
6296 —— æruginosa, *Mitt.*
6297 —— lunata, *Mitt.*
6298 Radula Javanica, *Gottsche.*
6299 —— obscura, *Mitt.*
6300 —— complanata, *Dum.*
6301 Madotheca acutifolia, *L. and L.*
6302 —— ligulifera, *Tayl.*
6303 —— campylophylla, *L. and L.*
6304 —— revoluta, *L. and L.*
6305 —— ptychantha, *Mitt.*
6306 —— plumosa, *Mitt.*
6307 Bryopteris Trinitensis, *L. and L.*
6308 Ptychanthus striatus, *N.E.*
6309 Lejeunia spathulistipa, *Mitt.*
6310 —— Wardiana, *Mitt.*
6311 —— repleta, *Mitt.*
6312 —— Lindenbergii, *Gottsche.*

6313 Lejeunia subfusca, *N. E.*
6314 —— adplanata, *N. E.*
6315 —— turgida, *N. E.*
6316 —— semirepanda, *N. E.*
6317 —— infuscata, *Mitt.*
6318 —— saccata, *Mitt.*
6319 —— Wightii, *Ldbg.*
6320 —— Wallichiana, *Lehm.*
6321 —— firma, *Mitt.*
6322 —— obscura, *Mitt.*
6323 —— subacuta, *Mitt.*
6324 —— appendiculata, *Mitt.*
6325 —— aligera, *Mitt.*
6326 —— lævinscula, *Mitt.*
6327 —— flexuosa, *Mitt.*
6328 —— Nilgiriana, *Gottsche.*
6329 —— Khasiana, *Mitt.*
6330 —— angustifolia, *Mitt.*
6331 —— venusta, *Lacost.*
6332 —— subopaca, *Mitt.*
6333 —— pulla, *Mitt.*
6334 —— producta, *Mitt.*
6335 —— longifolia, *Mitt.*
6336 —— diversifolia, *Mitt.*
6337 Frullania Wallichiana, *Mitt.*
6338 —— squarrosa, *N. E.*
6339 —— ericoides, *N. E.*
6340 —— æolotis, *N. E.*
6341 —— asperula, *Mitt.*
6342 —— inflexa, *Mitt.*
6343 —— breviuscula, *Mitt.*
6344 —— rugosa, *Mitt.*
6345 —— physantha, *Mitt.*
6346 —— Nepalensis, *L. and L.*
6347 —— apiculata, *R. N. and B.*
6348 —— neurota, *Tayl.*
6349 —— Hutchinsiæ, *N. E.*
6350 —— moniliata, *N. E.*
6351 —— evoluta, *Mitt.*
6352 Calycularia crispula, *Mitt*
6353 Steetzia ambigua, *Mitt.*
6354 Pellia epiphylla, *N. E.*
6355 Metgeria furcata, *N. E.*
6356 Sarcomitrium multifidum, *Mitt.*
6357 —— pingue, *Mitt.*
6358 Synhymenium aureo-nitens, *Griff.*
6359 Targionia Michelii, *Corda.*
6360 Plagiochasma cordatum, *L. and L.*
6361 —— appendiculatum, *L. and L.*
6362 —— Colsmannianum, *L. and Gottsche.*
6363 —— paradoxum, *Griff.*
6364 —— pedicellatum, *Griff.*
6365 Marchantia polymorpha, *L.*
6366 —— nitida, *L. and L.*
6367 —— Nepalensis, *L. and L.*
6368 —— linearis, *L. and L.*
6369 —— Assamica, *Griff.*
6370 —— subintegra, *Mitt.*
6371 Dumortiera hirsuta, *N. E.*
6372 —— denudata, *Mitt.*
6373 —— Nepalensis, *N. E.*
6374 Fegatella conica, *Corda.*
6375 Grimaldia dichotoma, *Radd.*
6376 —— barbifrons, *Bosch.*
6377 Fimbriaria Nepalensis, *Tayl.*
6378 —— elegans, *Spreng.*
6379 —— Wallichiana, *L. and L.*
6380 —— Khasiana, *Mitt.*
6381 —— viridis, *L. and L.*
6382 —— leptophylla, *Mott.*
6383 Reboulia hemisphærica, *Radd.*

6384 Monosolenium tenerum, *Griff.*
6385 Anthoceros glandulosus, *L. and L.*
6386 —— punctatus, *L.*
6387 Riccia discolor, *L. and L.*
6388 —— cristallina, *L.*
6389 —— ciliata, *Hoffm.*
6390 —— fluitans, *L.*

LICHENES.

6391 Leptogium Menziesii, *Mont.*
6392 Pyrgidium Bengalense, *Nyl.*
6393 Acroscyphus sphærophoroides, *Lév.*
6394 Bæomyces pachypus, *Nyl.*
6395 —— icmadophyllus, *L.*
6396 Cladonia fimbriata, *Hoffm.*
6397 —— degenerans, *Flk.*
6398 —— turgida, *Hoffm.*
6399 —— furcata, *Hoffm.*
6400 —— deformis, *Hoffm.*
6401 —— digitata, *Hoffm.*
6402 —— rangiformis, *Hoffm.*
6403 —— gracilis, *Hook.*
6404 —— aggregata, *Eschw.*
6405 —— notata, *Krplh.*
6406 —— trachyna, *Ach.*
6407 —— rangiferina, *L.*
6408 Stereocaulon ramulosum, *Sw.*
6409 —— nesæum, *Nyl.*
6410 —— strictum, *Nyl.*
6411 —— coralloides, *Fr.*
6412 —— paschale, *Ach.*
6413 —— tomentosum, *Fr.*
6414 —— myriocarpoides, *Nyl.*
6415 —— albuscula, *Nyl.*
6416 Siphula ceratites, *Fr.*
6417 Thamnolia vermicularis, *Ach.*
6418 Usnea barbata, *Fr.*
6419 —— longissima, *Ach.*
6420 —— lacunosa, *Willd.*
6421 —— Vrieseana, *Mont. and Bosch.*
6422 —— trichoidea, *Ach.*
6423 —— ceratina, *Ach.*
6424 Chlorea flexuosa, *Nyl.*
6425 —— cladonioides, *Nyl.*
6426 Alectoria sulcata, *Lév.*
6427 —— bicolor, *Nyl.*
6428 —— jubata, *Ach.*
6429 —— sulcata, *Nyl.*
6430 —— ochroleuca, *Nyl.*
6431 —— virens, *Tayl.*
6432 —— divaricata, *Ach.*
6433 Ramalina calicaris, .
6434 —— complanata, *Ach.*
6435 —— farinacea, *L.*
6436 —— angulosa, *Laur.*
6437 Cetraria Islandica, *Ach.*
6438 —— Stracheyi, *Bab.*
6439 —— reticulata, *Krplh.*
6440 Platysma melalomum, *Nyl.*
6441 —— Stracheyi, *Nyl.*
6442 —— leucostigmeum, *Nyl.*
6443 —— Fahlunense, *Nyl.*
6444 —— everniellum, *Nyl.*
6445 —— ambiguum, *Nyl.*
6446 —— glaucum, *Nyl.*
6447 Peltigera malacea, *Fr.*
6448 —— canina, *Hoffm.*
6449 —— rufescens, *Hoffm.*
6450 —— platydactyla, *Hoffm.*
6451 Solorina crocea, *Ach.*
6452 —— Simensis, *Hochst.*
6453 Sticta retigera, *Ach.*

6454 Sticta pulmonacea, *Ach.*
6455 Parmelia hypotrypa, *Nyl.*
6456 —— Kamtschadalis, *Ach.*
6457 —— perlata, *Ach.*
6458 —— perforata, *Ach.*
6459 —— olivetorum, *Ach.*
6460 —— latissima, *Fée.*
6461 —— tiliacea, *Ach.*
6462 —— lævigata, *Ach.*
6463 —— saxatilis, *Ach.*
6464 —— caperata, *Ach.*
6465 —— Borreri, *Turn.*
6466 —— olivacea, *Ach.*
6467 —— physodes, *Ach.*
6468 —— pertusa, *Schaer.*
6469 —— firmula, *Nyl.*
6470 Physcia speciosa, *Fr.*
6471 —— leucomela, *L.*
6472 —— picta, *Sw.*
6473 Pyxine Cocoës, *Ach.*
6474 —— Meissnerii, *Tuckerm.*
6475 Lecanora Domingensis, *Agh.*
6476 —— leprolyta, *Nyl.*
6477 —— polyotera, *Nyl.*
6478 —— aurantiaca, *Lightf.*
6479 —— Encephalarti, *Krplh.*
6480 —— intrusa, *Nyl.*
6481 —— colobina, *Ach,*
6482 —— subfusca, *Ach.*
6483 —— sarcopis, *Whlbg.*
6484 —— granifera, *Ach.*
6485 Pertusaria communis, *Dc.*
6486 —— leioplaca, *Nyl.*
6487 Thelostrema microspora, *Mont.*
6488 Gyrostomum scyphuliferum, *Ach.*
6489 Lecidea carneo-lutea, *Turn.*
6490 Lecidea medialis, *Tuckerm.*
6491 —— propinquella, *Nyl.*
6492 —— spadicea, *Tuckerm.*
6493 —— patellarioides, *Nyl.*
6494 —— triphragmia, *Nyl.*
6495 —— premnea, *Ach.*
6496 —— lutea, *Dicks.*
6497 —— luteola, *Nyl.*
6498 —— æqualis, *Nyl.*
6499 —— diorista, *Nyl.*
6500 —— albo-atra, *Nyl.*
6501 —— plurilocularis, *Nyl.*
6502 Opegrapha herpetica, *Ach.*
6503 —— subvulgata, *Nyl.*
6504 —— Bonplandiæ, *Fée.*
6505 —— Martii, *Nyl.*
6506 —— varia, *Ach.*
6507 —— vulgata, *Ach.*
6508 —— inæqualis, *Fée.*
6509 Platygrapha palidella, *Nyl.*
6510 —— glaucomoides, *Nyl.*
6511 —— stigmatica, *Krplh.*
6512 Stigmatidium micrographum, *Nyl.*
6513 —— melastigma, *Nyl.*
6514 Arthonia cinnabarina.
6515 —— subvelata, *Nyl.*
6516 —— subgyrosa, *Nyl.*
6517 —— chiodectoides, *Nyl.*
6518 —— Antillarum, *Fée.*
6519 —— impolitella, *Nyl.*
6520 —— abnormis, *Ach.*
6521 —— circumalbicans, *Nyl.*
6522 —— astroidea, *Nyl.*
6523 Chiodecton heterotropum, *Nyl.*
6524 Graphis scripta, *Ach.*
6525 —— obtecta, *Nyl.*
6526 Fissurina leuconephela, *Nyl.*

6527 Glyphis cicatricosa, *Ach.*
6528 Verrucaria nitida, *Schrad.*
6529 —— lıbricola, *Fée.*
6530 —— tropica, *Ach.*
6531 —— diluta, *Fée.*
6532 —— mastoidella, *Nyl.*
6533 —— albo-atra, *Krplh.*
6534 —— majuscula, *Nyl.*
6535 Thelopsis inordinata, *Nyl.*
6536 Melanotheca Indica, *Nyl.*
6537 Trypethelium Sprengelii, *Ach.*
6538 —— madreporiforme, *Eschw.*
6539 —— subdiscretum, *Nyl.*
6540 —— pallescens, *Fée.*
6541 —— leucotrypum, *Nyl.*
6542 Strigula complanata, *Fée.*
6543 Lepraria flava, *Ach.*

FUNGI.

6544 Agaricus regalis, *Berk.*
6545 —— eriophorus, *Berk.*
6546 —— Berkeleyi, *Hf.*
6547 —— excoriatus, *Fr.*
6548 —— deliciolum, *Berk.*
6549 —— horrens, *Berk.*
6550 —— varus, *Berk.*
6551 —— decupellus, *Berk.*
6552 —— duplicatus, *Berk.*
6553 —— multicolorus, *Berk.*
6554 —— omnituens, *Berk.*
6555 —— adelphus, *Berk.*
6556 —— cremoriceps, *Berk.*
6557 —— incongruus, *Berk.*
6558 —— napipes, *Hf.*
6559 —— raphanipes, *Berk.*
6560 —— stillaticius, *Berk.*
6561 —— undabundus, *Berk.*
6562 —— triplicatus, *Hf.*
6563 Agaricus papaveraceus, *Berk.*
6564 —— podagrosus, *Berk.*
6565 —— velutipes, *Curt.*
6566 —— ustipes, *Berk.*
6567 —— rhodellus, *Berk.*
6568 —— antitypus, *Berk.*
6569 —— camptopus, *Berk.*
6570 —— Broomeianus, *Berk.*
6571 —— myriadeus, *Berk.*
6572 —— nubigenus, *Berk.*
6573 —— aratus, *Berk.*
6574 —— bicrenatus, *Hf.*
6575 —— rubiætinctus, *Berk.*
6576 —— xanthophyllus, *Berk.*
6577 —— russulinus, *Berk.*
6578 —— rufatus, *Berk.*
6579 —— manipularis, *Berk.*
6580 —— prasius, *Berk.*
6581 —— rufopictus, *Berk.*
6582 —— apalosclerus, *Berk.*
6583 —— verrucarius, *Berk.*
6584 —— anserinus, *Berk.*
6585 —— eöus, *Berk.*
6586 —— ninguidus, *Berk.*
6587 —— palumbinus, *Berk.*
6588 —— chrysoprasius, *Berk.*
6589 —— Goliathus, *Hf.*
6590 —— cystopus, *Berk.*
6591 —— Thwaitesii, *Hf.*
6592 —— examinans, *Berk.*
6593 —— microsporus, *Berk.*
6594 —— aurivellus, *Batsch.*
6595 —— chrysimyces, *Berk.*
6596 —— scrupeus, *Berk.*
6597 —— tener, *Schaeff.*
6598 —— exaltatus, *Berk.*
6599 —— sylvaticus, *Schaeff.*
6600 —— aureo-fulvus, *Berk.*
6601 —— sublateritius, *Fries.*

6602 Agaricus fascicularis, *Huds.*
6603 —— macrophalus, *Berk.*
6604 —— velutinus, *Pers.*
6605 —— hemisoodes, *Berk.*
6606 —— atrichus, *Berk.*
6607 —— castanophyllus, *Berk.*
6608 —— condensus, *Berk.*
6609 —— cæspititius, *Berk.*
6610 —— nassa, *Berk.*
6611 —— flavo-griseus, *Berk.*
6612 —— petaloides, *Bull.*
6613 —— Khasiensis, *Berk.*
6614 —— fulviceps, *Berkl.*
6615 —— stramineus, *Berk.*
6616 —— calvescens, *Berk.*
6617 —— discolor, *Berk.*
6618 —— silvaticus, *Fr.*
6619 —— campestris, *L.*
6620 —— cæsareus, *Scop.*
6621 —— vaginatus, *Bull.*
6622 —— fritillarius, *Berk.*
6623 —— anax, *Berk.*
6624 —— implanus, *Berk.*
6625 —— laccatus, *Scop.*
6626 —— maculatus, *Alb. and Sch.*
6627 —— velutipes, *Curt.*
6628 —— blandulus, *Berk.*
6629 —— dryophilus, *Bull.*
6630 —— macer, *Berk.*
6631 —— purus, *Pers.*
6632 —— galericulatus, *Scop.*
6633 —— colligatus, *Berk.*
6634 —— discordis, *Berk.*
6635 —— incommiscibilis, *Berk.*
6636 —— dentosus, *Berk.*
6637 —— puberulus, *Berk.*
6638 —— flavo-miniatus, *Berk.*
6639 —— epipterygius, *Scop.*
6640 Agaricus macrothelus, *Berk.*
6641 —— umbelliferus, *L.*
6642 —— ranunculinus, *Berk.*
6643 —— radiatilis, *Berk.*
6644 —— placentodes, *Berk.*
6645 —— cuspidatus, *Berk.*
6646 —— euthelus, *Berk.*
6647 —— lazulinus, *Fr.*
6648 —— phlegmaticus, *Berk.*
6649 —— flavidus, *Schaeff.*
6650 —— micromegas, *Berk.*
6651 —— descendens, *Berk.*
6652 —— vinolentus, *Berkl.*
6653 —— latipes, *Berk.*
6654 —— semiglobatus, *Batch.*
6655 —— papilionaceus, *Bull.*
6656 —— montanus, *Berkl.*
6657 —— longipes, *Bull.*
6658 —— salignus, *Pers.*
6659 Cortinarius Emodensis, *Berk.*
6660 —— vinosus, *Berk.*
6661 —— violaceus, *Fries.*
6662 —— flammeus, *Berk.*
6663 —— saniosus, *Fr.*
6664 Hygrophorus miniatus, *Fr.*
6665 —— Pomona, *Berk.*
6666 —— fulvus, *Berk.*
6667 Lactarius vellereus, *Fr.*
6668 —— deliciosus, *Fr.*
6669 —— princeps, *Berk.*
6670 —— inquinans, *Berk.*
6671 —— subdulcis, *Fr.*
6672 —— stramineus, *Berk.*
6673 —— Nepalensis, *Berk.*
6674 —— Lecomtei, *Fr.*
6675 Coprinus comatus, *Fr.*
6676 —— Hookeri, *Berk.*
6677 —— vellereus, *Berk.*
6678 Pascillus chrysites, *Berk.*

6679 Paxillus sulfureus, *Berk.*
6680 —— pinguis, *Hf.*
6681 Russula sanguinea, *Fr.*
6682 —— emetica, *Fr.*
6683 —— furcata, *Fr.*
6684 —— grossa, *Berk.*
6685 —— cinnabarina, *Hf.*
6686 —— lepida, *Fr.*
6687 Cantharellus infundibuliformis, *Fr.*
6688 Marasmius iridescens, *Berk.*
6689 —— erythropus, *Fr.*
6690 —— caperatus, *Berk.*
6691 —— hæmatodes, *Berk.*
6692 —— Hookeri, *Berk.*
6693 —— rotula, *Fr.*
6694 Lentinus Lecomtei, *Fr.*
6695 —— Hookerianus, *Berk.*
6696 —— coadunatus, *Hf.*
6697 —— hepaticus, *Berk.*
6698 —— subdulcis, *Berk.*
6699 —— glabratus, *Mont.*
6700 Panus monticola, *Berk.*
6701 —— conchatus, *Fr.*
6702 Schizophyllum commune, *Fr.*
6703 Xerotus cantharelloides, *Berk.*
6704 —— lobatus, *Berk.*
6705 Lenzites repanda, *Fr.*
6706 —— subferruginea, *Berk.*
6707 —— Palisoti, *Fr.*
6708 —— acuta, *Berk.*
6709 —— imbricata, *Fr.*
6710 —— betulina, *Fr.*
6711 —— pallida, *Berk.*
6712 —— rugulosa, *Berk.*
6713 —— applanata, *Fr.*
6714 —— ochrophylla, *Berk.*
6715 Lenzites eximia, *Berk and Curt.*
6716 Boletus Emodensis, *Berk.*
6717 —— ustalis, *Berk.*
6718 —— delphinus, *Hf.*
6719 —— furfuraceus, *Berk.*
6720 —— squamatus, *Berk.*
6721 —— fragicolor, *Berk.*
6722 —— gigas, *Berk.*
6723 —— areolatus, *Berk.*
6724 —— scrobiculatus, *Berk.*
6725 —— flavipes, *Berk.*
6726 —— pusillus, *Berk.*
6727 —— verrucarius, *Berk.*
6728 Strobilomyces polypyramis, *Hf.*
6729 —— montosus, *Berk.*
6730 —— nigricans, *Berk.*
6731 Polyporus cremoricolor, *Berk.*
6732 —— umbilicatus, *Berk.*
6733 —— rufescens, *Fr.*
6734 —— oblectans, *Berk.*
6735 —— xanthopus, *Fr.*
6736 —— maculatus, *Berk.*
6737 —— squamosus, *Fries.*
6738 —— platyporus, *Berk.*
6739 —— sanguineus, *Fr.*
6740 —— flabelliformis, *Klotsch.*
6741 —— rubricus, *Berk.*
6742 —— intybaceus, *Fr.*
6743 —— sulfureus, *Fr.*
6744 —— crispus, *Fr.*
6745 —— ozonioides, *Berk.*
6746 —— iridioides, *Berk.*
6747 —— licnoides, *Mont.*
6748 —— zonalis, *Berk.*
6749 —— hirsutus, *Fr.*
6750 —— versicolor, *Fr.*
6751 —— Nilghiriensis, *Mont.*

6752 Polyporus elongatus, *Berk.*
6753 —— funalis, *Fr.*
6754 —— hypoplastus, *Berk.*
6755 —— picipes, *Fr.*
6756 —— lucidus, *Fr.*
6757 —— cinnabarinus, *Fr.*
6758 —— simulans, *Berk. and Curr.*
6759 —— nodipes, *Berk.*
6760 —— tabulæformis, *Berk.*
6761 —— obtectans, *Berk.*
6762 —— rugosus, *NE.*
6763 —— xanthopus, *Fr.*
6764 —— florideus, *Berk.*
6765 —— versiformis, *Berk.*
6766 —— pudens, *Berk.*
6767 —— vallatus, *Berk.*
6768 —— squamæformis, *Berk.*
6769 —— flammans, *Berk.*
6770 —— adustus, *Fr.*
6771 —— digitalis, *Berk.*
6772 —— vivax, *Berk.*
6773 —— Elatinus, *Berk.*
6774 —— medullaris, *Berk.*
6775 —— australis, *Fr.*
6776 —— fomentarius, *L.*
6777 —— adamantinus, *Berk.*
6778 —— igniarius, *Fr.*
6779 —— senex, *Ne. and Mont.*
6780 —— endophæus, *Berk.*
6781 —— marginatus, *Fr.*
6782 —— scopulosus, *Berk.*
6783 —— semitostus, *Berk.*
6784 —— scruposus, *Fr.*
6785 —— xeranticus, *Berk.*
6786 —— flavidus, *Berk.*
6787 —— caperatus, *Berk.*
6788 —— pictilis, *Berk.*
6789 —— Nepalensis, *Berk.*
790 —— corium, *Berk.*
6791 Polyporus gratus, *Berk.*
6792 —— cereus, *Berk.*
6793 —— Beharensis, *Berk.*
6794 —— Campbelli, *Berk.*
6795 Trametes lobata, *Berk.*
6796 —— Hookeri, *Berk.*
6797 —— crenulata, *Berk.*
6798 —— cingulata, *Berk.*
6799 —— colliculosa, *Berk.*
6800 —— tephroleuca, *Berk.*
6801 —— occidentalis, *Fr.*
6802 —— immutata, *Berk.*
6803 —— ozonioides, *Berk.*
6804 Dædalea sanguinea, *Klotsch.*
6805 —— tenuis, *Berk.*
6806 —— Emodensis, *Berk.*
6807 Cyclomyces turbinatus, *Berk.*
6808 Hexagonia Wightii, *Klotsch.*
6809 —— polygramma, *Mont.*
6810 —— tenuis, *Fr.*
6811 —— nitida, *DR. and M.*
6812 Favolus multiplex, *Lev.*
6813 —— tenerrimus, *Berk.*
6814 —— intestinalis, *Berk.*
6815 —— setiporus, *Berk.*
6816 Merulius lignosus, *Berk.*
6817 Laschia subvelutina, *Berk.*
6818 —— lamellosa, *Berk.*
6819 —— tremellosa, *Fries.*
6820 Fistulina hepatica, *Fr.*
6821 Hydnum coralloides, *Scop.*
6822 —— gilvum, *Berk.*
6823 —— flabelliforme, *Berk.*
6824 —— auriscalpium, *L.*
6825 —— zonatum, *Batsch.*
6826 —— vespertilio, *Berk.*
6827 —— erinaceus, *Bull.*

6828 Hydnum flabelliforme, *Berk.*
6829 Hydnoglœum Kurzii, *Curr.*
6830 Lachnocladium Hookerii, *Berk.*
6831 Irpex zonatus, *Berk.*
6832 —— flavus, *Klotsch.*
6833 Radulum spongiosum, *Berk.*
6834 Thelephora palmata, *Fr.*
6835 —— dentrica, *Pers.*
6836 Clavaria botrytis, *Pers.*
6837 —— formosa, *Pers.*
6838 —— stricta, *Pers.*
6839 —— miltina, *Berk.*
6840 Phlebia reflexa, *Berk.*
6841 Stereum rimosum, *Berk.*
6842 —— purpureum, *Fr.*
6843 —— hirsutum, *Fr.*
6844 —— spadiceum, *Fr.*
6845 —— bicolor, *Fr.*
6846 —— Mougeotii, *Fr.*
6847 —— ostrea, *Fr.*
6848 —— elegans. *Fr.*
6849 —— endocrocinum, *Berk.*
6850 —— lobatum, *Fr.*
6851 —— cacao, *Berk.*
6852 —— scytale, *Berk.*
6853 Corticium Læve, *Fr.*
6854 Calocera sphærobasis, *Berk.*
6855 Tremella ferruginea, *Sm.*
6856 —— foliacea, *Fr.*
6857 —— protensa, *Berk.*
6858 Dictyophora speciosa, *Klotsch.*
6859 —— phalloidea, *Lev.*
6860 Clathrus cancellatus, *L.*
6861 Simblum sp.
6862 Exida hispidula, *Berk.*
6863 —— protracta, *Lev.*
6864 —— bursæformis, *Berk.*
6865 Geaster hygrometricus, *P.*
6866 —— limbatus, *Fr.*
6867 Bovista sp.
6868 Lycoperdon cœlatum, *Fr.*
6869 —— sericellum, *Berk.*
6870 —— gemmatum, *Fr.*
6871 —— pyriforme, *Schaeff.*
6872 —— microspermum, *Berk.*
6873 —— pusillum, *Batsch.*
6874 —— elongatum, *Berk.*
6875 —— fucatum, *Lev.*
6676 —— delicatum, *Berk.*
6877 —— Emodense, *Berk.*
6878 —— xanthospermum, *Berk.*
6879 Trichocoma paradoxum, *Jungh.*
6880 Scheroderma Geaster, *Fr.*
6881 —— Bovita, *Fr.*
6882 —— nitidum, *Berk.*
6883 Mitremyces Junghuhnii, *Schlecht and Mull.*
6884 —— viridis, *Berk.*
6885 Diderma contextum, *Pers.*
6886 Arcyria punicea, *Pers.*
6887 Lycogala epidendrum, *Fr.*
6888 Reticularia entoxantha, *Berk.*
6889 Cyathus Hookeri, *Berk.*
6890 —— Emodensis, *Berk.*
6891 —— intermedius, *Mont.*
6892 Aschersonia oxystoma, *Berk.*
6893 Uredo Clematidis, *Berk.*
6894 Coleosporium pingue, *Lev.*
6895 Ravenelia Indica, *Berk.*
6896 Ustilago carbo, *Tul.*

6897 Ustilago Emodensis, *Berk.*
6898 —— bursa, *Berk.*
6899 —— vittata, *Berk.*
6900 —— endotricha, *Berk.*
6901 —— ocrearum, *Berk.*
6902 Aecidium Thomsoni, *Berk.*
6903 Puccinia ustalis, *Berk.*
6904 —— insidiosa, *Berk.*
6905 Stilbum lateritium, *Berk.*
6906 Typhula fuscipes, *Fr.*
6907 Cladosporium scopæforme, *Berk.*
6908 Sclerographium aterrimum, *Berk.*
6909 Geoglossum viride, *Pers.*
6910 —— glabrum, *Pers.*
6911 Rhizina zonata, *Berk.*
6912 Leotia lubrica, *Pers.*
6913 Guepinia sp.
6914 Peziza Darjeelensis, *Berk.*
6915 —— macrotis, *Berk.*
6916 —— aurantia, *Pers.*
6917 —— geneospora, *Berk.*
6918 —— clandestina, *Bull.*
6919 —— frustigena, *Bull.*
6920 —— turbinella, *Berk.*
6921 —— stilboidea, *Berk.*
6922 —— citrina, *Pers.*
6923 —— lutescens, *Fr.*
6924 —— æruginea, *Berk.*
6925 Bulgaria inquinans, *Fr.*
6926 Phytisma piceum, *Berk.*
6927 Phacidium ceuthocarpa, *Fr.*
6928 Asterina aspersa, *Berk.*
6929 —— cincta, *Berk.*
6930 —— scutellifera, *Berk.*
6931 Cordyceps falcata, *Berk.*
6932 —— racemosa, *Berk.*
6933 Xylaria Hypoxylon, *Ehrh.*
6934 —— piperiformis *Berk.*
6935 —— fistuca, *Berk.*
6936 —— tabacina, *Kickx.*
6937 —— compuncta, *Jungh.*
6938 —— digitata *L.*
6939 —— polymorpha, *Pers.*
6940 —— suborbiculare, *Welw. and Curr.*
6941 —— crenulatum, *Berk.*
6942 —— concentricum, *Bolt.*
6943 —— vermicosum, *Schwein.*
6944 —— multiforme, *Fr.*
6945 —— perforatum, *Schwein.*
6946 Hypocrea semiamplexa, *Berk.*
6947 —— floccosa, *Fr.*
6948 —— peltata, *Berk.*
6949 —— grossa, *Berk.*
6950 Dothidea vorax, *Berk and Curt.*
6951 Hypopteris apiospora, *Mont.*
6952 ——Bambusæ, *Lév.*
6953 Sphæria Cayennensis, *Fr.*
6954 —— constellatio, *Berk.*
6955 —— Nepalensis, *Berk.*
6956 —— Yuccæ gloriosæ, *Schwein.*
6957 Graphiola Phœnicis, *Poit.*
6958 Corynelia uberiformis, *Fr.*
6959 Meliola sp.
6960 Peronospora arborescens, *Berk.* (causing the poppy disease in India.)
6961 Eurotium herbariorum, *Lk.*
6962 Choanephora Cunninghamiana, *Currey.*

ALGÆ.

6963 Gloecapsa rupestris, *Mart.*
6964 Microcystis æruginosa, *Kg.*
6965 —— olivacea, *Kg.*
6966 Leptothrix ochracea, *Kg.*
6967 ——subtilissima, *Kg.*
6968 —— muralis, *Kg.*
6969 —— mamillosa, *Menegh.*
6970 Hypheothrix investiens, *Mart.*
6971 —— subundulata, *Mart.*
6972 —— tenax, *Mart.*
6973 Spirulina oscillarioides, *Turp*
6974 Oscillaria interrupta, *Mart.*
6975 —— Froelichii, *Kg.*
6976 —— tenuis, *Lyngb.*
6977 —— Juliana, *Men.*
6978 —— versicolor, *Mart.*
6979 —— subfusca, *Vauch.*
6980 —— Grateloupii, *Bory.*
6981 —— Kurziana, *Mart.*
6982 —— tenerrima, *Kg.*
6983 —— amphibia, *Ag.*
6984 —— brevis, *Kg.*
6985 —— Cortiana, *Men.*
6986 —— antliaria, *Mart.*
6987 —— limosa, *Ag.*
6988 Phormidium oryzetorum, *Mart.*
6989 —— Lyngbyaceum, *Kg.*
6990 Chthonoblastus salinus, *Kg.*
6991 Lyngbya crispa, *Ag.*
6992 —— cincinnata, *Kg.*
6993 —— cinerascens, *Kg.*
6994 —— solitaris, *Kg.*
6995 —— majuscula, *Harv.*
6996 Leiblcinia Juliana, *Kg.*
6997 Hydrocoleum Kurzii, *Mart.*
6998 —— heterotrichum, *Kg.*
6999 —— violaceum, *Mart.*
7000 —— Lenormandi, *Mart.*
7001 Nostoc gregarium, *Thur.*
7002 Hormosiphon coriaceus, *Kg.*
7003 Anabæna mollis, *Kg.*
7004 Cylindrospermum spirale, *Kg.*
7005 Rivularia Lens, *Menegh.*
7006 Mastigonema granulatum, *Mart.*
7007 —— cæspitosum, *Kg.*
7008 Scytonema aureum, *Men.*
7009 —— granulatum, *Mart.*
7010 —— æruginco-cinereum, *Kg.*
7011 —— tomentosum, *Kg.*
7012 —— cinereum, *Men.*
7013 —— palmarum, *Mart.*
7014 —— chlorophæum, *Kg.*
7015 —— Vieillardia, *Mart.*
7016 Dictyonema fuscescens, *Mart.*
7017 Fischera tenuis *Mart.*
7018 Hormoceras flaccidum, *Kg.*
7019 Palmellia bullosa, *Kg.*
7020 Protococcus cohærens, *Kg.*
7021 —— vulgaris, *Kg.*
7022 Pediastrum Rotula, *Ehrb.*
7023 Volvox sp.
7024 Closterium sp.
7025 Cosmarium sp.
7026 Spirogyra adnata, *Lk.*
7027 —— nitida, *Lk.*
7028 —— elongata, *Kg.*
7029 —— Hecriana, *Nacg.*

7030 Spirogyra subaequa, *Kg.*
7031 —— decimina, *Lk.*
7032 Zygnema insigne, *Kg.*
7033 Zygogonium Bengalense, *Mart.*
7034 Sirogonium sticticum, *Kg.*
7035 Mougeotia affinis, *Kg.*
7036 Staurospermum cœrulescens, *Kg.*
7037 Palmoglœa Kurziana, *Mart.*
7038 Vaucheria sp.
7039 Enteromorpha intestinalis, *L.*
7040 Glœtila protogenita, *Kg.*
7041 —— concatenata, *Kg.*
7042 Allogonium depressum, *Mart.*
7043 Conferva bombycina, *Ag.*
7044 —— antillarum, *Kg.*
7045 Chætomorpha chlorotica, *Kg.*
7046 Rhizoclonium antillarum, *Kg.*
7047 —— Kochianum, *Kg.*
7048 Cladophora Tranquebariensis, *Roth.*
7049 —— Bengalensis, *Mart.*
7050 —— Roettleri, *Kg.*
7051 —— simpliciuscula, *Kg.*
7052 Œdogonium scutatum, *Kg.*
7053 Ulothrix crassa, *Kg.*
7054 —— pectinalis, *Kg.*
7055 Chroolepus villosum, *Kg.*
7056 Chætophora Indica, *Mart.*
7057 —— radians, *Kg.*
7058 Caloglossa Leprieurii, *Harv.*
7059 Bostrychia rivularis, *Harv.*
7060 Catenella Opuntia, *Grev.*
7061 Campsopagon Hookeri, *Mont.*
7062 Polysiphonia rufo-lanosa, *Harv.*
7063 —— angustissima, *Kg.*
7064 —— polychroma, *Mart.*
7065 Hypoglossum Bengalense, *Mart.*
7066 —— Leprieurii, *Kg.*
7067 —— pygmæum, *Mart.*
7068 Encœlium vesicatum *Kg.*

DIATOMACEÆ.

7069 Cyclotella striata, *Grun.*
7070 Coscinodiscus subtilis, *Ehrb.*
7071 —— radicatus, *Ehrb.*
7072 —— lineatus, *Ehrb.*
7073 Achnanthes subsessilis, *Kg.*
7074 Synedra Ulna, *Ehrb.*
7075 Nitzschia Kurziana, *Rabenh.*
7076 —— dissipata, *Kg.*
7077 —— obtusa, *Sm.*
7078 —— Sigmatella, *Greg.*
7079 Navicula velox, *Kg.*
7080 —— cryptocephala, *Kg.*
7081 —— Calcuttensis, *Grun.*
7082 —— Fenzlii, *Grun.*
7083 —— sphærophora, *Kg.*
7084 Pleurosigma Sinense, *Pritch.*
7085 —— Hippocampus, *Sm.*
7086 —— Kurzianum, *Grun.*

GENERAL INDEX.

GENERAL INDEX.

A

Abádkári háolás and *táluks*. *See* Tenures of land.

Abbartak, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 223.

Abdullápur, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 343.

Abhailabar, a native medicine, ii. 336.

Abháipur, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 175, 176.

Abkárí opium. *See* Opium.

Aboriginal population, 24 Parganás, i. 50, 51; Sundarbans, i. 318, 319; Nadiyá, ii. 46; Jessor, ii. 194; Midnapur, iii. 51; Húglí, iii. 281, 284; Bardwán, iv. 46, 55; Bánkurá, iv. 221, 229; Bírbhúm, iv. 326, 334; Dacca, v. 41-44; Bákarganj, v. 188, 189, 193; Faridpur, v. 285; Maimansinh, v. 401, 402; Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 37, 39-66, 68; Chittagong, vi. 142, 143; Noákhálí, vi. 273, 274; Tipperah, vi. 374, 375; Hill Tipperah, vi. 482-491; Maldah, vii. 40, 44, 47, 118; Rangpur, vii. 211, 220, 221; Dinájpur, vii. 373, 382; Rájsháhí, viii. 36-38, 40; Bográ, viii. 165; Murshidábád, ix. 43, 46-48; Pábná, ix. 279, 282, 284, 285; Dárjíling, x. 44, 45, 47-80, appendix, 205-212; Jalpáigurí, x. 252, 253-256; Kuch Behar, x. 341, 342; Patná, xi. 39, 50-52; Sáran, xi. 251-255; Gaya, xii. 27, 34, 37, 38; Sháhábád, xii. 188-191, 197-201; Tirhut, xiii. 46-48; Champáran, xiii. 237, 245-247; Bhágalpur, xiv. 49, 52, 73-77; Santál Parganás, xiv. 279, 280, 281, 284-319; Monghyr, xv. 50, 54; Purniah, xv. 249; Hazáribágh, xvi. 60, 61, 63-74; Lohárdagá, xvi. 251, 252, 254-299; Singbhúm, xvii. 36-63; Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 161, 162, 164; Mánbhúm, xvii. 273-275, 278-288, 295, 296; Cuttack, xviii. 67, 68, 77, 78; Balasor, xviii. 268, 277; Puri, xix. 31; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 208, 209, 218-255.

Absentee and foreign landholders, 24 Parganás, i. 163; Sundarbans, i. 344; Nadiyá, ii. 93; Jessor, ii. 278; Midnapur, iii. 146; Húglí, iii. 368; Bardwán, iv. 105; Bánkurá, iv. 275; Bírbhúm, iv. 372; Dacca, v. 106; Bákarganj, v. 214; Faridpur, v. 333; Maimansinh, v. 458; Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 83; Chittagong, vi. 185; Noákhálí, vi. 319; Tipperah, vi. 416, 417; Maldah, vii. 93; Rangpur, vii. 301, 302; Dinájpur, vii. 409; Rájsháhi, viii. 81; Bográ, viii. 277; Murshidábád, ix. 140, 141; Pábná, ix. 328; Dárjíling, x. 127; Jalpáigurí, x. 294; Kuch Behar, x. 396; Patná, xi. 135; Gayá, xii. 111, 112; Sháhábád, xii. 255; Tirhut, xiii. 121; Champáran, xiii. 288; Santál Parganás, xiv. 351, 352; Monghyr, xv. 135; Hazáribágh, xvi. 139; Lohárdagá, xvi. 411; Singbhúm, xvii. 98, 99; Puri, xix. 31.

Abu Rái, the Khatrí founder of the Bardwán family, iv. 48, 139.

Abwábs, or customary illegal cesses in the Sundarbans, i. 358; in Midnapur, iii. 108-113; in Dacca, v. 97, 127; in Chittagong, vi. 180-182; in Noákhálí, vi. 315, 316; in Tipperah, vi. 411, 412; in Bográ, viii. 248-250; in Murshidábád, ix. 71, 200; in Pábná, ix. 318; in Kuch Behar, x. 428; in Patná, xi. 96, 127; in Gayá, xii. 70-72; in Tirhut, xiii. 106, 107; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 158-160; in Monghyr, xv. 120-127; in Purniah, xv. 388; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 106, 107; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 368-370, 372, 380, 381; in Cuttack, xviii. 121.

Achala Basanta, hill in Cuttack, Ruins on, xviii. 94.
Achárjyá Brahmans in the 24 Parganás, i. 57; in Nadiyá, ii. 47; in Bardwán, iv. 66; in Bánkurá, iv. 225, 245; in Birbhúm, iv. 330; in Bákarganj, v. 191; in Chittagong, vi. 145; in Tipperah, vi. 380; in Maldah, vii. 44; in Rangpur, vii. 215, 230; in Patná, xi. 40; in Balasor, xviii. 272.
Achipur, village with telegraph station, in the 24 Parganás, i. 101, 228; *thánd*, i. 40, 42, 171; incidence of income tax in, i. 177, 178.
Acquisition by the British of various Districts. *See* History.
Act X. of 1859 (The Rent Law of Bengal), Operation of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 157; in Nadiyá, ii. 82, 83; in Jessor, ii. 73; in Midnapur, iii. 108, 163; in Húglí, iii. 356, 357, 383; in Bardwán, iv. 86, 147; in Bánkurá, iv. 266, 282; in Birbhúm, iv. 362, 371; in Dacca, v. 93, 101; in Bákarganj, v. 209; in Faridpur, v. 318, 325; in Maimansinh, v. 456; in Chittagong, vi. 162, 179, 216; in Noákhálí, vi. 297, 298, 309, 315, 332; in Tipperah, vi. 395, 414, 432; in Maldah, vii. 89, 110; in Rangpur, vii. 263, 280, 281, 282, 290, 323-324, 327; in Dinájpur, vii. 395, 403, 404, 405, 422; in Rájsháhí, viii. 72; in Bográ, viii. 247-248; in Murshidábád, ix. 120, 130, 201; in Pábná, ix. 317, 320, 321; in Patná, xi. 117, 188, 189; in Sáran, xi. 295, 343, 344; in Gayá, xii. 105, 126, 127; in Sháhábád, xii. 240, 248; in Tirhut, xiii. 169; in Champáran, xiii. 282, 284, 298; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 240; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 341, 342, 345, 363; in Monghyr, xv. 117, 158; in Purniah, xv. 340, 341, 397; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 106, 135, 136, 177; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 397, 406, 470-473; in Singbhúm, xvii. 117, 118; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 337, 338, 356; in Cuttack, xviii. 109, 110; in Balasor, xviii. 294, 295.
Act XXII, of 1860, separating the Hill Tracts from the Regulation District of Chittagong, vi. 22, 124.
Adáigundí, village in Narsinhpur State, Orissa, xix. 304.
Adampur village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Adápur *thánd*, Champáran, xiii. 234; fair at, xiii 255.
Adá-Rupiyá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 361.
Adhi, *adhiári*, or *bárgá* land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Adi Malla, the first Hindu Rájá of Bishnupur, iv. 233.
Adinah Masjid in Panduah, vii. 62.
Adisur, Hindu King of Bengal, i. 53; ii. 143, 217, 219; his dynasty, v. 118; importation of Kanauj Bráhmans by, v. 53.
Administration of the 24 Parganás, i. 183-241; of the Sundarbans, i. 346; of Nadiyá, ii. 111-139; of Jessor, ii. 306-328; of Midnapur, iii. 154-220; of Húglí, iii. 378-417; of Bardwán, iv. 143-176; of Bánkurá, iv. 279-300; of Birbhúm, iv. 395-437; of Dacca, v. 129-141; of Bákarganj, v. 217-246; of Faridpur, v. 341-357; of Maimansinh, v. 462, 479; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 101, 102; of Tippeiah, vi. 461, 462; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 509-513; of Maldah, vii. 126; of Rangpur, vii. 157, 160; of Dinájpur, vii. 356, 434; of Rájsháhí, viii. 19-21; of Bográ, viii. 130-133; of Murshidábád, ix. 18-21; of Pábná, ix. 270; of Dárjíling, x. 18, 19, 196, 197; of Jalpáigurí, x. 216-218; of Kuch Behar, x. 427-440; of Patná, xi. 181-209; of Sáran, xi. 337-361; of Gayá, xii. 122-146; of Sháhábád, xii. 271-287; of Tirhut, xiii. 165-200; of Champáran, xiii. 297-313; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 194-251; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 361-378; of Monghyr, xv. 155-187; of Purniah, xv. 387-431; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 18-22, 191, 192; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 231, 232, 482; of Singbhúm, xvii. 107-139; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 149-152; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 353-370; of Cuttack, xviii. 177-234; of Balasor, xviii. 344-366; of Puri, xix. 155-173; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 263, 264.
Administrative Divisions ("*Subdivisions*"), of the 24 Parganás, i. 22, 222-225; of Nadiyá, ii. 130-139; of Jessor, ii. 317-328; of Midnapur, iii. 186-200; of Húglí, iii. 411-417; of Bardwán, iv. 168-172; of Dacca, v. 138-141; of Bákarganj, v. 238-246; of Faridpur, v. 353-357; of Maimansinh, v. 474-479; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts vi. 101, 102; of Chittagong, vi. 225; of Noákhálí, vi. 342, 343; of Tipperah, vi. 441, 442; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 518, 519; of Maldah, vii. 126; of Rangpur, vii. 344, 345; of Dinájpur, vii. 434; of Rájsháhí, viii. 116-118; of Bográ, viii. 130-133, 302, 304; of Murshidábád, ix. 230-232; of Pábná, ix. 365, 366;

of Dárjíling, x. 18, 19, 196, 197; of Jalpáigurí, x. 216-218; of Kuch Behar, x. 439, 440; of Patná, xi. 35, 204-206; of Sáran, xi. 226, 354, 355; of Gayá, xii. 31, 141-143; of Sháhábád, xii. 284-286; of Tirhut, xiii. 34, 178-180; of Champáran, xiii. 307, 308; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 237-239; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 274, 277, 375, 376; of Monghyr, xv. 174, 175; of Purniah, xv. 414-416; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 191, 192; of Lohárdagá, 482; of Singbhúm, xvii. 135-139; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 366, 367; of Cuttack, xviii. 220-223; of Balasor, xviii. 360, 361.

Administrative Headquarters of the 24 Parganás, i. 17, 18; of Nadiyá, ii. 18, 58, 59; of Jessor, ii. 169, 201-203; of Midnapur, iii. 17, 18, 61; of Húglí, iii. 251, 298-301; of Bardwán, iv. 17, 58, 59; of Bánkurá, iv. 205, 229, 230; of Birbhúm, iv. 312, 335; of Dacca, v. 17, 18, 61, 62; of Bákarganj, v. 157, 199, 200; of Faridpur, v. 255, 291, 294; of Maimansinh, v. 383, 410, 411; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 22; of Chittagong, vi. 109; of Tipperah, vi. 356; of Maldah, vii. 18; of Rangpur, vii. 225; of Dinájpur, vii. 356; of Rájsháhí, viii. 20, 53, 54; of Bográ, viii. 129, 186, 187; of Murshidábád, ix. 18, 230; of Pábná, ix. 270, 280, 296; of Dárjíling, x. 18, 22, 24, 87-90; of Jalpáigurí, x. 216, 261, 262; of Kuch Behar, x. 332, 359-360, 439; of Patná, xi. 18, 74; of Sáran, xi. 258, 259, 354; of Gayá, xii. 17, 18; of Sháhábád, xii. 204; of Tirhut, xiii. 18, 51, 52; of Champáran, xiii. 219, 250; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 17, 80-84; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 265; of Monghyr, xv. 18; of Purniah, xv. 256; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 17, 56, 85-87, 191; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 231, 320, 321; of Singbhúm, xvii. 17, 70, 71; of Mánbhum, xvii. 253; of Cuttack, xviii. 20; of Balasor, xviii. 248; of Purí, xix. 17.

Administrative History of the 24 Parganás, i. 183; of the Sundarbans, i. 345, 346; of Nadiyá, ii. 142-165; of Jessor, ii. 306, 307; of Midnapur, iii. 154-157; of Húglí, iii. 378-380; of Bardwán, iv. 18-21, 137-143; of Bánkurá, iv. 279-281; of Birbhúm, iv. 312, 316; of Dacca, v. 126-129; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 88-95; of Chittagong, vi. 212, 213; of Noákhálí, vi. 329-331; of Tipperah, vi. 427, 428; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 461, 462; of Maldah, vii. 18, 19; of Rangpur, vii. 160, 161; of Dinájpur, vii. 356-358; of Rájsháhí, viii. 20, 21; of Bográ, viii. 130-133; of Murshidábád, ix. 230-232; of Pábná, ix. 365, 366; of Dárjíling, x. 18, 19, 196, 197; of Jalpáigurí, x. 216-223; of Kuch Behar, x. 427-432; of Patná, xi. 181-183; of Saran, xi. 337, 338; of Gayá, xii. 122; of Sháhábád, xii. 271-274; of Tirhut, xiii. 165, 166; of Champáran, xiii. 297, 298; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 18-22; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 361, 362; of Monghyr, xv. 155-157; of Purniah, xv. 393-397; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 18-22; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 231; of Singbhúm, xvii. 107-115; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 149-152; of Mánbhúm, xvii., 353; of Cuttack, xviii. 200-202; of Balasor, xviii. 344; of Purí, xix. 155; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 263, 264.

Advances to Cultivators, Midnapur, iii. 83; Maimansinh, v. 444; Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 76, 78, 79, 87; Chittagong, vi. 207; Maldah, vii. 100, 104; Rangpur, vii. 306, 308, 309, 310; Dinájpur, vii. 398; Sáran, xi. 290, 335; Tirhut, xiii. 106; Santál Parganás, xiv. 361; Monghyr, xv. 106; Lohárdagá, xvi. 355; Purí, xix. 96.

Adwaitánand, Disciple of Chaitanya, i. 65, 73; ii. 53.

Adwantnagar, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.

Afgháns or Pathán. *See* Muhammadans.

Afgháns, Fortified settlements of, in Dacca v., 73; rebellion of, v. 67; defeat of, v. 120.

Agar or *sangchi* tree, in Rangpur, vii. 192.

Agardárí, village and market in the Sundarbans, i. 229.

Agariás or Agurís. *See* Castes.

Agarpárá municipality, 24 Parganás, i. 77, 79, 107; church and orphan refuge school, 206, 374.

Agartalá, capital of the State of Hill Tipperah, vi. 495-497, 517; school at, vi. 518; hospital, 521.

Agartalá, *parganá* in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519.

Agarwálás or Márwáris, a trading caste in the 24 Parganás, i. 63; in Nadiyá, ii. 43, 47; in Jessor, ii. 195; in Midnapur, iii. 49, 53; in Húglí, iii. 282, 287; in Bardwán, iv. 44, 50; in Bánkurá, iv. 220, 225; in Birbhúm, 327, 330; in Bákarganj, v. 191; in Faridpur, v. 286; in Maimansinh, v. 400, 404; in Rangpur, vii. 216 in Dinájpur, vii. 377; in Bográ, vii 165, 173; in Murshidá-

bád, ix. 43, 49; in Dárjíling, x. 45, 82; in Jalpáigurí, x. 253, 257; in Patná, xi. 45; in Sáran, xi. 248; in Gayá, xii. 184, 193; in Sháhábád, xii. 193; in Tirhut, xiii. 43; in Champáran, xiii. 242; in Monghyr, xv. 57; in Purniah, xv. 251; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 61, 76, 77; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 252, 303; in Singbhúm, xvii. 38, 64; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 290; in Cuttack, xviii. 69, 73; in Purí, xix. 37; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 256.

Age, Population classified according to, 24 Parganás, i. 44, 45; Nadiyá, ii. 38; Jessor, ii. 189; Midnapur, iii. 44; Húglí, iii. 273; Bardwán, iv. 38; Bánkurá, iv. 213; Bírbhúm, iv. 324, 325; Dacca, v. 34; Bákarganj, v. 182; Faridpur, v. 280; Maimansinh, v. 395; Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 36, 37; Chittagong, vi. 137, 138, 151; Noákhálí, vi. 269, 270; Tipperah, vi. 372, 373; Hill Tipperah, vi. 480; Maldah, vii. 37-39; Rangpur, vii. 208-210; Dinájpur, vii. 370-373; Rájsháhí, viii. 36; Bográ, viii. 159, 160; Murshidábád, ix. 38-41; Pábná, ix. 279-281; Dárjíling, x. 41, 43; Jalpáigurí, x. 247-252; Kuch Behar, x. 340; Patná, xi. 36; Sáran, xi. 242; Gayá, xii. 30; Sháhábád, xii. 181, 183; Tirhut, xiii. 35; Champáran, xiii. 235; Bhágalpur, xiv. 47; Santál Parganás, xiv. 278-280; Monghyr, xv. 49; Purniah, xv. 245; Hazáribágh, xvi. 55-58; Lohárdagá, xvi. 248-251; Singbhúm, xvii. 33-35; Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 153-156; Mánbhúm, xvii. 270-272; Cuttack, xviii. 64, 66; Balasor, xviii. 266, 267; Purí, xix. 27-30; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 205-208.

Agent, Political appointed to reside at the capital of Hill Tipperah, vi. 470.

Aghaní or winter rice. *See* Rice.

Agmahál, old name of Rájmahál, *q. v.*, vol. xiv.

Agrá, site of ancient remains in Jessor, ii. 224.

Agradánís, degraded Bráhmans. *See* Bráhmans.

Agradwíp fair, Nadiyá, ii. 55, 104.

Agrarian disputes and rent disturbances in Pábná, ix. 318-325.

Agricultural castes. *See* Castes.

Agricultural exhibition at Faridpur, v. 292, 293.

Agricultural day-labourers, in the 24 Parganás, i. 154; in the Sundarbans, i. 338; in Nadiyá, ii. 71; in Jessor, ii. 258, 259; in Midnapur, iii. 84; in Húglí, iii. 347; in Bardwán, iv. 76; in Bánkurá, iv. 251; in Dacca, v. 95, 96; in Bákarganj, v. 208; in Faridpur, v. 324; in Maimansinh, v. 448; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 76, 77; in Chittagong, vi. 154, 163; in Noákhálí, vi. 275; in Tipperah, vi. 396; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 504, 505; in Maldah, vii. 79; in Rangpur, vii. 266, 272; in Rájsháhí, viii. 65, 68, 69; in Bográ, viii. 204, 205; in Murshidábád, ix. 107, 110, 114, 115; in Pábná, ix. 307, 309; in Dárjíling, x. 103; in Jalpáigurí, x. 279, 280; in Kuch Behar, x. 385-387; in Patná, xi. 119; in Sáran, xi. 296; in Gayá, xii. 97; in Sháhábád, xii. 243, 244, 246, 247; in Tirhut, xiii. 107; in Champáran, xiii. 279, 281, 282; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 131; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 344, 345; in Monghyr, xv. 108, 109; in Purniah, xv. 310, 311; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 111-115; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 361, 362; in Singbhúm, xvii. 86, 98; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 210, 211; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 320; in Cuttack, xviii. 110, 117, 118; in Balasor, xviii. 297, 300; in Purí, xix. 97.

Agricultural implements, 24 Parganás, i. 150, 151; Sundarbans, i. 337, 338; Nadiyá, ii. 70; Jessor, ii. 256; Midnapur, iii. 84; Húglí, iii. 343, 344; Bardwán, iv. 74; Bánkurá, iv. 249; Bírbhúm, iv. 363, 364; Dacca, v. 93; Bákarganj, v. 206; Faridpur, v. 319, 320; Maimansinh, v. 444; Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 75; Chittagong, vi. 162, 163; Noákhálí, vi. 299; Tipperah, vi. 396; Hill Tipperah, vi. 504; Maldah, vii. 75, 76; Rangpur, vii. 265, 266; Dinájpur, vii. 396, 397; Rájsháhí, viii. 66; Bográ, viii. 223, 224; Murshidábád, ix. 109; Pábná, ix. 306, 307; Dárjíling, x. 69, 100, 101; Jalpáigurí, x. 277, 278; Kuch Behar, x. 385; Patná, xi. 118, 119; Sáran, xi. 296; Gayá, xii. 96; Sháhábád, xii. 240-243; Tirhut, xiii. 107; Champáran, xiii. 278, 279; Bhágalpur, xiv. 130, 131; Santál Parganás, xiv. 342; Monghyr, xv. 108; Purniah, xv. 309, 310; Hazáribágh, xvi. 108; Lohárdagá, xvi. 356, 357; Singbhúm, xvii. 47, 62, 84; Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 210; Mánbhúm, xvii. 318; Cuttack, xviii. 117; Balasor, xviii. 295; Purí, xix. 97.

Agriculture in the 24 Parganás, i. 134-158; in the Sundarbans, i. 324-342; in

Nadiyá, ii. 64-83; in Jessor, ii. 241-256; in Midnapur, iii. 79-114; in Húglí, iii. 329-358; in Bardwán, iv. 69-92; in Bánkurá, iv. 245-270; in Bírbhúm, iv. 345-371; in Dacca, v. 82-102; in Bákarganj, v. 202-211; in Faridpur, v. 296-330; in Maimansinh, v. 419-457; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 71; in Chittagong, vi. 159; in Noákhálí, vi. 291-300; in Tipperah, vi. 390-396; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 500-504; in Maldah, vii. 70-90; in Rangpur, vii. 234-292; in Dinájpur, vii. 390-408; in Rájsháhí, viii. 59-67; in Bográ, viii. 208-226; in Murshidábád, ix. 99-107; in Pábná, ix., 301-310; in Dárjíling, x. 69, 92-99; in Jalpáigurí, x. 271-280; in Kuch Behar, x. 379-387; in Patná, xi. 107-117; in Sáran, xi. 274-294; in Gayá, xii. 82-107; in Sháhábád, xii. 229-250; in Tirhut, xiii. 81-115; in Champáran, xiii. 260-284; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 116-130; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 333-346; in Monghyr, xv. 90-127; in Purniah, xv. 281-341; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 96-105; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 335-362; in Singbhúm, xvii. 79-83; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 164, 165, 176, 196, 197, 208-210, 240, 241; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 309-317; in Cuttack, xviii. 99-117; in Balasor, xviii. 289-292; in Purí, xix. 93-138; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 262, 263. *See* also, for details, Tillage.

Aguris or *Agarás*. *See* Castes.

Ahalyásthán, or Singheswarsthán, a religious gathering in Tirhut, xiii. 62, 162, 184.

Ahilwár, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 180, 181.

Ahírs or Goálás. *See* Castes and Village Officials.

Ahis, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 181.

Ahiyárí, village in Tirhut, xiii. 62, 63.

Ahiyás, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 223.

Ahmadpur, village and railway station in Bírbhúm, iv. 343.

Ahmad-Ullá, leader of the Wahábís at the time of the Mutiny, xi. 64.

Aichorá, trading village in Dinájpur, vii. 446.

Aimá land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Air, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.

Ajai, river in Bardwán, iv. 17, 22, 23, 93, 317; embankments, Bardwán, iv. 96.

Ajai, river in Hazáribágh, xvi. 38, 39.

Ajhor, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 126, 127.

Ajhor, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 435.

Ajnábád, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444.

Ajodhyá, trading village in Bardwán, iv. 65.

Ajodhyá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.

Akanrí Dumá, village-union in Tirhut, xiii. 40.

Akáshgangá, 'river of the sky,' a spring in Bhágalpur, xiv. 100.

Akbarábád, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 127.

Akbarbandar, market village in Rangpur, vii. 309.

Akbarnagar, *chaklah* in the Sundarbans, i. 358.

Akbarnagar, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 127.

Akbarnagar, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.

Akbarnagar, Muhammadan name of Rájmahál town in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270, 325-329, 352, 354, 363.

Akbarpur, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20, 363.

Akbarpur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 127.

Akbarpur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 181.

Akbarpur or Katrá, village and *thánd* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 54, 55, 179.

Akbarpur Rání, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 176.

Akbarsháhí or Sánrul, or Surul, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, i. 370.

Akbarsháhí, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 421.

Akbarsháhí, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 128.

Akhánagar, village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.

Akherganj, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 449.

Akhrátalá *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 31, 32.

Akrás, Vaishnav monasteries, in Dacca, v. 56, 57; in Maimansinh, v. 409, 417; in Rangpur, vii. 224; in Murshidábád, ix. 172.

Akrí village in Húglí, with mat manufacture, iii. 372.

Aktiárpur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.

Akyab, Emigration of boatmen from Noákhálí to, vi. 257.

Alábakhshpur, mart in Patná, xi. 155, 160.

Alái, one of the names of the Ghághát river, *q. v.*

Aláipur, seat of pottery manufacture, Jessor, ii. 232, 284.

Alamdángá, town and railway station, Nadiyá, ii. 33, 62, 104.

Alamgír hill in Cuttack, Temple on, xviii. 90-92.

Alamgírnagar fort in Chittagong, stormed by Husáin Beg, vi. 112.

Alamnagar, village in Bhágalpur, xiv. 92.

Alampur, *parganá* in Nadiyá, i. 367.

Alampur, village and market, 24 Parganás, i. 228.

Alangkhálí river, ii. 265.
Alantaras-hát, market in Chittagong, vi. 198.
Alapsinh, *parganá* in Maimansinh, v. 414, 477.
Alápur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 181.
Aláwarkháwá, village and fair in Dinájpur, vii. 387, 411.
Albert English School in Chittagong town, vi. 220.
Alexandra *char* Noákhálí, vi. 252.
Alí Vardi Khan, Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 180-185.
Alíganj Sewán, town in Sáran, xi. 257, 261, 264, 356.
Aligáon, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 288, 435.
Alígarh fort, near Garden Reach, Calcutta, taken by Lord Clive, i. 101.
Alíhát, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 288.
Alíhát, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 435.
Alínagar, former name of Náopara, village in Jessor, ii. 206.
Alínagar, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 421.
Alínagar, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 343.
Alínagar, town in Maldah, vii. 128.
Alípur Division, 24 Parganás, i. 22; subdivision, i. 22, 222.
Alípur town, i. 18; headquarters of 24 Parganás, residence of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, cantonments for native regiments, i. 15, 100; dispensary, i. 250; jail, i. 193-196.
Alípur village and market, 24 Pargánas, i. 229.
Alípur, *tháná* in Rangpur, vii. 328, 344, 348, 350, 352.
Alípur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Alláhábád or Noákhálí, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 343.
Alluvion and diluvion, in the 24 Parganás, i. 29, 30; in the Sundarbans, i. 299; in Nadiyá, ii. 181; in Jessor, ii. 181; in Midnapur, iii. 24, 26-29; in Húglí, iii. 255, 257; in Bardwán, iv. 24, 25; in Bákarganj, v. 167, 168; in Faridpur, v. 263-268; in Maimansinh, v. 389; in Chittagong, vi. 117, 132; in Noákhálí, vi. 251, 252, 330; in Tipperah, vi. 362; in Maldah, vii. 24, 25, 27; in Rangpur, vii., 280; in Dinájpur, vii. 360-362; in Rájsháhi, viii. 23; in Bográ, viii. 139, 141-144; in Murshidábád, ix. 26-28; in Pábná, ix. 272, 294, 295, 312; in Jalpáigurí, x. 232-235; in Kuch Behar, x. 337; in Sáran, xi. 233; in Sháhábád, xii. 164; in Champáran, xiii. 226; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 269; in Singbhúm, xvii. 22; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 257; in Cuttack, xviii. 22; in Balasor, xviii. 250; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 201.
Almshouse (*Langar Kháná*) at Dacca, v. 149.
Altamghá or *bádsháhí*, imperial rent-free grants of land. *See* Tenures of land.
Alti, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 223, 224.
Aman or winter rice crop, 24 Parganás, i. 134, 135; Sundarbans, i. 324, 325; Nadiyá, ii. 64; Jessor, ii. 211; Midnapur, iii. 79; Húglí, iii. 329, 330; Bardwán, iv. 70; Bánkurá, iv. 245, 246; Bírbhúm, iv. 345; Dacca, v. 83; Bákarganj, v. 202, 203; Faridpur, v. 296, 297; Maimansinh, v. 419, 420; Chittagong, vi. 159, 160, 185; Noákhálí, vi. 292, 295, 296; Tipperah, vi. 391, 416; Hill Tipperah, vi. 502; Maldah, vii. 70, 92, 101; Rangpur, vii. 234, 235-238, 261; Dinájpur, vii. 390, 409; Rájsháhí, viii. 59; Bográ, viii. 148, 149, 208, 209; Murshidábád, ix. 101, 102, 136; Pábná, ix. 301; Dárjíling, x. 92, 93; Jalpáigurí, x. 271, 272; Kuch Behar, x. 379, 380; Patná, xi. 109, 110; Sáran, xi. 274, 275; Gayá, xii. 82, 83; Sháhábád, xii. 230, 231; Tirhut, xiii. 81; Champáran, xiii. 260, 261; Santál Parganás, xiv. 335; Monghyr, xv. 91; Purniah, xv. 283, 284; Hazáribágh, xvi. 339; Mánbhúm, xvii. 311, 312; Cuttack, xviii. 99, 100; Púrí, 93, 94.
Amánat river, xvi. 38, 235, 236.
Ámániganj-hát, the chief silk mart in Maldah, vii. 100.
Amarthu, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 176.
Ambar, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 376, 377.
Ambárí, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 270, 435.
Ambíkánagar *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 367.
Ambíkápur, Indigo factory at, xi. 286.
Amboá mahal, in Satgáon (*Sarkár*) Húglí, i. 362.
Amdahar, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 288; in Dinájpur, vii. 435.
Amentaciæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii., 191.
American Baptist Mission at Midnapur, iii. 60; for the Santáls, iii. 181-183; for *Zanánás*, iii. 184.
Amgáchhí, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 128.
Amgáchhiá, market village, 24 Parganás, i. 236.
Amí, village in Sáran, xi. 358.

Amíns. *See* Village Officials.
Amirábád, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 298, 343.
Amirábád, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 442.
Amirábád, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Amirábád, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 128.
Amírganj, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Amírgáon *tháná* in Noákhálí, vi. 239, 269, 273, 285, 324, 330, 333, 342, 343.
Amírpur, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20, 225.
Amlágáchhí, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 290.
Amnaur Harnáráyan, village in Sáran, xi. 258.
Amptá village in Húglí, with boating community, iii. 305; and mat manufacture, iii. 372.
Amrábád *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 298.
Amrápur *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 442.
Amravati, hill in Cuttack, Ruins on, xviii. 96.
Amritá Bázár, or Mágurá, village in Jessor, ii. 199, 205.
Amritá Bázár Patrika, newspaper, ii. 111, 305.
Amtálá, market village, 24 Parganás, i. 236.
Amur, a timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 304, 305.
Amurá Bhauriárí, village in Champáran, xiii. 250.
Amúr-Kásbá, *tháná* in Purniah, xv. 243, 244, 398, 415.
Amusements of the people, in the 24 Parganás, i. 131-133; in Jessor, ii. 221; in Dacca, v. 81, 82; in Bákarganj, v. 216; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 70, 71; in Murshidábád, ix. 98; in Patná, xi. 107; in Sáran, xi. 273, 274; in Gayá, xii. 78-81; in Sháhábád, xii. 229; in Tirhut, xiii. 80, 81; in Champáran, xiii. 259; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 111, 112; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 314, 315; in Purniah, xv. 279-281; in Singbhúm, xvii. 47; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 308, 309.
Anábartak, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 224.
Ananæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 185.
Anand Ságar, tank in Dinájpur, vii. 438.
Anandapur, village in Keunjhar State, Orissa, xix. 201, 202.
Anandpur village in Midnapur, with silk manufacture, iii. 68.
Anárá, in Mánbhúm, Fair at, xvii. 298.
Anchhá, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 145.
Andál railway station, Bardwán, iv. 107.
Andalgáon, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 435.
Andar, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 355.
Andar-khás, village in Sáran, xi. 355.
Andhári, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 172, 173.
Andhármánik, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 236.
Andhármánik river, i. 299.
Andhirí, site of fair in Midnapur, iii. 152.
Antrodh, *parganá* in Puri, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Anduá, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.
Andul, Rájá of, his estates in Húglí, iii. 382, 383.
Angárbarí peak, Singbhúm, xvii. 20.
Angariá, trading village in Bákarganj, v. 201.
Angling in Hill Tipperah, vi. 476, 480; in Maldah, vii. 30; in Rangpur, vii. 174; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 225. *See also* Fishing.
Anglo-Vernacular schools. *See* Educational Statistics.
Angrazábád, or English Bázár, chief town in Maldah, vii. 18, 48, 88, 95, 101, 110; flooded in 1871, 91.
Angul State, Orissa, xix. 205, 206, 210-217, 261, 264, 266-268, 325.
Angul village, capital of Angul State, xix. 268.
Anhátí, or Alhátí, *parganá* in Húglí, i. 368.
Ankurá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 361.
Animals, Domestic, in the 24 Parganás, i. 149; in the Sundarbans, i. 337; in Nadiyá, ii. 70; in Jessor, ii. 256; in Midnapur, iii. 83, 84; in Húglí, iii. 343; in Bardwán, iv. 73, 74; in Bánkurá, iv. 248, 249; in Birbhúm, iv. 362, 363; in Dacca, v. 93; in Bákarganj, v. 169, 170; in Faridpur, v. 319; in Maimansinh, v. 443; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 75; in Chittagong, vi. 162; in Noákhálí, vi. 299; in Tipperah, vi. 396; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 503, 504; in Maldah, vii. 75; in Rangpur, vii. 264, 265; in Dinájpur, vii. 395, 396; in Rájsháhí, viii. 65, 66; in Bográ, viii. 222, 223; in Murshidábád, ix. 108, 109; in Pábná, ix. 306; in Dárjíling, x. 100; in Jalpáigurí, x. 277; in Kuch Behar, x. 385; in Tirhut, xiii. 107; in Champáran, xiii. 278; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 130; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 342; in Monghyr, xv. 107, 108; in Purniah, xv. 306-309; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 107, 108; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 356; in Singbhúm, xvii. 83, 84; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 178, 210; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 317, 318; in Cuttack,

xviii. 110; in Balasor, xviii. 295; in Purí, xix, 96, 97.
Animals, Wild, of the 24 Parganás, i. 37, 38; of the Sundarbans, i. 315, 316, 331; of Nadiyá, ii. 34; of Jessor, ii. 184, 185; of Midnapur, iii. 39, 40; of Húglí, iii. 266; of Bardwán, iv. 29; of Bánkurá, iv. 211, 212; of Bírbhúm, iv. 322; of Dacca, v. 27-41; of Bákarganj, v. 177; of Faridpur, v. 277; of Maimansinh, v. 391; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 33, 34; of Chittagong, vi. 133; of Noákhálí, vi. 258-266; of Tipperah, vi. 370; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 478-480; of Maldah, vii. 34, 35, 129; of Rangpur, vii. 195-204; of Dinájpur, vii. 366-368, 441; of Rájsháhí, viii. 31; of Bográ, viii., 151, 152; of Murshidábád, ix. 34, 35; of Pábná, ix. 277, 278; of Dárjíling, x. 39; of Jalpáigurí, x. 245, 246; of Kuch Behar, x. 338; of Patná, xi. 31; of Sáran, xi. 237, 238; of Gayá, xii. 28; of Sháhábád, xii. 179, 180; of Tirhut, xiii. 30, 31; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 40-44; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273; of Monghyr, xv. 35-46; of Purniah, xv. 236-240; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 41, 42; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 246; of Singbhúm, xvii. 24-31; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 168, 181, 191, 215, 230; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 266-268; of Cuttack, xviii. 59; of Balasor, xviii. 264; of Purí, xix. 26, 27; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 203.
Animals, Wild, Loss of life by, in the 24 Parganás, i. 38; in the Sundarbans, i. 315; in Nadiyá, ii. 34; in Midnapur, iii. 39-41; in Húglí, iii. 266; in Bardwán, iv. 29; in Bánkurá. iv. 212; in Bírbhúm, iv. 322; in Bákarganj, v. 177; in Faridpur, v. 277; in Maimansinh, v. 392; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 34; in Chittagong, vi. 133; in Noákhálí, vi. 259, 266; in Tipperah, vi. 370; in Maldah, vii. 35; in Rangpur, vii. 197, 202; in Dinájpur, vii. 368; in Rájsháhí, viii. 31; in Murshidábád, ix. 35; in Pábná, ix. 278; in Jalpáigurí, x. 246; in Patná, xi. 31, 32; in Sáran, xi. 238; in Gayá, xii. 28; in Sháhábád, xii. 180; in Tirhut, xiii. 30; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273; in Monghyr, xv. 197, 298; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 41; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 246; in Singbhúm, xvii. 24; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 191; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 268; in Cuttack, xviii. 59; in Purí, xix. 26; in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 203.
Anna Savings Banks, Proposal to establish, in Rangpur, vii. 301.
Ansular *bíl* in Dinájpur, vii. 453.
Antidesmæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 192.
Antimony in Hazáribágh, xvi. 164.
Antiquarian remains in the Sundarbans, i. 320, 321, 380, 381; in Nadiyá, ii. 57, 58, 142; in Jessor, ii. 214, 223, 228; in Bardwán, iv. 137; in Bánkurá, iv. 237, 238; in Dacca, v. 72; in Noákhálí, vi. 287, 288; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 497-499; in Maldah, vii. 51-64, [illegible] Murshidábád, ix. 87[illegible]; in Dárjíling, x. 32; in Jalpáigurí, x. 269; Kuch Behar, x. 335, 360-370; in Gayá, xii. 58-60; of Sháhábád, xii. 209-217; in Tirhut, xiii. 52, 55, 56, 58, 59, 70, 71, 189; in Champáran, xiii. 252-255, 311; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 83, 86, 87, 91, 92, 95-105; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 271, 272, 324-329; in Monghyr, xv. 62, 63, 70, 71; in Purniah, xv. 267, 268; in Hazáribagh, xvi. 95, 96; in Lohárdága, xvi. 321-323; in Singbhúm, xvii. 71-74, 187, 188; in Sarguja State, xvii. 236-240; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 298-304; in Cuttack, xviii. 85-97, 179-187; in Purí, xix. 72-80.
Anuttampur *parganá* in *Sarkár* Mahmudábád, i., 372.
Anwárá, police-outpost in Chittagong, vi. 216.
Anwarpur, fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 226, 363.
Aolí, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Aonagar, village in Dinájpur, vii. 439.
Aphaur, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Apilá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 224.
Apokrishta, or disgraced, Bráhmans. *See* Bráhmans.
Arabic schools. *See* Educational Statistics.
Arable Tract in Balasor, The, xviii. 249, 250.
Arákán, formerly a province of Chittagong, vi. 111, 212; Emigration of Maghs to Chittagong from, vi. 118, 119; Capture of, by the English, in 1824, vi. 135; Emigration from Chittagong to, vi. 143, 144; Portuguese Expedition against, in 1615, vi. 241, 242.
Arákánese, Depredations of, in the Sundarbans, i. 382, 383; immigration of into the Sundarbans, i. 319, 320.
Araliæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 182.
Aránagar, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Arandá, village in Sáran, xi. 353.
Arandátandilá, village in Sáran, xi. 257.

Aráráj, village in Champáran, xiii. 254, 286; fair at, xiii. 255.
Aráriyá Subdivision, Purniah, xv. 244, 380-382, 413, 415.
Aráriyá, village and *tháná* in Purniah, xv. 243, 244, 266, 267, 398, 415.
Aratdárs, commission agents for selling jute. *See* Jute.
Ardabak village, with iron and brass work, 24 Parganás, i. 170.
Area of the 24 Parganás, i. 17; of the Sundarbans, i. 235; of Nadiyá, ii. 17, 69; of Jessor, ii. 169, 243; of Midnapur, iii. 17; of Húglí, iii. 251; of Bardwán, iv. 17; of Bánkurá, iv. 205; of Bírbhúm, iv. 311; of Dacca, v. 17, 129; of Bákarganj, v. 157; of Faridpur, v. 255; of Maimansinh, v. 383; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 17, 74; of Chittagong, vi. 109, 136, 161; of Noákhálí, vi. 268; of Tipperah, vi. 356; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 459, 502; of Maldah, vii. 17, 18, 19, 38; of Rangpur, vii. 155; of Dinájpur, vii. 355, 356, 371; of Rájsháhí, viii. 19, 20; of Bográ, viii., 129, 159; of Murshidábád, ix. 17, 18, 39, 40, 232-236; of Pábná, ix. 269, 280, 366-369; of Dárjíling, x. 17, 18, 42; of Jalpáigurí, x. 215, 247-250; of Kuch Behar, x. 331-332; of Patná, xi. 17; of Sáran, xi. 225, 241; of Gayá, xii. 17; of Sháhábád, xii. 157; of Tirhut, xiii. 18, 34; of Champáran, xiii. 219, 234; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 17, 46; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 265, 277; of Monghyr, xv. 18, 48; of Purniah, xv. 219, 244; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 17, 56; of Lohárdagá, xvi., 231, 249, 353; of Singbhúm, xvii. 17, 34; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 149, 153; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 253; of Cuttack, xviii. 19, 20, 65; of Balasor, xviii. 247, 248, 265; of Purí, xix. 17; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 195.
Area, Cultivated, out-turn of crops, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 148; in the Sundarbans, i. 335, 336; Nadiyá, ii. 69; in Jessor, ii. 243; in Midnapur, iii. 82; in Húglí, iii. 240; in Bardwán, iv. 72; in Bánkurá, iv. 247; in Bírbhúm, iv. 346; in Dacca, v. 91; in Bákarganj, v. 204; in Faridpur, v. 315; in Maimansinh, v. 442; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 74, 75; in Chittagong, vi. 161, 162; in Noákhálí, vi. 295, 296; in Tipperah, vi. 393, 394; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 502; in Maldah, vii. 73, 74; in Rangpur, vii. 251-259; in Dinájpur, vii. 394, 395; in Rájsháhí, viii. 64-69; in Bográ, viii. 222, 226-228; in Murshidábád, ix. 105-107; in Pábná, ix. 305; in Dárjíling, x. 97-99, 103, 104; in Jalpáigurí, x. 224, 274-276, 280; in Kuch Behar, x. 383, 384; in Patná, xi. 115, 116; in Sáran, xi. 292-294; in Gayá, xii. 94, 95; in Sháhábád, xii. 238-240; in Tirhut, xiii. 104, 105; in Champáran, xiii. 271-277; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 124-129; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 339-341; in Monghyr, xv. 83, 84, 103-106; in Purniah, xv. 293-303; in Hazáribagh, xvi. 105, 192, 199; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 353-355; in Singbhúm, xvii. 81, 82; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 209, 210; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 316, 317; in Cuttack, xviii. 104-107; in Balasor, xviii. 291; in Purí, xix. 95.
Areca nut trees in Jessor, ii. 248.
Arfábád, mart in Patná, xi. 160.
Argirkiá, police outpost in the Khandmáls Orissa, xix., 264.
Arhídángá, village in Maldah, vii. 138.
Ariádaha village and *tháná*, 24 Parganás, i. 107, 179, 230.
Ariál Khán river, v. 160-162, 261.
Armadi in the Sundarbans, Clearing at, i. 382.
Armala, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 361.
Armenian population. *See* Ethnical division of the people.
Arpángásí river, i. 18.
Arrah (*Sadr*) Sub-division in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 247, 284, 285.
Arrah, *parganá* in Sháhábád, xii. 286.
Arrah, town and *tháná* in Sháhábád, xii. 157, 182, 203, 204, 257, 275, 285.
Arrah canal, xii. 170, 171.
Arsá *parganá* in *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 363.
Arsadpur, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.
Arso, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 361.
Articles of trade. *See* Commerce and Trade.
Artisan castes. *See* Castes.
Artisan school at Rangpur, vii. 342; in Kuch Behar, x. 398, 437.
Arwal, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 144.
Arwal, town and *tháná* in Gayá, xii. 23, 31, 57, 143.
Asámiwár system of indigo cultivation, Tirhut, xiii. 102, 103; Champáran, xiii. 268, 269.
Asání, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 412.
Asansol railway station, Bardwán, iv. 107.
Asantaliá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Asásuní, village and *tháná*, &c., 24 Parganás, i. 118, 228.
Asawán, village in Sáran, xi. 257.

Asclepiades, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 180.
Asehní, village in Sáran, xi. 258.
Ashta praharí, or watchers of crops. *See* Tenures of land.
Asiatics, other than natives of India and Burmah. *See* Ethnical division of the people,
Asjá, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 294, 332, 417.
Asoka, The Edicts of, xix. 77-80.
Aspect, General physical, of the 24 Parganás, i. 22-24; of the Sundarbans, i. 286-293; of Nadiyá, ii. 18; of Jessor, ii. 170, 171; of Midnapur, iii. 22, 23; of Húglí, iii. 253, 254; of Baidwán, iv. 21, 22; of Bánkurá, iv. 207; of Bírbhúm, iv. 317; of Dacca, v. 18, 19; of Bákarganj, v. 158, 159; of Faridpur, v. 257-260; of Maimansinh, v. 384, 385; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 22; of Chittagong, vi. 124; of Noákhálí, vi. 249, 250; of Tipperah, vi. 361; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 472, 473; of Maldah, vii. 20; of Rangpur, vii. 161, 292; of Dinájpur, vii. 358, 363; of Rájsháhí, viii. 21, 22; of Bográ, viii. 133, 135; of Murshidábád, ix. 21-23; of Pábná, ix. 271; of Dárjíling, x. 19-23; of Jalpáigurí, x. 223-225; of Kuch Behar, x. 333; of Patná, xi., 18; of Sáran, xi. 226, 227; of Gayá, xii. 18, 19; of Sháhábád, xii. 158, 159; of Tirhut, xiii. 18, 19; of Champáran, xiii. 220, 221; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 22-24; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 266; of Monghyr, xv. 19, 20; of Purniah, xv. 225, 226; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 22-25; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 232-234; of Singbhúm, xvii. 18, 19; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 152; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 254-256; of Cuttack, xviii. 20, 21; of Balasor, xviii. 248-250; of Purí, xix. 18; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 198, 199.
Aspects, Medical, of the 24 Parganás, i. 241-255; of Nadiyá, ii. 139; of Jessor, ii. 328, 329; of Midnapur, iii. 227-247; of Húglí, iii. 417-440; of Bardwán, iv. 177-201; of Bánkurá, iv. 300-305; of Bírbhúm, iv. 438-455; of Dacca, v. 141-147; of Bákarganj, v. 246-248; of Faridpur, v. 357-362; of Maimansinh, v. 479; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 102-104; of Chittagong, vi. 226-233; of Noákhálí, vi. 345-350; of Tipperah, vi. 447-454; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 519-522; of Maldah, vii. 145; of Rangpur, vii. 345; of Dinájpur, vii. 456-458; of Rájsháhí, viii. 121, 122; of Bográ, viii. 306-313; of Murshidábád, ix. 239-244; of Pábná, ix. 372-376; of Dárjíling, x, 199, 201; of Jalpáigurí, x. 321-326; of Kuch Behar, x. 441-444; of Patná, xi. 209-213; of Sáran, xi. 361-363; of Gayá, xii. 146-153; of Sháhábád, xii. 287-291; of Tirhut, xiii. 200-208; of Champáran, xiii. 313-318; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 220-223, 250-255; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 378-385; of Monghyr, xv. 187-212; of Purniah, xv. 431-444; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 206; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 483-487; of Singbhúm, xvii. 139-143; of Mánbhum, xvii. 370-374; of Cuttack, xviii. 234-243; of Balasor, xviii. 366-372; of Purí, xix. 174-177.
Assam, Emigration to, from the 24 Parganás, i. 52; Western portion of, included with Bengal, i. 356; Emigrants from Midnapur to, iii. 52; Expedition into, by Husáin Sháh, vii. 315; Exports from Rangpur into, vii. 308.
Assamese, Invasions of, and expeditions against, v. 120, 121.
Assiá range of hills in Cuttack, xviii. 22, 90.
Assiágirí, hill in Cuttack, xviii. 22.
Association, The Chittagong, vi. 211, 212.
Assumption of Government, by the English. *See* History.
Astichak embankment in Midnapur, iii. 143.
Astrang, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Asureswar, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 224.
Asurgarh fort in Purniah, Ruins of, xv. 267, 268.
Asurás, or *Agariás*. *See* Castes.
Aswá, a hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 26.
Aswádiá *chaklah* in Noákhálí, vi. 343.
Aswamedha jajna or Horse Sacrifice of King Sagar, i. 28.
Asylums, Lunatic, in the 24 Parganás, i. 256-259; in Dacca, v. 148, 149; in Murshidábád, ix. 171, 249-251; in Patná, xi. 220, 221.
Atádighí, village in Dinajpur, vii. 453.
Atár-murá range and peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Atasarái, or Islámpur, mart in Patná, xi. 83.
Atasarái *thaná* in Patná, xi. 35, 206.
Athás, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Athárabánká river, i. 25, 26, 32; ii. 176, 179.
Athgarh State, Orissa, xix. 205, 206, 210-217, 261, 268-270, 328.

Athgarh village, capital of Athgarh State, xix. 270.
Athmallik State, Orissa, xix. 206, 210-217, 261, 270-272, 325.
Atiá, subdivision, *parganá*, and village in Maimansinh, v. 415, 475, 477.
Atiábári canal in Noákhálí, vi. 254.
Atithisálás or alms-houses, Murshidábád, ix. 171.
Atkhantá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 224.
Atmospheric conditions in the 24 Parganás, i. 242-244, 259-261; in Nadiyá, ii. 139; in Jessor, ii. 329; in Bardwán, iv. 177; in Bánkurá, iv. 300; in Bírbhúm, iv. 437, 438; in Dacca, v. 142; in Bákarganj, v. 246; in Faridpur, v. 358; in Maimansinh, v. 479; in Chittagong, vi. 226; in Maldah, vii. 145; in Rangpur, vii. 345, 346; in Dinájpur, vii. 456, 457; in Rájsháhí, viii. 121, 122; in Bográ, viii. 305; in Murshibábád, ix. 236-239; in Pábná, ix. 369-372; in Dárjíling, x. 198; in Jalpáigurí, x. 320, 321; in Kuch Behar, x. 440-443; in Patná, xi. 210, 211; in Sáran, xi. 361, 362; in Gayá, xii. 146, 147; in Sháhábád, xii. 287; in Tirhut, xiii. 200-202; in Champáran, xiii. 313, 314; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 251; in the Santal Parganás, xiv. 379, 380; in Monghyr, xv. 187-190; in Purniah, xv. 431-434; in Hazáribagh, xvi. 199, 201; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 483, 484; in Singbhúm, xvii. 140; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 370; in Cuttack, xviii. 234, 235; in Balasor, xviii. 366, 367; in Purí, xix; 173, 174.
Atpaharis. *See* Village Officials.
Atrái river, vii. 359, 361, 362, 364; viii. 23, 24, 135, 137.
Atrí, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 144.
Atrí, village and *thaná* in Gayá, xii. 31, 55, 141.
Atuliá, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 229.
Atwárí, village and *thánd* in Dinájpur, vii. 365.
Audumbar *sarkár*, in Bírbhúm, i. 359, 360, 373.
Aul Chánd, founder of the Kartábhajá sect, i. 74.
Aul Kilá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 224.
Aulá, *pir* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Auláhá, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 310.
Aurangá river in Lohárdagá, xvi. 236.
Aurangábád, subdivision in Gayá, xii. 31, 62, 65, 142.
Aurangábád, town and *thand* in Gayá, xii. 31, 63, 142.
Aus or Autumn rice crop in the 24 Parganás, i. 134; in the Sundarbans, i. 324; in Nadiyá, ii. 64; in Jessor, ii. 242; in Midnapur, iii. 79; in Húglí, iii. 330; in Bardwán, iv. 69; in Bánkurá, iv. 245; in Bírbhúm, iv. 345; in Dacca, v. 83; in Bákarganj, v. 203; in Faridpur, v. 296-298; in Maimansinh, v. 419; in Chittagong, vi. 159, 160, 185; in Noákhálí, vi. 292, 296; in Tipperah, vi. 391, 416; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 502; in Rangpur, vii. 234, 235, 237, 238, 261; in Dinájpur, vii. 390, 409; in Rájsháhí, viii. 59; in Bográ, viii. 208; in Murshidábád, ix. 34, 101, 136; in Pábná, ix. 301; in Dárjíling, x. 92, 93; in Jalpáigurí, x. 271, 272; in Kuch Behar, x. 379, 380; in Tirhut, xiii. 81; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 116; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 335; in Purniah, xv. 282, 283; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 311; in Cuttack, xviii. 99; in Purí, xix. 93.
Ausat madatmásh land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Ausgrám, village and *thaná* in Bardwán, iv. 64.
Azam Sháh proclaims his independence in Sonárgáon, v. 119.
Azam Sultán Muhammad, son of Aurangzeb, and Governor of Dacca, v. 66, 121.
Azimábád, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20, 226.
Azímábád *parganá* in Patná, xi. 206.
Azímábád, native name of Patná city, xi. 68. *See* also Patná city.
Azímganj, a town in Murshidábád, ix. 84.
Azím-us-Shán, grandson of Aurangzeb, and Nizam of Bengal, v. 122.
Azmatsháhí or Azmatpur *parganá*, i. 370.

B

Babanpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 435.
Bábhan caste. *See* Castes.
Babla or Dwarká, river in Murshidábád, ix. 23, 25.
Bábnábárí, village in Bardwán with river traffic, iv. 25.
Babrá I., *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 181.
Babrá II., *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 181, 182.
Babrá Turki, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 182.
Babúganj, village in Húglí, with river traffic, iii. 263.

Babunpur, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 253, 289.
Babupur, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 343.
Báburá, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Baburhát, village in Dinájpur, vii. 383.
Bada Bhusárí, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 176.
Bádalgáchhí, *thánd* and mart in Dinájpur, vii. 442, 451.
Bádarganj, village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Badaur, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 294, 295, 332, 417, 418.
Bada Bhusáí, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 182.
Bádhpur, village-union in Tirhut, xiii. 49.
Badhwáras. *See* Village Officials.
Bador, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 436.
Badráj Semar, *thánd* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 179.
Badrihát or Ghiásábád, an ancient town in Murshidábád, ix. 91, 92.
Badsháhí, or imperial rent-free grants of land. *See* Tenures of land.
Badu Bázár, village, and school, 24 Parganás, i. 206, 226.
Badu Doná, river in Noákhálí, vi. 251.
Baduriá, trading town on the Jamuná, i. 34, 227.
Baduriá, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Badyá-ul-zamán Khán, a Muhammadan Rájá of Bírbhúm, iv. 387-390, 394.
Bagahá, village and *thánd* in Champáran, xiii. 228, 234, 311.
Bagand, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Bágat land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Bagaurá, village in Sáran, xi. 258.
Bagda, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 367.
Bágdá, river in Húglí, iii. 25.
Bágdebí *khál*, Nadiyá, ii. 33.
Bágdí caste. *See* Castes.
Bághá, *parganá* in the Sundarbans, i. 370.
Bágháhan, mart in Sáran, xi. 332.
Bághchará, village in Dinájpur, vii. 455.
Bághdala, town in Maldah, vii. 126.
Bághdángá, an alluvial char or island in the Ganges river, ix. 28.
Bághdángá, seat of pottery manufacture, Jessor, ii. 284.
Bághdhar, river in Monghyr, xv. 22.
Bágherhát subdivision, ii. 319.
Bágherhát town, with ruins connected with Khán Jahán, ii. 227-231; dispensary, ii. 305, 341.
Bágher *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 18, 24.
Bághichá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Bághjálá municipality, 24 Parganás, i. 82.
Bághjáná, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444, 445.
Bághkhálí, river in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 27, 28.
Bághkálí, mart in Chittagong, vi. 198.
Bághmárá, *parganá*, i. 226, 373.
Bághmárá peak, xix. 200.
Bághmatí river, xiii. 19, 23, 24, 130, 226.
Bághmatí, embankment in Tirhut, xiii. 116, 117.
Bághmatí, *khál* in Monghyr, xv. 21.
Bághmúndi, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 367.
Bághmúndi, range of hills, Mánbhúm, xvii. 255, 256.
Bághnápárá, village in Bardwán, scene of a religious gathering, iii. 503.
Bágichá, or garden-land, Rent of. *See* Rent of land.
Bágmárá, trading village in Tipperah, vi. 420.
Bágnán, village in Húglí, with pottery manufacture, iii. 373.
Bagrí, a Hindu division of Bengal, i. 359, *footnote*, 371.
Bagurá or Bográ District. *See* Bográ.
Bagurá or Bográ town, viii. 129, 186, 187.
Bágutiá, *parganá*, in *Sarkár* Mahmudábád, i. 372.
Bagwán, *mahal*, *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 363.
Bahádur river, i. 299.
Bahádurganj, *thánd* in Purniah, xv. 243, 244, 398, 415.
Bahádurpur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 128.
Bahádurpur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 182.
Bahaman Kumár, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.
Bahaman Kundá, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 253, 289; in Dinájpur, vii. 436.
Baharband, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 263, 279, 284, 285, 302, 322-324.
Baharhagarhá, *thánd* in Singbhúm, xvii. 34, 71, 122.
Bahás, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 274, 275, 310, 312.
Bahauli Bonga festival, Singbhúm, xvii. 50, 51.
Bahawá railway station, Santál Parganás, xiv. 352.
Bah Bonga festival, Singbhúm, xvii. 50.
Baherá, village and *thánd* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 61, 62, 179.
Bahmanbhúm *mahal*, Midnapur, i. 371.
Bahulia or Kámárgárchhí *khál*, Húglí, iii. 254.
Bahúrupá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 224.
Baidán, village in Dinájpur, vii. 450.
Baideswar, village and police outpost in Bánkí State, Orissa, xix. 201, 264.
Baidik Bráhmans. *See* Bráhmans.
Baidyá caste, origin, sects, number, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 58; in the Sundarbans, i. 318; in Nadiyá, ii. 46, 47; in Jessor, ii. 195; in Midnapur, iii. 53;

in Húglí, iii. 286; in Bardwán, iv. 49; in Bírbhúm, iv. 330; in Dacca, v. 47; in Bákarganj, v. 190, 191; in Faridpur, v. 286; in Maimansinh, v. 403, 404; in Chittagong, vi. 145; in Noákhálí, vi. 275; in Tipperah, vi. 380; in Maldah, vii. 44; in Rangpur, vii. 215; in Dinájpur, vii. 377; in Rájsháhí, viii. 38, 43; in Bográ, viii. 165, 172, 173; in Murshidábád, ix. 49; in Pábná, ix. 286; in Dárjíling, x. 81; in Jalpáigurí, x. 257; in Kuch Behar, x. 343; in Patná, xi. [illegible] Bhágalpur, xiv. 63; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 319; in Monghyr, xv. 57; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 302; in Singbhúm, xvii. 64; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 290; in Cuttack, xviii. 73; in Balasor, xviii. 274; in Purí, xix. 37.

Baidyabatí municipality, jute mart, &c., in Húglí, iii. 263, 303, 375; rope manufacture, iii. 373; *khál*, iii. 254; branch dispensary, iii. 440.

Baidyanáth, village in Sháhábád, xii. 214.

Baigás, or village priests. *See* Castes and Village Officials, &c.

Baidyottar land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Báigungáon, village in Dinájpur, vii. 415.

Baigunkodar, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 367.

Baijnáth railway station, Santál Parganás, xiv. 352.

Baikárí market village, 24 Parganás, i. 229.

Baikathpur, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 206.

Baikathpur, town in Patná, xi. 66, 85, 191.

Baikunthpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 442.

Baikunthpur, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 160, 318, 321.

Baikunthpur, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 343.

Bain, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 37, 305.

Báinchi, village in Húglí, and railway station, iii. 314; brass work, iii. 373.

Bairágís, a class of Vaishnav religious mendicants, in Rangpur, vii. 229.

Bairágitalá, fair in Bardwán, iv. 67.

Bairi Perri, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.

Báishazárí, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 84, 128.

Baishnabs. *See* Vaishnavs.

Baitaghátá *khál*, Jessor, ii. 180.

Baitaraní river, xvii. 22, 71; xviii. 22, 23, 25, 36, 251, 252; xix. 200, 201.

Baj-baj. *See* Budge-Budge.

Bájitnagar, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 286.

Bájitpur, formerly factory of muslin, now police station in Maimansinh, v. 459.

Bájitpur, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 253, 286.

Bajitpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 436.

Bájrakot, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 172, 173.

Bajrá Pukhárí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 446.

Bajras (budgerows). *See* Boats.

BÁKARGANJ DISTRICT (Vol. V.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, Head-quarters, Boundaries, 157; Jurisdiction, 158; General Aspect, 159; River system, 159-167; Tides in rivers, Bore, Alluvion and Diluvion, 167; Changes in Rivers, Lakes, Marshes, &c., 168; Canals, 169; River Traffic, Fisheries, 170; Marsh Reclamation, 171-174; Minerals, &c., Jungle Products, 175; Feræ Naturæ, 177; Population, Estimates of, before 1872, Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 178-199; Population according to Sex and Age, 182-184; According to [illegible] 184-188; Ethnical Division of the People, 188-190; Castes, 190-194; Religious Division of the People, 194-199; Towns and Principal Villages, 200, 201; Material Condition of the People, 202; Agriculture, 202-211; Rice Crops, 202, 203; Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 204; Condition of the Peasantry, Domestic Animals, 205; Agricultural Implements, Wages and Prices, 206; Weights and Measures, 207; Day labourers, 208; Land Tenures, 209, 365-379; Rates of Rent, 210; Manure, Irrigation, Rotation of Crops, 211; Natural Calamities, 212; Compensating Influences and Famine Warnings, 213; Foreign and Absentee Landlords, Roads, &c., 214; Manufactures, Commerce, and Trade, 215; Capital and Interest, 216; Newspapers, Income Tax, &c., 217; Revenue and Expenditure, 217-220; Land Settlement and History of five principal *parganás*, 221-226; Land Tax, 226; Mode of Collecting, 227; Land Law, Courts, &c., 228; Police Statistics, 229; Criminal Cases, 230; Criminal Classes, 230-232; Jail Statistics, 233; Educational Statistics, 234-236; Postal Statistics, 237; Fiscal Divisions, 238-243; Sub-Divisional Administration, 243-246; Climate, Conservancy, &c., 246; Diseases, Fairs, &c., 247; Native Practitioners and Charitable Dispensaries, 248; Geology, 249-251; Special Report on Land Tenures, 365-379.

Bákarganj town, former head-quarters of

Bákarganj District, now in ruins, v. 157, 158.
Bákeswar, river in Birbhúm, iv. 317; hot springs, iv. 322, 457.
Bakhrá, village, Tirhut, xiii. 52, 53.
Bakhshís. *See* Village Officials.
Bakhtiárpur, village and *tháná* in Patná, xi. 3[illegible]85, 205.
Bakla, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 29.
Bará, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 236.
Bakrá, river in Purniah, v. 227, 229.
Bákrábád, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 224.
Bákrábádi, a variety of jute, 24 Parganás, i. 240.
Bakrachandra, *baor* or [illegible] Patná, xi. 60.
Bakr 'Id, festival in Bengal, xii. 55, 56.
Bakror, village in Gúglí, iii. 254, 256.
Bakshi, *khál* in Húglí, *ráj* land tenures. *See* [illegible]kshish or [illegible]s or [illegible]nd.
Bakshnagar, *parganá* in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519.
Bákud Channel, False Point, xviii. 29.
Bakuyá *parganá*, i. 364.
Bakyá river, xiii. 225, 226.
Bál, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 302, 355, 356.
Báládhángí, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 449.
Bálágach, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 182.
Bálágarh, village in Húglí, with river traffic, iii. 263.
Balai, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 305.
Bálákandí, village in Rangpur, vii. 305.
Bálám. *See* Rice.
Bálámmárá, police outpost in Noákhálí, vi. 333.
Balán river, Tirhut, xiii. 20, 22, 25, 26, 27.
Balance of trade. *See* Commerce and Trade.
Balance sheets of revenue and expenditure, of the 24 Parganás, i. 185-187; of the Sundarbans, i. 346; of Nadiyá, ii. 111-115; of Jessor, ii. 307; of Midnapur, iii. 154-157; of Húglí, iii. 378-381; of Bardwan, iv. 143, 144; of Bánkurá, iv. 279; of Birbhúm, iv. 395-400; of Dacca, v. 126-180; of Bákarganj, v. 217-220; of Faridpur, v. 341-343; of Maimansinh, v. 462-464; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 95-97; of Chittagong, vi. 212, 213; of Noákhálí, vi. 331, 332; of Tipperah, vi. 428-430; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 509-513; of Maldah, vii. 105, 106; of Rangpur, vii. 325-327; of Dinájpur, vii. 415-421; of Rájsháhí, viii. 92-99; of Bográ, viii. 280-282; of Murshidábád, ix. 196-201; of Pábná, ix. 353-355; of Dárjíling, x. 178-182; of Jalpáigurí, x. 301-304; of Kuch Behar, x. 432-435; of Patná, xi. 183-185; of Sáran, xi. 338-342; of Gayá, xii. 122-126; of Sháhábád, xii. 271-275; of Tirhut, xiii. 166, 167; of Champáran, xiii. 297-299; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 194-200; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 362, 363; of Monghyr, xv. 155-157; of Purniah, xv. 393-397; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 173-177; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 470-472; of Singbhúm, xvii. 115-117; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 152, 219, 220, 243, 244; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 353-355; of Cuttack, xviii. 200-202; of Balasor, xviii. 344-346; of Puri, xix. 156; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 264.
Balandá or Balindá, *parganá*, i. 227, 363.
Balands, an aboriginal tribe in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 216, 217.
Balarámbhajas, Hindu sect in Nadiyá, ii. 55.
Balarám-prasád, police outpost in Angul State, xix. 264.
Bálásan river, x. 27; xv. 227.
Balasor District (Vol. XVIII.)—
Geographical Situation, Area and Headquarters, 247, 248; Boundaries and Jurisdiction, 248; General Aspect of the District, 248-250; River System, 250-252; Ports and Harbours, 252-263; Embankments, 263; Fisheries, 263; *Feræ Naturæ*, 264: Population—Early Estimates, 264; The Census of 1872, 264, 265; Classification according to Sex, Religion, and Age, 266, 267; Infirms, 267; Ethnical Division of the People, 267-270; Emigration, 270, 271; List of Hindu Castes, 271-277; Aboriginal Tribes, 277; Religious Division of the People, 277-279; Division of the People into Town and Country, 279, 280; Balasor town, 280-283; Minor Towns, 283, 284; Fairs, 284; Village Officials, 284-287; Material Condition of the People—Dress, Dwellings, Food, &c., 287-289; Agriculture—Rice Crops, 289-291; Other Crops, 291; Cultivated Area and Out-turn of Crops, 291, 292; Condition of the Peasantry, 282-294; Tenant Rights, 294, 295; Domestic Animals, and Agricultural Implements, 295; Wages and Prices, 295-299; Weights and Measures, 297; Day-Labourers, 297-300; Waste Land, 300, 301; Land

Tenures, 301-320; Rates of Rent, 320-322; Manures, 322; Natural Calamities, Blights, Floods, and Droughts, 322-326; Famine Warnings, 326-328; The Famine of 1866, 328-334; Roads, 334-336; Manufactures, 336, 337; Trade, 337-344; Administrative History, 344; Land Tax, 344, 346; Revenue and Expenditure, 344, 345; Civil and Criminal Courts, 346; Police and Jail Statistics, 346-352; Educational Statistics, 352-359; Postal Statistics, 359; Administrative Divisions, 360, 361; List of Fiscal Divisions and Chief Villages in each, 361-366; Climate, Temperature, and Rainfall, 366, 367; Diseases, 367-369; Dispensaries, 369, 370; Vital Statistics, 370; Cattle Diseases, 370, 371; Indigenous Drugs, 371, 372.

Balasor port, xviii. 255-258; *thánd*, xviii. 265, 360; town, description and history of rise of, xviii. 279-283.

Bálaur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.

Balawiá river, xiii. 223, 224.

Balbhadrapur *kilá*, Purí, xix. 183.

Balcharí, island, Sundarbans, i. 294.

Báldiábárí, battle at, xv. 224, 225.

Baleswar or Háringhátá, river, i. 287, 297, 298; v. 160, 164, 262; estuary, ii. 174, 232-235.

Balgáon, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.

Balghárí *parganá*, Sundarbans, i. 368; market village in Dinájpur, vii. 447.

Balhar, police outpost in Bhágalpur, xiv. 213.

Báli, village in Húglí, and railway station, iii. 306; fair, iii. 375.

Báli, *khál* in Húglí, iii. 371; paper-works, iii. 372.

Báli, municipality in Bardwán, iv. 62.

Bailia, one of the original 24 Parganás (North and South), i. 20, 227, 228, 336.

Báliághátá canal, 24 Parganás, i. 31.

Báliághátá, seat of trade on the Circular Road Canal, 24 Parganás, i. 34.

Báliápal *thánd*, Balasor, xviii. 265, 360.

Bálidángá *parganá*, Sundarbans, i. 366.

Báli diwánganj, trading village in Húglí, iii. 375.

Báliganj, suburb of Calcutta, and railway station, i. 101, 170.

Bálighái, trading village in Midnapur, iii. 152.

Bálikothi *parganá*, Sundarbans, i. 371.

Bálisáhí or Bálisháhí *parganá*, Sundarbans, i. 371.

Baliyá, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 207.

Baliyá, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 176.

Baliyá or Begu Saráí, *thánd* in Monghyr, xv. 48, 161, 174; dispensary, xv. 209.

Baliyá Sáhibganj, mart in Bhágalpur, xiv., 190, 191.

Báljari, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 139.

Balkhand, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 361.

Ballabhpur, suburb of Serampur, iii. 306; car festival of Jagannáth at, iii. 322, 324, 375.

Bállál Sen, King of Bengal, i. 53, 59; v. 54, 70, 118; his palace at Bikrámpur, v. 70; ruins of his palace in Gaur, vii. 55.

Ballí *bíl*, 24 Parganás, 30.

Balrámpur, market village, 24 Parganás, i. 226.

Balrámpur, *parganá* and village in Midnapur, iii. 104, 105, 191, 192.

Balrámpur fair, Jessor, ii. 37.

Balrámpur, *thánd* in Purnea, xv. 243, 244, 398, 415.

Balthár, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 274, 310.

Baluá, village in Bhágalpur, xiv. 94.

Baluáh, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 275, 310.

Bálubhárá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 442.

Bálubisi, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 224.

Bálughát, village in Midnapur, with river traffic, iii. 37.

Bálughát, village in Húglí, with manufacture of gunny cloth, iii. 372.

Bálughát, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 413, 452.

Bálupárá, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.

Bálupur, town in Maldah, vii. 136.

Baluti, village in Húglí, with branch of Samáj, iii. 293.

Bam Marg or Kaulik, sect of Hindus in Patná, xi. 56, 57.

Bámandángá, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.

Bámangháti State, Orissa, xix., 206, 210-217, 261, 301-303.

Bámangolá, market village in Maldah, fair at, vii. 68, 127.

Báman Kilá, *parganá*, Sundarbans, i. 372.

Bamboos, Varieties of, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 32; in Rangpur, vii. 192, 249, 307. Export of, from Tipperah, vi. 423; from Hill Tipperah, vi. 508; cultivation of, in Kuch Behar, x. 383.

Bámni, *thánd* in Noákhálí, vi. 239, 269, 273, 274, 277, 286, 294, 315, 324, 330, 333, 342; river in Noákhálí, vi. 250.

Bampátí, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.

Bámtiá *parganá* in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519.

Bána, a King who, according to the *Puránas*, interfered with caste, i. 52.
Banahár, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 361.
Bánar, river, v. 122.
Banás, river, xii. 163; xvii. 180.
Bánchhánagar, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 343.
Bánchhánagar, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Banchás, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 367.
Banchás, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 362.
Banchás, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Banda, hill in Háribágh, xvi. 29.
Bandapárá, tradg village in Húglí, iii. 375.
Bandárban ville, residence of Bohmong Rájá, in Chagong Hill Tracts, vi. 22, 27, 84, 120 Buddhist temple at, 41; school, 99, 100.
Bandel, village in Húglí, with old Roman Catholic monastery, iii. 307.
Bandháls, mat screens planted to deepen river channels, ii. 121-131; ix. 27.
Bandipur, village in Húglí, with basket-work and mat-making, iii. 372, 373.
Banga, a prehistoric immigrant to Eastern India, whence tradition derives the name Bengal, i. 53; a Hindu division of Bengal, i. 359, *foot-note*.
Bangabárí, town in Maldah, vii. 143.
Bangaduní, river and island, i. 294.
Bangalas, a gipsy tribe. *See* Aboriginal population.
Bangáli, river in Bográ, viii. 135, 140, 141.
Bángangá, channel or river in Rájsháhi, viii. 27.
Bangáon, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 129; mart in Tirhut, xiii. 125; village in Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 95, 213, 239.
Bángárá, river, i. 297.
Bangís, a tribe of Toungthás, vi. 49.
Banglá, market village, 24 Parganás, i. 228.
Bángsihárí, *tháná* and village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 423, 439, 457.
Baninshahr, village in Dinájpur, vii. 453.
Baniyás, trading caste in Patná, xi. 45; in Sáran, xi. 248; in Sháhábad, xii. 193; in Tirhut, xiii. 43; in Champáran, xiii. 243; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 67; in Monghyr, xv. 57; in Purniah, xv. 254; in Cuttack, xviii. 73. *See also* Castes.
Banjar leases. *See* Tenures.
Banjogi (Banjugi) tribe in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 57-59; in Noákhálí, vi. 273.
Bánká Subdivision, Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 127, 128, 153-155, 238.
Bánká, town and *tháná*, Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 89-91, 213, 238.
Bánká Canal, in Midnapur, iii. 36.
Bánká nadí, stream in Bardwán, iv. 23.
Bankáná river, ii. 179.
Bankar land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Bankers, the Seths, in Murshidábad, ix. 252-265.
Bankhandi, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 367.
Bánkí State, Orissa, xix. 205, 206, 210-217, 261, 264, 272, 273, 328.
Bánkí village in Bánkí State, xix. 273.
Banking Establishments in Chittagong, vi. 207; in Maldah, vii. 104; in Rangpur, vii. 308; in Dinájpur, vii. 414; in Murshidábád, ix. 170; in Pábná, ix. 350; in Chhaprá, xi. 335; in Champáran, xiii. 296; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 192; in Monghyr, xv. 154; in Purniah, xv. 385. *See also* Institutions, &c.
Bánkipur, civil station and administrative headquarters of Patná, xi. 74, 191; *tháná*, xi. 35, 205; dispensary, xi. 217, 219.
Bánkomundí peak, Orissa Tributary States, xix. 200.
Banks of rivers, 24 Parganás, i. 29, 30; Sundarbans, i. 299; Nadiyá, ii. 32; Jessor, ii. 171, 181; Midnapur, iii. 26; Húglí, iii. 253, 255, 257; Bardwán, iv. 24, 25; Bánkurá, iv. 211; Dacca, v. 20-22; Bákarganj, v. 168; Faridpur, v. 268; Maimansinh, v. 385-387; Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 25; Chittagong, vi. 126, 127; Noákhálí, vi. 251, 253; Tipperah, vi. 362, 363; Hill Tipperah, vi. 475, 476; Maldah, vii. 25; Rangpur, vii. 163, 164, 166, 167, 168; Dinájpur, vii. 359, 360, 361, 363; Rájsháhí, viii. 22-25; Bográ, viii. 135-144; Murshidábád, ix. 25-82; Pábná, ix. 272; Dárjíling, x. 24-28; Jalpáigurí, x. 224, 235; Kuch Behar, x. 334; Patná, xi. 24; Sáran, xi. 228, 232, 233, 306, 309; Gayá, xii. 22; Sháhábád, xii. 164, 165; Tirhut, xiii. 19, 22, 26; Champáran, xiii. 222, 224; Bhágalpur, xiv. 30; Santál Parganás, xiv. 269; Monghyr, xv. 22, 23; Hazáribágh, xvi. 40; Lohárdagá, xvi. 237; Singbhúm, xvii. 22; Mánbhúm, xvii. 257; Cuttack, xviii. 22; Balasor, xviii. 251; Purí, xix. 19; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 201.

Bánksái, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 139.
Banhúglí, market village, 24 Parganás, i. 236.
BÁNKURÁ DISTRICT (VOL. IV.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 205; Boundaries and Jurisdiction, 206, 207; General Aspect, 207; Mountains and Hills, 207, 208; Rivers, 208-210; Lakes, &c., 210; Mineral Products, Jungles, &c., 211; *Feræ Naturæ*, 211, 212; Population, Early Estimates of, 212; Census of 1872, 212; Agencies and Results, 212-215; Population according to Sex, 213-215; according to Occupation, 215-219; Ethnical Division of the People, 219-221; Immigration, 221; Castes, 221-228; Religious Division of the People, 228, 229; Division of the People into Town and Country, 229; Bánkurá Town, 229, 230; Bishnupur Town, 230, 236-238; Family History of the Bishnupur Rájás, 230-236; Smaller Towns, 238, 239; Village Officials and Notabilities, 239-245; Material Condition of the People, 245; Agriculture, 245-270; Rice, 245, 246; Other Cereals and Fibres, 246; Miscellaneous Crops and Description of Soil, 247; Area, Out-turn of Crops, 247, 248; Condition of the Peasantry, 248; Domestic Animals, 248, 249; Agricultural Implements, and Wages and Prices, 249; Weights and Measures, 250; Labouring Classes and Spare Land, 251; Land Tenures, 251-265; Rates of Rent, 265-268; Manures, Irrigation, and Rotation of Crops, 269; Natural Calamities, 270; The Famine, of 1866, 271-274; Famine Warnings, 274; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, Roads, 275; Manufactures, 276; Commerce and Trade, 277; Capital and Interest, 278; Imported Capital, Institutions, 278; Income of the District, Revenue and Expenditure, 279; Balance-sheets of the District, 280, 281; Land Tax, &c., 279, 282; Operation of the Rent Law, Number of Courts, &c., 282; Police Statistics, 282-284; Criminal Statistics, 284-287; Criminal Classes, 287-290; Jail Statistics, 290-293; Educational Statistics, 293-299; Postal Statistics, 299, 300; Medical Aspects of the District, 300-305; Climate, 300; Epidemic Diseases, 301; Charitable Dispensary and Native Medical Practitioners, 302; Indigenous Vegetable Drugs, 303; Vital Statistics, 304, 305; Botanical Products, 305, 306; Geology of the District, 306-308.
Bánkurá town, iv. 229, 230; famine of 1866 at, iv. 271-274; commerce of, iv. 277; dispensary, iv. 302.
Banmálípur, village, 24 Parganás, i. 228.
Banmálípur, village in Khandpárá State, Orissa, xix. 300.
Banpás, village in Bardwán with brass-work manufacture, iv. 133.
Bánpur, *tháná* in Puri, xix. 28, 183; *killá*, xix. 183.
Bansaj, a class of Rárhi Bráhmans. *See* Bráhmans.
Bánsbáriá or Bánsbátá municipality in Húglí, site of Hinduistic temple, and home of Sanskrit learning, iv. 303, 304.
Bánsdihá *mahal*, *Sarkár* . . . 371.
Bánsdol Pattápur, *pargáná* in Maldah, vii. 129.
Bánslot, river in Murshidábád, ix. 23, 25, 33.
Bánsgáon, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 130.
Bánskháli, mart and police out-post in Chittagong, vi. 198, 216; embankment, vi. 131; canal, vi. 187.
Bansiápárá, village in Nayágarh State, Orissa, xix. 306.
Bánsís. *See* Rájbansís.
Bánsrá, trading village on the Mádárí river, i. 33.
Bansrá, coal mine at Ránígunj, iv. 107.
Bánstálá, market village, 24 Parganás, i. 233.
Bánstálá *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 24, 27, 32, 233.
Bántara, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 362.
Bántara, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 225.
Bantariá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Bánúán, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 182, 183.
Banwáríganj, trading village in Bardwán, iv. 134.
Báo rice crop. *See* Rice.
Baodabárí, market village in Dínájpur, vii. 455.
Báor, a bend of a river deserted by the stream, but full of water, ii. 181.
Báoriá, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Baptist Missions in Húglí, iii. 292, 293, 302, 303, 376. *See also* Missions.
Bara, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 302, 356.
Bara, a mountain in Dárjíling, x. 23.
Bara Dehi hill in Cuttack, Ruins on, xviii. 94.
Bara deul, the sanctuary at Jagannáth, Orissa, xix. 58.
Bara Kálágáchhiá river, i. 32.
Bara Kheri, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.
Bara Phení, river in Noákhálí, vi. 250.

Bara Thákur, the ultimate succes[illegible]or to the Rájá, in Hill Tipperah, vi.
Barábár Hills, Gayá, xii. 19, 58, [illegible]61.
Barábárí, *tháná* in Rangpur, [illegible]9. 328, 344.
Barábhúm, *parganá* in Mán[illegible]bhúm, xvii. 367.
Barábhúm, *tháná* in Mánb[illegible]úm, xvii. 271, 366.
Barábíl, *parganá* in Ra[illegible]gpur, vii. 253.
Báráchati, village and [illegible]*háná* in Gayá, xii. 31, 55, 141.
Barádwárí, market [illegible]illage in Dinájpur, vii. 455.
Barágái, or Maran[illegible] Buru, a hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 2[illegible] 236.
Baraganj, or Pin[illegible] hill in Chittagong, vi. [illegible]
Baragánwán, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 209.
Baragáon, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 436, 438.
Baragáon, village and *tháná* in Sáran, xi. 240, 241, 258, 293, 344, 358.
Baragáon, village in Patná, xi. 82.
Baráhils. *See* Village Officials.
Baraiár Dálá, hill in Noákhálí, vi. 250.
Baráil, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 183.
Barákamtá, *tháná* in Tipperah, vi. 432, 441.
Barakhar, river, iv. 24; xvi. 37; xviii. 256, 257.
Barakuliá river, i. 31, 32.
Baral, river, vii. 362; viii. 23, 24; ix. 271.
Barambá State, Orissa, xix. 206, 210-217, 261, 273-275.
Barambá, chief village of the Barambá State, xix. 274.
Bárán, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 224.
Baran aman, or long-stemmed rice. *See* Rice, long-stemmed.
Baránagar (Varáhanagar), formerly a Dutch factory, i. 106, 205; English school, i. 230, 374.
Baránái, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Baránái, river in Rájsháhí, viii. 25, 28.
Baraní, *bíl* in Dinájpur, vii. 453.
Baráon, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Barapángá river, i. 27, 295.
Bárásat, Division and Joint Magistracy Subdivision, 24 Parganás, i. 22, 143, 222.
Bárásat town, 24 Parganás, i. 81; schools, i. 206, 226; dispensary, i. 251.
Barásí market village, 24 Parganás, i. 232.
Barásiá river, ii. 177, 178.
Barasimlá market village, 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Baraulí, *tháná* in Sáran, xi. 230, 241, 243 293, 344.
Bárbak Sinh, *parganá* in Birbhúm, i. 369; iv. 422.
Barbakábád *sarkár*, i. 359.
Barbakpur *mahal*, *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 364.
Barbakpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 357, 436.
Bárbighá, town in Monghyr, xv. 60, 61.
Bardákhát, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 392, 402, 442.
Bárdiyálá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 224.
BARDWÁN DISTRICT (Vol. IV.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 17; Boundaries, 17, 18; Changes of Jurisdiction, and Brief Historical Sketch, 18-21; General Aspect of the District, 21, 22; River System, 22-25; Lines of Drainage and River Traffic, 25; Fisheries, 26-28; Land Reclamation, 28; Mineral Products and *Feræ Naturæ*, 29; Early Estimates of the Population, 29-32; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 32-39; Comparative Density of the Population, 33-35; Population according to Sex and Age, 38, 39; according to Occupation, 39-43; Ethnical Division of the People, 43-45; Immigration and Emigration, 46; Hindu Castes, 46 54; Kshattriyas and Khatris, 46-49; Muhammadan Sects, 54; Religious Division of the People, 54, 55; Division of the People into Town and Country, 55, 56; List of Towns, 57-65; Bardwán town, 58, 59; Kálná, 59, 60; Ráníganj, 61; Kátwá, 62; Village Officials, 65-67; Fairs, 67; Material Condition of the People, 67, 68; Clothing, Dwellings, Food, &c., 68, 69; Agriculture, 69-92; Rice, 69, 70; Other Cereals and Green Crops, 70; Oil-seeds, Miscellaneous Crops and Vegetables, 71; Fibres, Area and Outturn of Crops, 72; Condition of the Cultivators, 73; Domestic Animals, 73, 74; Agricultural Implements, 74; Wages and Prices, 74, 75; Weights and Measures, 75, 76; Agricultural Labourers and Spare Land, 76; Land Tenures, 76-85; *Patní táluks*, 78-83; Rates of Rent, 85-92; Manure, Irrigation, &c., 92; Natural Calamities, 92-95; Floods, 92-95; Embankments, 95, 96; Droughts, 96; Compensating Influences, 96, 97; Famine Warnings, 97; Famine of 1866, 98-105; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, 105; Roads, 105, 106; Railways, 106, 107; Coal-mines of Ráníganj, their history, mode

of working, quality of the coal, estimate of the out-put, &c., 107-125; Iron-fields of Ráníganj, description, quality of the ore, and estimate of the quantity, &c., 125-133; Building Stone, 133; Manufactures, 133, 134; Commerce and Trade, 134, 135; Capital and Interest, 135; Institutions, 136; Income of the District, 136; Administrative History of the District, 137-143; Antiquities, 137; Early History, 137-139; History of the Bardwán Family, 139-143; Revenue and Expenditure, 143, 144; Balance-Sheet of the District, 145; Land Tax, 146; Rent Law, Courts, &c., 147; Police Statistics, 147-150; Criminal Cases, 150-153; Jail Statistics, 153-156; Educational Statistics, 156, 167: Postal Statistics, 166-168; Subdivisional Administration, 168-172; Fiscal Divisions or *parganás*, 172-176; Medical Aspects of the District, 177; Endemic Malarious Fever, 177-192; Charitable Dispensaries, 192-200; Native Medical Practitioners, 200; Cattle Diseases, 201.

Bardwán town, its population, &c., iv. 32, 58, 59; its commerce, iv. 134; Dispensary, iv. 193, 194, 199; railway station, iv. 106; famine of 1866 at, iv. 98-100; *tháná*, density of population in, iv. 33, 34, 36.

Bardwán, Máhárájá of, his family history, iv. 48, 139-143; his charity during the famine of 1866, iv. 99, 100; his free school in Bardwán town, iv. 136, 162 his palace and mausoleum at Kálná iv. 60.

Bárendra Bráhmans. *See* Bráhmans.

Bárgá, or *ádhiárí*, land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Bárgáon, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 225.

Bárgáon, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.

Bárh Subdivision, Patná, xi. 35, 83-86, 107, 108, 205.

Bárh, town and *tháná* in Patná, xi. 25, 35, 66, 83, 84, 191, 205; branch Dispensary at, xi. 217, 218, 219.

Barháis or village carpenters. *See* Village Officials, etc.

Barhapur, village in Sáran, xi. 258.

Barháit mart, Santál Parganás, xiv. 354.

Barhampur or Berhampore in Murshidábád, ix. 18, 74-80, 236.

Barhampur or Berhampore in Murshidábád, College or High School, ix. 216-220.

Barhampur, in Sháhábád, fair, xii. 264, 265.

Barhampur, village in Tirhut, xiii. 59.

Barharám, village in Sáran, xi. 257.

Barharwá, village in Champáran, 309.

Barhia Hát, village in Dinájpur, 443.

Barhiyá, town in Monghyr, xv. 60, 61.

Barhogá, village in Sáran, xi. 233.

Bari, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 302, 356.

Baridháti, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20, 228, 363.

Barijángarh, fort in Purniah, Ruins o xv. 267.

Barikándi *parganá* in Tipperah, vii. 442

Baripádá, village in Morbhanj State Orissa, xix. 303.

Baripárá, village in Rangpur, vii. 175.

Barisákpalá, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 253, 289.

Barisál, municipality, headquarters of Bákarganj District, v. 200; river, v. 160; the "Barisál guns," natural phenomenon, v. 175.

Barití *bil*, 24 Parganás, i. 30.

Barjorá, trading village in Bánkurá, iv. 239.

Barkal rapids in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 25, 93.

Barkal Tang peak in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 25.

Barkalá, *pir* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.

Barkop, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 377.

Barkop hill, Santál Parganás, xiv. 268.

Barley, Cultivation of. *See* Cereal Crops.

Barmi, mart in Purniah, xv. 379.

Bármúl pass, Orissa Tributary States, xix. 198.

Barnáon Khás, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.

Barnar, river in Hazáribágh, xvii. 38.

Barometrical pressures, in the 24 Parganás, i. 242-245, 259-261; in Nadiyá, ii. 139; in Jessor, ii. 329; in Bardwán, iv. 177; in Bánkurá, iv. 300; in Birbhúm, iv. 437, 438; in Dacca, v. 142; in Bákarganj, v. 246; in Faridpur, v. 358; in Maimansinh, v. 479; in Chittagong, vi. 226; in Maldah, vii. 145; in Rangpur, vii. 345, 346; in Dinájpur, vii. 456, 457; in Rájsháhí, viii. 121, 122; in Bográ, viii. 305; in Murshidábád, ix. 236-239; in Pábná, ix. 369-372; in Dárjíling, x. 198; in Jalpáipurí, x. 320, 321; in Kuch Behar, x. 440-443; in Patna, xi. 210, 211; in Sáran, xi. 361, 362; in Gayá, xii. 146, 147 Sháhábád, xii. 287; in Tirhu 200-202; in Champáran, xii 314; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 251; the Santál Parganás, xiv. 379, 38

Monghyr, xv. 187-190; in Purniah, xv. 431-434; in Hazáribagh, xvi. 199, 201; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 483, 484; in Singbhúm, xvii. 140; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 370; in Cuttack, xviii. 234, 235; in Balasor, xviii. 366, 367; in Puri, xix. 173, 174.
Barpallá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 225.
Barpárá, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 367.
Barpír, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Barrackpur Subdivision, 24 Parganás, i. 224, 225; (native name Chának), municipality, cantonment for European and native troops, scene of two mutinies, i. 82-87; railway station, i. 166; education in, i. 213-220, 230.
Barracks. *See* Cantonments, Military Depots, &c.
Barrára indigo concern, Purniah, xv. 371.
Barsauní, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Barsauní, village in Purniah, xv. 412, 413.
Barsoí, village in Purniah, xv. 260.
Barsot, a hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 26.
Bartlí *bil*, 24 Parganás, i. 30.
Baru village, with English school, 24 Parganás, i. 204.
Báru Gharía in Maldah, Silk filature at, vii. 142.
Baruas, or village headmen. *See* Village Officials.
Barua Sarmá, degraded Bráhmans. *See* Bráhmans.
Bárui caste. *See* Castes.
Báruipur Subdivision, 24 Parganás, i. 224.
Báruipur, town, 24 Parganás, i. 98, 99; cultivation of betel-leaf at, i. 204; mission station, i. 237.
Bárul, iron fields in Bardwán, description of, iv. 128, 132.
Bárun, village in Gayá, xii. 64.
Báruní, bathing festival, ii. 223, 336, 337; iii. 323.
Báruni, fair in Hill Tipperah, vi. 509.
Baruyá, river in Monghyr, xv. 22.
Baruyá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 225.
Barwán, *tháná* in Bírbhúm, Special agricultural statistics, classification of soils, mode of cultivation, rates of rent, value of produce, etc., iv. 347-362.
Baryá, village in Sáran, xi. 353.
Baryárpur Rúdar, village union in Tirhut, xiii. 49.
Basádhpátí village, Tirhut, xiii. 52.
Basáiti, village in Purniah, with school, [illegible] 413.
[illegible]*a*, cattle small-pox. *See* Cattle [illegible]ases.
[illegible]tiá, port of Jessor town, ii. 206; [illegible]ar market, ii. 296, 302.
Basantpur, at confluence of Kálindí and Jamuná rivers, seat of paddy trade, i. 32, 34, 115, 116, 231, 300.
Basantpur, *tháná* in Sáran, xi. 233, 240, 241, 247, 293, 344.
Basantpur, village-union in Tirhut, xiii. 49, 53.
Basátá, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.
Basaur, village in Sáran, xi. 258.
Básdeopur, village in Tirhut, xiii. 57, 58.
Básgári, village in Tipperah, vi. 384.
Basitang peak in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 24.
Basket weaving, in the Sundarbans, i. 314; in Murshidábád, ix. 154; in Pábná, ix. 333.
Basnaulí Gangar. *See* Maháráj ganj.
Basotrá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 183.
Básrá river mart, in the 24 Parganás, depot of timber trade, local legend, railway station, i. 70, 34, 119, 237, 300.
Bastá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 362.
Bastá *tháná*, Balasor, xviii. 265, 360.
Bástu, or homestead land, Rent of. *See* Rent of land.
Basuá village in Húglí, with branch of Bráhma Samáj, iii. 293.
Básudebpur, *tháná*, Balasor, xviii. 265, 361.
Basundhará (Básandárí), one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 28, 365.
Basurhát Subdivision, 24 Parganás, i. 223.
Basurhát, municipality, 24 Parganás, i. 8, 227; dispensary, i. 254.
Basurí dispensary, Húglí, iii. 440.
Básuriá, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 437, 447.
Bataiyá Dighí, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 455.
Batardah, village in Sáran, xi. 357.
Bátásun, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 302; in Dinájpur, vii. 436.
Batchiá range and peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Báthániás, or cattle-herds, in Noákhálí, vi. 258, 274, 302, 303. *See also* Castes.
Báthuá, village in Sáran, xi. 358.
Bátí river, xiv. 26, 27.
Báti Tang peak in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 24.
Báti-main Tang peak, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 24, 25.
Batiná, village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Batsorá, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 277.
Battlefield of Plassey, ii. 57, 58.
Battles in Murshidábád, ix. 93, 94, 180, 186, 187, 191, 259, 260.
Bátul, village in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Báulí Dungá *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 232.

Baulpur, village in Dhenkánal State, Orissa, xix. 201.
Baurís, Semi-Hinduized Aborigines. *See* Aboriginal Tribes.
Bawára indigo concern, Purniah, xv. 371.
Baxá, a military station in Jalpáiguri, x. 225, 262; lime and building stone at, x. 239.
Baxár, Subdivision in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 247, 285.
Baxár, town and *tháná* in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 203, 204, 205, 257, 275, 285.
Baxár canal, xii. 171, 172.
Baxihát, mart in Chittagong, vi. 198, 199.
Bayá river, Tirhut, xiii. 19, 20, 21, 22.
Bayang, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 362.
Bayrá, *bil*, 24 Parganás, i. 27, 30, 230; grain depot and rise mart, 24 Parganas, i. 229.
Bázár Ibráhimpur, *mahal* in Bírbhúm, iv. 370.
Bazí-aftí-táluks. *See* Tenures of Land.
Bázidpur, town in Maldah, vii. 136.
Bázuhá *sarkár*, i. 359.
Bazur market village, 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Bébájiás, a gipsy-like tribe of Muhammadans. *See* Castes.
Bedango, or Beldángá, village in Murshidábád, ix. 62, 63, 83.
Bediyás, a wandering caste. *See* Castes.
Bedsárí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Begamábád, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 130.
Begamganj, *tháná* in Noákhálí, vi. 239, 269, 273, 274, 277, 286, 294, 315, 324, 330, 333, 342.
Begampur, weaving community of native Christians in Jessor, ii. 197.
Begampur, village in Húglí, with cotton-weaving, iii. 372.
Begu Sarái Subdivision, Monghyr, xv. 48, 83, 143, 172, 174, 175.
Begu Sarái indigo concern, Monghyr, xv. 139.
Behálá mission school, 24 Parganás, i. 205.
Behar Subdivision, Patná, xi. 35, 74-83, 108, 206.
Behar, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 206.
Behar town and *tháná* in Patná, xi. 35, 66, 74-77, 191, 206; dispensary, xi. 218, 219.
Behar, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 176.
Behar opium agency. *See* Opium.
Behar Scientific Society, The, in Muzaffarpur, xiii. 164.
Beharináth hill in Bánkurá, iv. 208.
Behinnagar, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 437, 439-442.
Beján káchá land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Belá, village and mart in Gayá, xii. 54.
Belá Barágáon, village in Sáran, xi. 2.
Belá Mochpakauní, village and *tháná*; Tirhut, xiii. 34, 69, 180.
Belamla, village in Bográ, viii. 197.
Belámlí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 445.
Belautí, *tháná* in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 275 285.
Beldángá (Bedango), a village in Murshidábád, ix. 62, 63, 83.
Belgáchhí, *parganá* in the Sundarbans, i. 372.
Belgáchhí, village in Purniah, school at, xv. 412.
Belgáon *parganá*, Sundarbans, i. 363.
Belghariá railway station, 24 Parganás, i. 166; school, i. 206, 230.
Belharí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 439.
Beliá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.
Belia Náráyanpur, village with iron-workings, formerly in Bírbhúm, iv. 318, 319; transferred to Murshidábád, ix. 87.
Belká, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Belkuchí, municipality in Pábná, ix. 275, 291, 296.
Belpádá, village in Daspallá State, Orissa, xix. 280.
Belpukhariá village, 24 Parganás, i. 233.
Belsand *tháná*, Tirhut, xiii. 34, 179.
Belsand Kalán, village in Tirhut, xiii. 54.
Belwá, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 276, 310.
Belwárí *parganá*, Jessor, i. 372.
Benáhár, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 225.
Benáres Opium Agency. *See* Opium.
Bendkars. *See* Sabars.
Bengá river, offshoot of the Nabagangá, ii. 172, 173.
Bengal, Cession of, to the British in 1765, vi. 427.
Bengalí, a name of the Ghághát river in Maldah, vii. 90.
Bengdaha or Sobnálí river, i. 24, 27, 32.
Beni river, ii. 178.
Beni Rasalpur, village in Purniah, xv. 263.
Benípátí Khajaulí *tháná*, Tirhut, xiii. 34, 180.
Benípur, village in Tirhut, xiii. 62.
Benúgarh, fort in Purniah, Ruins of, xv. 267.
Bepáripárá, village of cotton weavers, Jessor, ii. 210.
Bepárís, petty retail dealers. *See* Castes.
Berái, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 183.
Berámpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 454.

autpur, village in Tirhut, xiii. 56.
hampore. *See* Barhampur.
l, village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Shárá, sect of Muhammadans in Rangpur, vii. 222, 227, 228.
etangá, village in Farídpur, with trade in rice and pulses, v. 292.
Betel-leaf and nut cultivation, in the 24 Parganás, i. 146; in the Sundarbans, i. 325; in Nadiyá, ii. 68; in Jessor, ii. 246; in Midnapur, iii. 81; in Húglí, iii. 339; in Bardwán, iv. 71; in Bánkurá, iv. 247; in Bírbhúm, iv. 345; in Dacca, v. 89; in Bákarganj, v. 204; in Faridpur, v. 311, 312; in Maimansinh, v. 421; in Chittagong, vi. 159, 179, 183, 184; in Noákhálí, vi. 291, 292, 294, 295, 315, 316; in Tipperah, vi. 390, 392, 393, 413; in Maldah, vii. 73; in Rangpur, vii. 195, 248, 249, 291; in Dinájpur, vii. 393; in Rájsháhí, viii. 63; in Bográ, viii. 212; in Murshidábád, ix. 100, 105; in Pábná, ix. 302; in Dárjíling, x. 95; in Jalpáigurí, x. 274; in Kuch Behar, x. 394; in Patná, xi. 46, 114; in Sáran, xi. 279; in Gayá, xii. 93; in Sháhábád, xii. 236; in Tirhut, xiii. 85, 86; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 104; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 241, 342; in Mánbhúm; xvii. 314; in Cuttack, xviii. 104; in Balasor, xviii. 291; in Purí, xix. 95.
Betgárí, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Betná or Budhátá river, i. 27, 230.
Betná, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Betling Sib, the highest peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Bettiá Subdivision, Champáran, xiii. 234, 308.
Bettiá, town in Champáran, xiii., 219, 249, 251, 252; fair at, xiii. 255; dispensary, xiii. 317.
Bettiá Ráj, History of the, xiii. 252.
Beutá, village near Calcutta, i. 230.
Bhabániganj, *khál* in Noákhálí, vi. 250.
Bhabániganj, mart in Noákhálí, vi. 283.
Bhabanipur *khál*, Jessor, ii. 177.
Bhabeswar Rái, founder of the family of Jessor Rájás, ii. 203.
Bhabtá, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 275, 310.
Bhabuá, Subdivision in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 248, 285, 286.
Bhabuá, town and *thánd* in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 203, 208, 275, 286.
Bhadaí rice crop. *See* Rice Crops, &c.
Bhádarí, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Bhadrá or Harihar river, i. 299; ii. 174, 180.
Bhadrakh Subdivision, Balasor, xviii. 265, 279, 280, 360, 361.
Bhadrakh, town and *thánd*, Balasor, xviii. 265, 283, 284, 361.
Bhadras or village elders. *See* Village Officials.
Bhadreswar municipality in Húglí, iii. 263, 304, 375.
Bhádughar, village in Tipperah, vi. 384.
Bhaduriá-khárí, canal in Dinájpur, vii. 364.
Bhadwár, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 183, 184.
Bhág, a sharing land tenure. *See* Tenures of land.
Bhagabatipur, village and *thánd* in Bardwán, iv. 64.
Bhágalpur District—(Vol. XIV.)
Geographical Situation, Area and Boundaries, 17, 18; Early History, 18-21; Changes of Jurisdiction, 21, 22; General Aspect, 22-24; River System, 24-29; Changes in River Courses, 29, 30; Boat-Routes and Boats, 31, 32; Irrigation, 32, 33; Lines of Drainage, 33, 34; Forests and Forest Products, 34-38; Geological Formation and Minerals, 38-40; *Feræ Naturæ*, 40-44; Population—Early Estimates, 44, 45; Census of 1872 and its results, 45-47; Classification according to Sex, Religion, and Age, 47; Infirms, 47; Ethnical Division of the People, 47-51; Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, 52; Emigration and Immigration, 52, 53; Hindu Castes, 53-77; Religious Division of the People, 77, 78; Division into Town and Country, 78-80; Chief Towns, Places of Interest, Antiquities, etc., 80-105; Village Institutions, 105-109; Material Condition of the People—Dress, Dwellings, Food, Amusements, etc., 109-116; Agriculture—Rice Crops and Cultivation, 116-118; Other Cereals, 118-120; Green Crops and Vegetables, 120, 121; Fruit Trees, 121-124; Area and Out-turn of Crops, 124-129; Condition of the Peasantry, 129, 130; Domestic Animals, 130; Agricultural Implements, 130, 131; Wages and Prices, 131, 132; Weights and Measures, 132-135; Land Tenures—*Zamindárí* Estates, 135, 136; Miscellaneous *Zamindárí* Tenures, 136, 137; Temporarily Settled Estates, 137, 138; Government Estates, 138; Invalid *jágírs*, 138, 139; Subordinate Under-Tenures, 139-142; Cultivating Tenures, 142, 143; Rent-Free Tenures, 143, 144; Service Tenures, 144-146; List

of Tenures, 147-149; Soils, 149-151; Rates of Rent, 151-155; Modes of Assessing and Collecting Rent, 156-158; *Abwábs* or Customary Cesses, 158-160; Famines, 160-163; The Famine of 1866, 163-167; The Famine of 1874, 167-173; Embankments, 173-176; Means of Communication (Roads), 176-179; Manufactures—Indigo, *tasar* silk, etc., 180, 181; Dyeing, 181-183; Commerce and Trade, 183-191; Nepál Trade, 191; Capital and Interest, 191, 192; Incomes and Income-Tax, 192 194; Revenue and Expenditure, 194-197; Land Revenue, 198-200; Subdivision of Property, 200, 201; Early Currency, 201-204; Civil and Criminal Courts, 204; Rent-Suits, 204; Police Statistics, 204-209; *Chaukidárí* Reform, 209-211; Criminal Statistics, 211, 212; Distribution of Police, 212-214; Jail Statistics, 214-225; Educational Statistics, 225-236; Postal Statistics, 236, 237; Administrative Divisions, 237-239; Fiscal Divisions (*Parganás*), 239-251; Climate, 251; Endemic and Epidemic Diseases, 251-255; Vaccination, 255, 256; Indigenous Drugs, 256-259; Charitable Dispensaries, 259-262.

Bhágalpur *parganá*, xiv. 152, 153, 239, 240.

Bhágalpur town, xiv., 17, 80-84, 184-186, 190, 191; *thánd*, xiv. 46, 213, 237.

"Bhágalpur Hill Rangers," The, xiv. 305, 306.

Bhagáwán, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.

Bhagdángá, mart in Rangpur, vii. 167.

Bhágipati, village in Sáran, xi. 358.

Bhagirath, traditional Prince of Oudh, Legend of, i. 28.

Bhagirathí river, ii. 18; iv. 18, 22, 24, 25, 93, 94; vii. 22, 24; ix. 18, 23, 24; efforts of Government to keep channel open, ii. 19-32.

Bhág-jot land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Bhágni, village in Rangpur, vii. 305.

Bhágrá land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Bhagwángolá, a town in Murshidábád, ix. 84, 85.

Bhagwánpur indigo concern, Monghyr, xv. 139.

Bhairí, or brotherhood, a village institution. *See* Panchayat.

Bhaila, timber tree of the Sundarbans, i. 305.

Bhairab river, offshoot of the Jalangí, ii. 19.

Bhairab river, ii. 173, 174, 180; ix. 24. xi.

Bhairab Bázár or Ulakándí, commerii. mart in Maimansinh, v. 416, 441, 4[illegible]

Bhairágniá, village in Tirhut, xiii. [illegible]r-125.

Bhál *mahal*, *Sarkár* Khalífatábád, i. 3[illegible]

Bhálá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 184.

Bhalasun. *See* Sháshazári.

Bhaláwar, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 144.

Bháluká, fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 228, 363, 373.

Bhalukarái, town in Maldah, vii. 127.

Bhám jalkar, lease of fishery over submerged land, i. 276.

Bhandarís, or landlord's agents. *See* Village Officials.

Bhandeswar, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 28, 29.

Bháng, Manufacture of, in Rájsháhi viii. 55, 61, 63; in Bográ, viii. 212; in Murshidábád, ix. 104, 105; in Pábná, ix. 302. *See* Gánjá.

Bhángá, trading town in Faridpur, v. 291.

Bhángá-murá, peak in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 24.

Bhángar Kátá *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 31, 33.

Bhángarhát, trading village in the 24 Parganás, i. 34, 111; fair, i. 239.

Bhangáon indigo concern, Purniah, xv. 370.

Bháolí system of rent-collecting in Bhágalpur, xiv. 156, 157.

Bháosinh or Bháusinh town, with river traffic, in Bardwán, iv. 25, 64.

Bhára, timber tree of the Sundarbans, i. 305.

Bharbhariá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.

Bhárgaví river, xix. 19, 20.

Bharkanda, *parganá* in Birbhúm, iv. 423.

Bharnipárá *khál*, Jessor, ii. 179.

Bhars or Rájbhars, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Aboriginal Population.

Bharwárá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 184.

Bhásá, "came floating," name of Midnapur immigrants in Sundarbans, i. 51.

Bhát, or bard caste, in the 24 Parganás, i. 59; in Nadiyá, ii. 47; in Jessor, ii. 195; in Midnapur, iii. 53; in Húglí, iii. 286; in Bardwán, iv. 50; in Bánkurá, iv. 225; in Birbhúm, iv. 330; in Maimansinh, v. 404; in Chittagong, vi. 145; in Rangpur, vii. 215; in Rájsháhi, viii. 44; in Murshidábád, ix. 49, 50; in Patná, xi. 44; in Sháhábád, xii. 192; in Tirhut, xiii. 43; in Champáran, xiii. 240, 241; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 319; in Monghyr, xv. 57; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 76;

Lohárdagá, xvi. 303; in Singbhúm, vii. 64; in the Tributary States of hutiá Nágpur, xvii. 163; in Mánhúm, xvii. 290; in Cuttack, xviii. 73; n Balasor, xviii. 274; in Purí, xix. 37; n the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 255.
átgáon, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
áti, the tidal country of the Sundarbans, i. 380.
hatial, a variety of jute. *See* Jute.
hátottar, rent-free grants of land for support of genealogists. *See* Tenures of Land.
Bhátpárá, market village in Buran *parganá*, i. 229; village in Havilishahr *parganá*, i. 232.
Bhátrá, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Bhatsálá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 199.
Bhattanáráyan, chief of the five original Kanauj Bráhmans, and founder of the family of the Rájás of Nadiyá, ii. 143
Bhattia Gopálpur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 130.
Bháturiá, village and *tháná* in Bardwán, iv. 64.
Bhaur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 184, 185.
Bhaur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Bhaurá, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 295, 418.
Bhává Chandra, Rájá, vii. 313; his famous judgments, vii. 313, 314.
Bhawál or Nágarí, village in Dacca inhabited by Christians of Portuguese descent, v. 72.
Bhawáni Pathak, a leader of *dakáits*, Rangpur, vii. 158, 159.
Bhawáníganj, sub-division, Rangpur, vii. 345.
Bhawáníganj, sub-divisional town and *tháná* in Rangpur, vii. 328, 332, 348, 349; dispensary, vii. 350, 352.
Bhawánípur, village in the 24 Parganás, trade in firewood on Tolly's Canal, i. 34; school, i. 205; dispensary, i. 250; lunatic asylum for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, i. 256.
Bhawánípur Kátá *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 31, 32.
Bhawánipur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 387, 446.
Bhawárah, village and *tháná* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 55, 180.
Bhegál, town in Maldah, vii. 127.
Bheláidihi, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 367.
Bheloráchaur, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 362.
Bhetiárí, *tháná* in Chittagong, vi. 176.
Bhikha Bandh, village in Sáran, xi. 258.
Bhím Sinh's *láthí* in Tirhut, xiii. 52; in Champáran, xiii. 255, 311.
Bhímbándh, village in Monghyr, Hot springs at, xv. 77.
Bhímnagar, frontier police post, Bhágalpur, xiv. 213.
Bhímpur, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 208, 209.
Bhindí, village in Sáran, xi. 358.
Bhirá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 362.
Bhitá Sarkhandí, village in Tirhut, xiii. 69.
Bhitárband, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 283, 302, 322.
Bhiti or *bástu*, homestead land, Rent of. *See* Rent of Land.
Bhogján, village in Dinájpur, vii. 441.
Bhog-mandir, the Hall of Offerings, in the temple of Jagannáth, xix. 58.
Bhogottar land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Bhográi, *parganá* in Balasor, i. 371; iii. 18; xviii. 362.
Bhográi embankment, Balasor, xviii. 263, 323, 324.
Bhojpur, *parganá* in Sháhábád, xii. 286.
Bhojpur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Bhojpur Jadid, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Bhojpur Kádim, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Bholá river, i. 299.
Bholáchang, village in Tipperah, vi. 420.
Bholáganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Bholáhát, silk mart in Maldah, vii. 101.
Bholákut, village in Tipperah, vi. 384.
Bholárí river in Dinájpur, vii. 361.
Bholi river in Dinájpur, vii. 362.
Bhotmárí, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Bhowálbhum, *parganá*, Sundarbans, i. 368.
Bhuinhár, or *zamíndárí* Bráhmans. *See* Bráhmans.
Bhuinhára, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Bhuinhárí land-tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Bhuiyás Buddhist Rájás of Bengal, founders of the Pál Dynasty, v. 118; ruins of their capital, v. 72, 73.
Bhuiyás, an aboriginal tribe in Nadiyá, ii. 43; in Midnapur, iii. 49; in Húglí, iii. 282; in Bardwán, iv. 44; in Bánkurá, iv. 219; in Birbhúm, iv. 327; in Maimansinh, v. 399; in Maldah, vii. 42; in Rangpur, vii. 212; in Rájsháhí, viii. 38; in Murshidábád, ix. 43; in Pábná, ix. 282; in Dárjíling, x. 45; in Patná, xi. 37; in Sáran, xi. 244; in Sháhábád, xii. 184; in Tirhut, xiii.

47; in Champáran, xiii. 246; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 49; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 282; in Monghyr, xv. 52; in Purniah, xv. 250; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 61; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 252; in Singbhúm, xvii. 67-69; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 169-172, 192, 193, 232, 233; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 295; in Cuttack, xviii. 69; in Balasor, xviii. 269; in Purí, xix. 32; in the Orissa Tributary States, description of the, xix. 247-249; their settlements, xix. 249; tribal divisions, xix. 249, 250; installation of a Rájá by the, xix. 250, 251; physical traits of the, xix. 252; their religion, xix. 252, 253; domestic customs, dances, &c., xix. 252-254.

Bhuluá, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 248, 298, 322, 343.

Bhuluá, military post of the Mughuls, in Noákhálí, vi. 287; battle at, in 1610, vi. 287, 288.

Bhumij, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Aboriginal population.

Bhúmij Kols, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Aboriginal Population.

Bhundkhálí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.

Bhuranjámárí, village in Rangpur, vii. 309.

Bhurengí *nadí* in Tirhut, xiii. 23.

Bhursut *parganá*, 24 Parganás, i. 365.

Bhusárí, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 176.

Bhúshná *chaklah* in the 24 Parganás, i. 358.

Bhusí, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 414, 449.

Bhután, hill tract in Dárjíling, x. 120-122.

Bhután Dwárs, in Jalpáigurí, Acquisition of the, x. 218-223.

Bilálí rice crop, in Cuttack, xviii. 99; in Purí, xix. 93. *See also Aus.*

Bichaur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 185.

Bidrábad, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 298.

Bidrí ware, manufacture of, in Purniah, xv. 355-357.

Bidyágáon, a small state which formerly paid a tribute of elephants to the E. I. Company, vii. 325.

Bidyákut, village in Tipperah, vi. 383.

Bidyanandátí, in Jessor, seat of a branch of the Bráhma Samáj, ii. 199.

Bidyádharí river, i. 25, 32, 33.

Biengoniá, village in Khandpárá State, Orissa, xix. 300.

Big Fenny river. *See* Bara Phení.

Bignoniæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 180.

Biháránáth, hill in Mánbhúm, xvii. 255.

Bihiá, *parganá* in Sháhábád, xii. 286.

Bihiá, railway station in Sháhábád, 257.

Bihtá, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.

Bihta, village in Patná, xi. 90.

Bijáigang, river in Tipperah, vi. 363.

Bijáinagar, *parganá* in Dinájpur, 437.

Bijan, village in Dinájpur, vii. 453.

Bijápur railway station, Santál Pargan xiv. 352.

Bíjbani, village in Champáran, xiii. 25 309.

Bijní, a small state which formerly paid tribute of elephants to the E. I. Company, vii. 325.

Bikramáditya, celebrated Hindu king who gave his name to Bikrampur, v 118.

Bikrampur, *parganá* in Dacca, v. 140.

Bikrampur, ancient capital of Hindu kings of Bengal, seat of Sanskrit learning, v. 70, 71, 136.

Bikrampur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 442.

Biláisari Tang, peak in Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 24.

Biláspur, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.

Bilonjá, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 146.

Bíls or swamps. *See* Lakes, Marshes, &c.

Bindakhárí, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 449.

Bindaparab, festival in Mánbhúm, xvii. 283.

Bindauliá, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.

Bindhára, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 438.

Bindol, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 441, 455.

Binds, a tribe of Semi-Hinduized Aborigines. *See* Aboriginal Population.

Binjái river, Singbhúm, xvii. 21.

Binjpur, *tappá* in Sargúja State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.

Binodpur, market village, Jessor, ii. 216.

Binyákurí, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 439.

Bír Bandh, The, embankment, in Bhágalpur, xiv. 102-104.

Bír Chandra, present Rájá of Hill Tiperah, vi. 469, 470, 471.

Bír Sinh, the first Hindu Rájá of Bhúm, iv. 384-386.

BÍRBHÚM DISTRICT (Vol. IV.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 311, 312; Boundaries, 312; Constitution of the District and Early History, 312-316; General Aspect of the District and River System, 317; Iron-fields, 318-322; Hot Springs, 322; *Feræ Naturæ*, Early

stimates of the Population, 322; ensus of 1872, its Agencies and Re-Ults, 323, 324; Population according o Sex and Age, 324-326; Infirm opulation, 326; Ethnical Division of he People, 326-329; Castes, 329-333; Religious Division of the People, 333, 334; Description of Suri, 335; Rájnagar, 335, 336; Dubrájpur, 336, 337; Gauntiá and the Story of Mr Frushard, 337-341; Súrul and the Residency of Mr Cheap, 341, 342; Village Officials, 343, 344; Material Condition of the People, 344; Agriculture, 345-371; Rice, 345, 346; Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 346; Special Agricultural Statistics for Barwán Police Circle, Classification of Soils, Mode of Cultivation, Rates of Rent, Value of Produce, &c., 347-362; Condition of the Cultivators, 362; Domestic Animals, 362, 363; Agricultural Implements, 363, 364; Wages and Prices, 364, 365; Land Tenures, 365-370; Rates of Rent, 370, 371; Manure, Irrigation, &c., 371; Natural Calamities, 371, 372; Foreign and Absentee Landlords, 372; Roads and Railways, 372, 374; Manufactures, 374-380; Silk, 374-378; Lac, 379; Commerce and Trade, 380; Capital and Interest, 381; Imported Capital, 381, 382; Income-Tax, 382; Native Chronicles of Bírbhúm, 382-393; Muhammadan Princes of Bírbhúm, 393-395; Revenue and Expenditure, 395-400; Police Statistics, 401-403; Criminal Statistics, 404-406; Jail Statistics, 406-409; Educational Statistics, 409-419; Postal Statistics, 419; List of *Parganás* or Fiscal Divisions, 419-437; Medical Aspects of the District, 437-455; Climate, &c., 437, 438; Endemic Diseases, 438; Epidemics, 439; Epidemic Malarious Fever, 439-455; Native Medical Practitioners, 455; Geology, 455-457. *See also* ix., 18-21.

Bírbhúm *parganá*, i. 368.

Bha[illegible]rds of the 24 Parganás, i. 37; of the Sundarbans, i. 315, 316; of Nadiyá, ii. 34; of Jessor, ii. 184, 185; of Midnapur, iii. 40; of Húglí, iii. 266; of Bardwán, iv. 29; of Bírbhúm, iv. 322; of Dacca, v. 29, 30; of Bákarganj, v. 177, 178; of Faridpur, v. 277; of Maimansinh, v. 392; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 34; of Noákhálí, vi. 259-265; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 479; of Maldah, vii. 34; of Rangpur, vii. 199, 200; of Dinájpur, vii. 364-367; of Rájsháhí, viii. 31; of Bográ, viii. 152; of Murshidábád, ix. 35; of Pábná, ix. 277; of Dárjíling, x. 39; of Jalpáigurí, x. 246; of Kuch Behar, x. 338; of Patná, xi. 31; of Sáran, xi. 237; of Gayá, xii. 28; of Sháhábád, xii. 179, 180; of Tirhut, xiii. 30; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 44; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273; of Monghyr, xv. 37-44; of Purniah, xv. 238-240; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 42; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 246; of Singbhúm, xvii. 26-29; of Cuttack, xviii. 59; of Balasor, xviii. 264; of Purí, xix. 26; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 203.

Bírganj, village and *tháná* in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 423, 448.

Bírgáon, village in Champáran, xiii. 250.

Bírhor, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Aboriginal Population.

Biripádá, *mahal*, *Sarkár* Jaleswar, i. 371.

Bírkhul, seaside watering-place in Midnapur, iii. 70, 194; embankment, iii. 142.

Bírnagar or Ulá, municipality, Nadiyá, ii. 62; fair and place of pilgrimage, ii. 56, 57, 58; dispensary, ii. 141.

Bírpur, village in Bhágalpur, xiv. 94.

Birth of a child, Ceremonies and customs connected with, among the Chittagong Hill Tribes, vi. 46; in Noákhálí, vi. 279; in Rangpur, vii. 227; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 314; in Singbhúm, xvii. 43, 44; among the Kandhs, xix. 225; among the Bhuiyás, xix. 252. *See also* Ceremonies, &c.

Birudá, village in Nayágarh State, Orissa, xix. 306.

Birúpá, river in Cuttack, xviii. 23, 24, 25.

Bisalkhand, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 362.

Bishálghar Hill, *parganá* in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519.

Bishálghar, *tháná* in Hill Tipperah, vi. 517.

Bishanpur Narhan, village union in Tirhut, xiii. 49.

Bishanpur Narhan Khás, village in Tirhut, xiii. 67.

Bíshkhálí, river, i. 299.

Bishnupur or Bishenpore, old name for Bánkurá District, iv. 206; ix. 10.

Bishnupur town, Description of, iv. 230, 236-238; its weaving manufactures, iv. 276; its trade, iv. 277; famine of 1866 in, iv. 271-274.

Bishnupur Rájás, Family history of the, iv. 230-236.

Bishnupur, village in Calcutta *parganá*, i. 230.

Bishnupur, village in Baridhátí *parganá* i. 228; dispensary, i. 252.

Bishnupur, village in Monghyr, with school, xv. 172.
Bishnupur Kilá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 225.
Bishnupurá, village in Saran, xi. 257.
Bishu festival, celebrated in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 45.
Bisrámpur, village in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 235, 236, 241, 242.
Bisipárá, *tháná* in the Khandmáls, Orissa, xix. 264.
Bisrámpur, coal-field in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 225-228.
Bísrol, village in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Bisthazárí, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 176.
Biswak, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 207.
Biswánáthpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Bitári or rice crop. *See Aus.*
Bitharí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 229.
Black Pagoda or Sun Temple, The, at Kanárak, Cuttack, xviii. 186.
Blights, in the 24 Parganás, i. 158; in the Sundarbans, i. 349; in Nadiyá, ii. 83; in Jessor, ii. 274; in Midnapur, iii. 114; in Húglí, iii. 358; in Bardwán, iv. 92; in Dacca, v. 102; in Bákarganj, v. 112; in Faridpur, v. 330; in Maimansinh, v. 457; in Chittagong, vi. 184; in Noákhálí, vi. 316, 317; in Tipperah, vi. 415, 416; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 507; in Maldah, vii. 90; in Rangpur, vii. 292; in Dinájpur, vii. 408; in Rájsháhí, viii. 79, 80; in Murshidábád, ix. 131; in Pábná, ix. 325, 326; in Dárjíling, x. 124, 125; in Jalpáigurí, x. 293; in Kuch Behar, x. 394; in Sáran, xi. 305, 306; in Gayá, xii. 107; in Sháhábád, xii. 250; in Tirhut, xiii. 115; in Champáran, xiii. 284; in Monghyr, xv. 127; in Purniah, xv. 341, 342; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 408; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 339; in Cuttack, xviii. 146, 147; in Balasor, xviii. 322, 323; in Puri, xix. 138.
Blind, Number of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 44; in Nadiyá, ii. 38; in Jessor, ii. 189; in Midnapur, iii. 44; in Húglí, iii. 276; in Bardwán, iv. 39; in Bánkurá, iv. 215; in Bírbhúm, iv. 326; in Dacca, v. 34; in Bákarganj, v. 184; in Faridpur, v. 282; in Maimansinh, v. 395; in Chittagong, vi. 138; in Noákhálí, vi. 270; in Tipperah, vi. 373; in Maldah, vii. 39; in Rangpur, vii. 210; in Dinájpur, vii. 373; in Rájsháhí, viii. 37; in Bográ, viii. 160; in Murshidábád, ix. 42; in Pábná, ix. 281; in Dárjíling, x. 44; in Jalpáigurí, x. 252; in Patná, xi. 36; in Sáran, xi. 242; in Gayá, xii. 32; in Sháhábád, xii. 183; in Champáran, xiii. 235; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 47; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 280; in Monghyr, xv. 50; Purniah, xv. 245; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 58; in Singbhúm, xvii. 35, 36; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 273; in Cuttack, xviii. 67; in Balasor, xviii. 267; in Puri, xix. 30; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 208.
Blood revenge among the Kandhs, xix. 221, 222.
Boálkhálí Canal in Chittagong, vi. 187.
Boálmárí cloth market, Jessor, ii. 302.
Boálmárí, trading town in Faridpur, v. 291.
Boating and fishing castes. *See* Castes.
Boats, description of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 33; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 30, 31, 38, 84, 256, 323; in Bográ, viii. 146; in Pábná, ix. 280, 349; in Patná, xi. 28; in Sáran, xi. 235; in Tirhut, xiii. 130, 131; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 31, 32; in Monghyr, xv. 23; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 40; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 237.
Boat-racing in Jessor, ii. 221.
Boat-routes between Calcutta and Eastern Districts, i. 32, 33, 300; in Bográ, viii. 145; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 31.
Bochubá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 185.
Bod State, Orissa, xix. 205, 206, 210-217, 261, 275-278.
Bod village, capital of Bod State, xix. 277.
Bodá, village and *tháná* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 318, 321.
Bodh Gayá, or Buddh Gayá, formerly the residence of Sakya Sinha, xii. 53-55.
Bodhbárí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Bodhurí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 441.
Bodos or Mechs, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Aboriginal Population.
BOGRÁ or BAGURÁ DISTRICT (Vol. VIII.) Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 129; Boundaries and Jurisdiction, 129-133; General Aspect, 133-135; Rivers, 135-141; Lakes, 145; Jungles and Swamps, 145, 149, 150; *Ferœ Naturæ*, 151, 152; Population, Early Estimate of, 153-156; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 153, 156-158; Population according to Sex and Age, 159, 160; Population according to Occupation, 160, 161; Ethnical Division of the People, 162-167; Castes, 166, 169-180; Immigration, 167-169; Religious Division of the People, 180-185; Division of the

People into Town and Country, 185, 186; Bográ or Bagurá Town, 129, 186, 187; Sherpur, 187-192; Smaller Towns, 192-198; Village Officials and Notabilities, 198-263; Material Condition of the People, 203-206; Rice, 208, 209; Agriculture, 208-226; Other Cereals and Fibres, 209-214; Miscellaneous Crops, 210, 214, 215; Area, Out-turn of Crops, 148, 214, 221, 222; Domestic Animals, 222, 223; Agricultural Implements, Wages, and Prices, 223, 224; Weights and Measures, 224, 225; Spare Land, 222, 226, 228, 250; Land Tenures, 228-244; Rates of Rent, 244-247; Operation of the Rent Law, Number of Courts, 247, 248; Manures, Irrigation, and Rotation of Crops, 147, 148, 250; Natural Calamities, 250, 251; The Famines of 1866 and 1874, 251-266; Roads, 266-269; Manufactures, 269-271; Commerce and Trade, 271-277; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, 277; Capital and Interest, 277, 278; Imported Capital, 278; Institutions, 198, 279, 280; Income of the District, 278, 280-282; Revenue and Expenditure, 280-282: Balance sheets of the District, 281, 282; Land Tax, &c., 280-282; Police Statistics, 283-288; Criminal Statistics and Classes, 287, 288; Jail Statistics, 288-291; Educational Statistics, 291-301; Postal Statistics, 301; Climate, 304-306; Medical Aspects of the Districts, 306-313; Epidemic Diseases, 309-311, Charitable Dispensary and Native Medical Practitioners, 309, 315, 317; Indigenous Vegetable Drugs, 315.

Bográ or Bagurá town, viii. 129, 186, 187.

Bohmong Rájá, The, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 35, 36, 37, 39, 54, 56, 88, 132.

Bojanhárí, market village, 24 Parganás, i. 228.

Bokáro coal-field, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 151-153.

Bolpur, village and railway station in Bírbhúm, iv. 343, 374.

Bombay, Exports to. *See* Commerce.

Bonai Tributary State (Vol. XVII.) Geographical Situation, Area, History, &c., 165, 166; General Aspect, Hills and Rivers, 166, 167; Minerals, Forests, and Jungle Products, 167, 168; *Ferae Naturae*, 168; Population, 168, 169; Ethnological Classification, 169; The Bhuiyás, their Manners, Customs, &c., 169-172; Other Tribes, 172-174; Residence of the Rájá, Villages, &c., 174, 175; History of the Rájá, 175, 176; Condition of the People, 176; Agriculture, Rice and other Crops, 176, 177; Domestic Animals, Wages and Prices, and Police Statistics, 178, 179.

Bonái Garh, the residence of the Rájá of Bonái, xvii. 174, 175.

Bonigong, river in Tipperah, vi. 363.

Bonjam, a timber tree of the Sundarbans, i. 305.

Boró or *gorá*, early rice crop in Hazáribágh, xvi. 99, 100; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 338, 339.

Borádah *parganá*, *Sarkár* Mahmudábád, i. 372.

Borádom, mart in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 203.

Borágárí, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.

Boragineæ, Species of, in Rángpur, vii. 179.

Borahattá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.

Borái, village in Húglí, with mat-making, iii. 372.

Boráibárí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 447.

Boraín, village in Mánbhúm, Jain temples at, xvii. 299, 300.

Borál, village, with English school, 24 Parganás, i. 204.

Borár, village in Dinájpur, vii. 454.

Bore, or tidal wave on the Húglí river, i. 30, 299; on the Meghná, i. 298, 299; v. 167; in Midnapur, iii. 26; in in Húglí, iii. 256, 257; in Noákhálí, vi. 253.

Bor-murá peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.

Boro rice in Chittagong, vi. 159, 160; in Rájsháhí, viii. 30, 59; Bográ, viii. 209; in Murshidábád, ix. 32, 34, 100; Pábná, ix. 301; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 335; in Purniah, xv. 282. *See also* Rice.

Borohát, village in Dinájpur, vii. 448.

Bosher Hát, market village in Noákhálí, vi. 283.

Boskháli *khál*, Jessor, ii. 180.

Botanical Gardens, Royal, near Howrah, iii. 294.

Botanical Garden at Rungarun in Dárjíling, x. 176-178.

Botany of Bengal. List of plants found in Bengal and Assam, xx. 123-227.

Boundaries of the 24 Parganás, i. 17, 18; of the Sundarbans, i. 285; of Nadiyá, ii. 18; of Jessor, ii. 170; of Midnapur, iii. 18; of Húglí, iii. 252; of Baidwán, iv. 17, 18; of Bánkurá, iv. 206; of Bírbhúm, iv. 312; of Dacca, v. 18; of Bákarganj, v. 157; of Farídpur, v. 255;

of Maimansinh, v. 383; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 17; of Chittagong vi. 110; of Noákhálí, vi. 238; of Tipperah, vi. 356; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 459, 460; of Maldah, vii. 17, 18, 19; of Rangpur, vii. 156, 166; of Dinájpur, vii. 356; of Rájsháhí, viii. 20; of Bográ, viii. 129; of Murshidábád, ix. 18; of Pábná, ix. 270; of Dárjíling, x. 18; of Jalpáigurí, x. 216; of Kuch Behar, x. 332; of Patná, xi. 18; of Sáran, xi. 225, 226; of Gayá, xii. 18; of Sháhábád, xii. 158; of Tirhut, xiii. 18; of Champáran, xiii. 210, 220; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 41, 18; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 265; of Monghyr, xv. 18; of Purniah, xv. 219, 220; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 17, 18; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 231, 232; of Singbhúm, xvii. 18; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 149; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 253, 254; of Cuttack, xviii. 20; of Balasor, xviii. 248; of Purí, xix. 18; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 159, 160.

Boyáliyá, village in Maldah, vii. 131.

Bozargomedpur, *parganá* in Bákarganj, Historical sketch of, v. 222, 223.

Bráhmá Samaj, The, in the 24 Parganás, i. 76; in Nadiyá, ii. 52; in Jessor, ii. 197-199; in Midnapur, iii. 58; in Húglí, iii. 291, 292; in Baidwán, iv. 54; in Bánkuá, iv. 228; in Dacca, v. 58, 117; in Bákarganj, v. 197; in Faridpur, v. 289; in Maimansinh, v. 409, 410; in Chittagong, vi. 147, 149, 150; in Noákhálí, vi. 283; in Tipperah, vi. 381, 382; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 495; in Maldah, vii. 47; in Rangpur, vii. 221, 224; in Dinájpur, vii. 382, 383; in Rájsháhí, viii. 51, 52; in Bográ, viii. 180, 181; in Murshidábád, ix. 57, 59, 171; in Pábná, ix. 288; in Dárjíling, x. 85; in Jalpáigurí, x. 260; in Kuch Behar, x. 359; in Patná, xi. 64; in Sáran, xi. 256; in Gayá, xii. 39, 41; in Champáran, xiii. 249; in Monghyr, xv. 59; in Hazáribágh; xvi. 85; in Cuttack, xviii. 78, 79; in Balasor, xviii. 278.

Bráhmanbáriá Subdivision in Tipperah, vi. 386, 441, 442.

Bráhmanbáriá, town in Tipperah, vi. 363, 366, 382, 386, 387, 420, 432, 442; lock-up, 435; dispensary, 453, 454.

Bráhmaní river, xvi. 235; xvii. 166, 167, 190; xviii. 22, 23, 25, 36; xix. 200, 201; estuaries, Cuttack, xviii. 33. 35.

Bráhmaní river in Dinájpur, vii. 359 361, 362; canal, vii. 364. 70,

Bráhmanpukur, marsh in Dinájpur, vii. 361.

Bráhmans, Subdivisions, number, family names, etc., of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 53-58; in Nadiyá, ii. 46; in Jessor, ii. 194, 219-221; in Midnapur, iii. 52; in Húglí, iii. 293; in Baidwán, iv. 46; in Bánkurá, iv. 222; in Bírbhúm, iv. 329; in Dacca, v. 47, 52-55; in Bákarganj, v. 190; in Faridpur, v. 286; in Maimansinh, v. 402, 403; in Chittagong, vi. 145; in Noákhálí, vi. 275; in Tipperah, vi. 379; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 494, 495; in Maldah, vii. 44; in Rangpur, vii. 214, 215, 222, 227, 229, 230; in Dinájpur, vii. 377; in Rájsháhí, viii. 41-43; in Bográ, viii. 165, 188, 191, 192; in Murshidábád, ix. 43, 48-50; in Pábná, ix. 282, 286, 314; in Dárjíling, x. 45, 53, 81; in Jalpáigurí, x. 253, 256; in Kuch Behar, x. 341-343, 358; in Patná, xi. 40-42, 55; in Sáran, xi. 246; in Gayá, xii. 35-37; in Sháhábád, xii. 191; in Tirhut, xiii. 41-43; in Champáran, xiii. 236, 237, 240, 241; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 54-61; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 282, 319; in Monghyr, xv. 55; in Purniah, xv. 254; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 75, 215; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 252, 300-303; in Singbhúm, xvii. 63; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 163, 173; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 290; in Cuttack, xviii. 71; in Balasor, xviii. 271, 272; in Purí, xix. 30, 34 36, 163; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 255.

Brahmapur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 413.

Brahmaputra river, v. 20, 386; vii. 161, 162, 163, 169, 292; viii. 135, 138; ix. 271, 272.

Bráhminí river in Murshidábád, ix. 25.

Brahmottar, rent-free grants of land for support of Bráhmans, i. 279, 280; in Jessor, ii. 265; Bardwán, iv. 77; in Bánkurá, iv. 264; in Bírbhúm, iv. 369; in Noákhálí, vi. 313; in Maldah, vii. 84, 85; in Rangpur, vii. 273, 278; in Dinájpur, vii. 400, 404; in Rájsháhí, viii. 69, 70; in Bográ, viii. 241; in Pábná, ix. 314; in Kuch Behar, x. 391; in Tirhut, xiii. 110; in Singbhúm, xvii. 91. *See also* Tenures of land.

Bráhpur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.

Brasswork and brass-workers in Nadiyá, ii. 101; in Jessor, ii. 207, 300; in Bardwán, iv. 133; in Rájsháhí, viii. 55, 56,

87 ; in Murshidábád, ix. 154, 156, 163, 164 ; in Pábná, ix. 337, 338, 348, 351. *See also* Manufactures.
Brijias, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Aboriginal Population.
Brindábanchak embankment in Midnapur, iii. 142.
Britti, maintenance land, rent free. *See* Tenures of land.
Brown's (Captain), scheme for the pacification of the Paháriás (A.D. 1778), xiv. 304.
Brumchárá embankment in Chittagong, vi. 131.
Buchanan-Hamilton's Account of the Fishes and Fisheries of Bengal, xx. 5-103.
Bud-bud Sub-division, population, &c., iv. 34, 35, 37, 170, 171 ; the famine of 1866 in, iv. 101 ; branch dispensary, iv. 197.
Buddh Gayá, formerly the residence of Sakya Sinha, xii. 53-55.
Buddhain hill, Gayá, xii. 19.
Buddhists and Buddhism in the 24 Parganás, i. 72, 76 ; in the Sundarbans, i. 317, 319 ; in Dacca, v. 52; in Bákarganj, v. 198 ; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 40, 41, 45, 68, 102, 106 ; in Chittagong, vi. 137, 138, 139, 143, 147, 151 ; in Noákhálí, vi. 270, 277 ; in Maldah, vii. 48 ; in Rangpur, vii. 210, 221, 234 ; in Dinájpur, vii. 370, 372, 382, 383 ; in Rájsháhi, viii. 36, 52 ; in Murshidábád, ix. 61 ; in Dárjíling, x. 41, 46 ; in Jalpáiguri, x. 251 ; in Kuch Behar, x. 358 ; in Sáran, xi. 256 ; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 77, 99 ; in Monghyr, xv. 49, 59, 60 ; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 84 ; in Cuttack, xviii. 64, 66, 79, 179-183 ; in Puri, xix. 29, 40, 47.
Buddhist antiquities. *See* Antiquarian Remains.
Buddhist kings of Bengal, v. 118.
Búdhpur in Mánbhúm, Ruins of Jain temples at, xvii. 301, 302.
Budge-Budge, or Baj-Baj, fishing town in the 24 Parganás, i. 35 ; site of fort captured by Lord Clive, i. 101, 228.
Budhátá in the 24 Parganás, Fairs held at, i. 118, 228.
Building leases. *See* Tenures of Land.
Building stone in Bardwán, iv. 133 ; in Bánkurá, iv. 211 ; in Murshidábád, ix. 34 ; in Dárjíling, x. 31, 157 ; Jalpáiguri, x. 239.
Bukdá, village in Narsinhpur State, Orissa, xix. 305.
Bulbulchasm, 'nightingales' eyes,' pattern of silk made in Maldah, vii. 95.
Bunás, an aboriginal tribe in the 24 Parganás, i. 71 ; in Sundarbans, i. 318, 319 ; in Nadiyá, ii. 49, 103 ; in Jessor, ii. 196 ; in Midnapur, iii. 57 ; in Húglí, iii. 255, 291 ; in Bardwán, iv. 46 ; in Bánkurá, iv. 228 ; in Birbhúm, iv. 333 ; in Dacca, v. 43, 51 ; in Bákarganj, v. 190, 193 ; in Faridpur, v. 285, 288 ; in Maimansinh, v. 407 ; in Murshidábád, ix. 47. *See also* Aboriginal Population.
Bunákhárí, canal in Dinájpur, vii. 364.
Buniyádganj, village in Gayá, xii. 55.
Burá Dharlá, river in Rangpur, vii. 167.
Burá Tístá, old channel of the Tístá, *q.v.*
Burá Mantreswar, mouth of the Húglí, i. 28.
Burábalang river, xviii. 251 ; xix. 200, 201.
Buran, fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 229, 363.
Burglary. *See* Criminal Statistics.
Burí, a hill in Lohárdagá, xvi. 237.
Burí Gandak river, xiii. 130, 223, 226.
Burial ground of Mundas, at Chokahátu in Lohárdagá, xvi. 488.
Burígangá river, an old branch of the Ganges, v. 20, 22 ; vii. 23.
Búrígangal, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 295, 332, 333, 418, 419.
Búrigangi, river in Purniah, xv. 227, 230.
Burískwar river, i. 299.
Burínadí river, in Midnapur, iii. 25.
Burirhát, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Burmah, Export of kingfishers' skins from Chittagong to, vi. 133, 190, 370, 419.
Burmese War, Cause of the first, vi. 118-120 ; conduct of, 120, 121.
Buxar, Battle of, ix. 191.

C

Cachar, Raids into, by Lusháis, vi. 20.
Calamities, Natural, in the 24 Parganás, i. 158-163 ; in the Sundarbans, i. 342-344 ; in Nadiyá, ii. 83-93 ; in Jessor, ii. 274-278 ; in Midnapur, iii. 114-133 ; in Húglí, iii. 358-366 ; in Bardwán, iv. 92-105 ; in Bánkurá, iv. 270-275 ; in Birbhúm, iv. 371, 372 ; in Dacca, v. 102-104 ; in Bákarganj, v. 212 ; in Faridpur, v. 330-332 ; in Maimansinh, v. 457 ; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 82, 83 ; in Chittagong, vi. 184, 185 ; in Noákhálí, vi. 316-319 ; in Tipperah, vi. 415-417 ; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 415-417 ; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 507 ; in Maldah, vii. 90-93 ; in Rangpur, vii. 292-302 ; in Dinájpur, vii.

408, 409; in Rájsháhí, viii. 78-80; in Bográ, viii. 250, 251; in Murshidábád, ix. 26, 131-141, 238, 239; in Pábná, ix. 325-327, 370-372; in Dárjíling, x. 124-127; in Jalpáigurí, x. 293; in Kuch Behar, x. 394-396; in Patná, xi. 130, 131; in Sáran, xi. 305-307; in Gayá, xii. 107-111; in Sháhábád, xii. 250-255; in Tirhut, xiii. 115-121; in Champáran, xiii. 284-288; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 160-173; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 346-351; in Monghyr, xv. 127-135; in Purniah, xv. 341-349; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 138; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 408; in Singbhúm, xvii. 95; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 212; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 330, 340; in Cuttack, xviii. 146-173; in Balasor, xviii. 322-334; in Puri, xix. 138-150. *See also* Blights, Droughts, Famines, &c.

Calcareous tufa in Dárjíling, x. 153-157; in Jalpáiguri, x. 239. *See also* Geological.

CALCUTTA, area, population, &c., i. 17, 44, 77, 78; acquisition of, by the Company, i. 18, 20; *parganá* of, i. 230; earliest mention of name, i. 364.

Calcutta, Exports from and imports into. *See* Commerce and Trade.

Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, i. 170, 171, 344.

Canals, water-courses, etc., in the 24 Parganás, i. 30-33 (traffic of Calcutta canals, i. 171-174); Midnapur High Level Canal, its construction, prospects, &c., iii. 29-36, 371; Rúpnáyáran and Rasúlpur Canal, iii. 36, 37; in Húglí, iii. 262, 263, 371; in Bardwán, iv. 107; in Dacca, v. 23, 108; Bákarganj, v. 169, 170; in Chittagong, vi. 127, 184, 187; in Noákhalí, vi. 250, 251, 253, 254, 318; in Tipperah, vi. 365; in Rangpur, vii. 169, 304; in Dinájpur, vii. 361, 364, 365, 410; in Rájsháhí, viii. 28, 82; in Bográ, viii. 145; in Murshidábád, ix. 29, 148; in Pábná, ix. 329, 330; in Patná, xi. 24, 25; in Gayá, xii. 22, 23; in Sháhábád, xii. 168-172; in Cuttack, xviii. 37-53.

Cane, Sugar, in the 24 Parganás, i. 145, 146; in Sundarbans, i. 325; in Nadiyá, ii. 67; in Jessor, ii. 246, 249, 298; in Bardwán, iv. 171; in Bánkurá, iv. 247; in Bírbhúm, iv. 345, 353, 354; in Rájsháhí, viii. 63; in Bográ, viii. 215-219; in Murshidábád, ix. 100, 105; in Pábná, ix. 302; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 104, 171. *See also* Sugarcane.

Canning, Port, town, and railway station, i. 25, 32; its history, i. 91-98, 170, 294, 320.

Cantonments, Military, in the 24 Parganás, i. 15, 82-87, 90, 91, 100 (also Calcutta); in Murshidábád, ix. 75, 76; in Dárjíling, x. 26, 89, 90, 110; in Jalpáigurí, x. 216, 225, 261, 262; in Patná, xi. 87.

Caoutchouc. *See* India-rubber.

Capital and Interest, in the 24 Parganás, i. 173; in the Sundarbans, i. 345; in Nadiyá, ii. 150; in Jessor, ii. 304; in Midnapur, iii. 153; in Húglí, iii. 376; in Bardwán, iv. 135; in Bánkurá, iv. 278; in Bírbhúm, iv. 381; in Dacca, v. 115, 116; in Bákarganj, v. 216, 217; in Faridpur, v. 340; in Maimansinh, v. 461, 462; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 86, 87; in Chittagong, vi. 207, 208; in Noákhálí, vi. 328, 329; in Tipperah, vi. 424, 425; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 509; in Maldah, vii. 104, 105; in Rangpur, vii. 308-310; in Dinájpur, vii. 414; in Rájsháhí, viii. 88, 89; in Bográ, viii. 277, 278; in Murshidábád, ix. 169, 170; in Pábná, ix. 350; in Dárjíling, x. 164; Jalpáigurí, x. 300, 301; in Kuch Behar, x. 401, 402; in Patná, xi. 180; in Sáran, xi. 335; in Gayá, xii. 119, 120; in Sháhábád, xii. 269, 270; in Tirhut, xiii. 162-164; in Champáran, xiii. 296; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 191, 192; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 360, 361; in Monghyr, xv. 148, 154; in Purniah, xv. 385; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 173; in Lohárdagá, xvi., 421-423; in Singbhúm, xvii. 106; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 212, 213, 218, 219; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 352.

Caprifoliæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 182.

Car festival (*Rath-játrá*) at Jagannáth, xix. 59-67, 175, 176.

Card-playing in Purniah, xv. 279-281; names of the cards, xv. 281. *See also* Amusements.

Castes, List of, with numbers, pursuits, relative rank, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 52-71; in the Sundarbans, i. 317; in Nadiyá, ii. 146-150; in Jessor, ii. 194-196; in Midnapur, iii. 52-58; in Húglí, iii. 284-291; in Bardwán, iv. 46-54; in Bánkurá, iv. 221-228; in Bírbhúm, iv. 329-333; in Dacca, v. 46-51; in Bákarganj, v. 190-194; in Faridpur, v. 286-288; in Maimansinh, v. 402-408; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 37, 38, 68; in Chittagong, vi. 139-141, 145-147; in Noákhálí, vi. 275-277; in Tipperah, vi. 379-381; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 494,

495; (among the Hill Tribes, vi. 488); in Maldah, vii. 44-46; in Rangpur, vii. 211-221; in Dinájpur, vii. 376-382; in Rájsháhí, viii. 38-48; in Bográ, viii. 166, 169, 180; in Murshidábád, ix. 43-45, 48-56; in Pábná, ix. 282-284, 286-288; in Dárjíling, x. 45-46, 80-84; in Jalpáigurí, x. 253, 254, 256-259; in Kuch Behar, x. 341-346; in Patná, xi. 40-50; in Sáran, xi. 246-255; in Gayá, xii. 35-38; in Sháhábád, xii. 191-197; in Tirhut, xiii. 41-46; in Champáran, xiii. 240-247; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 49-51, 53-77; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 282-284, 319-321; in Monghyr, xv. 55-59; in Purniah, xv. 254, 255; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 60-62, 75-83; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 252, 253, 300-318; in Singbhúm, xvii. 63-69; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 156-164, 169-175, 181-187, 192-195, 203-207, 216, 217, 230-235, 248, 249; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 278, 290-295; in Cuttack, xviii. 71-77; in Balasor, xviii. 271-277; in Purí, xix. 34-40; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 255, 259.

Cattle, in the 24 Parganás, i. 149; in the Sundarbans, i. 337; in Nadiyá, ii. 70; in Jessor, ii. 256; in Midnapur, iii. 83, 84; in Húglí, iii. 343; in Bardwán, iv. 73, 74; in Bánkurá, iv. 248; in Bírbhúm, iv. 362, 363; in Dacca, v. 93; in Bákarganj, v. 205, 206; in Faridpur, v. 319; in Maimansinh, v. 443; in Chittagong, vi. 132; in Noákhálí, vi. 258, 299, 302, 303; in Tipperah, vi. 368, 369, 390; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 478, 504, 505; in Rangpur, vii. 264, 265, 308; in Dinájpur, vii. 387, 395, 396, 440; in Rájsháhí, viii. 66; in Bográ, viii. 222, 223; in Murshidábád, ix. 108, 109; in Pábná, ix. 306; in Dárjíling, x. 100; in Jalpáigurí, x. 277; in Kuch Behar, x. 385; in Patná, xi. 118; in Sáran, xi. 295, 296; in Gayá, xii. 27; in Tirhut, xiii. 107; in Champáran, xiii. 278; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273, 342; in Monghyr, xv. 107, 108; in Purniah, xv. 306-309; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 107, 108; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 356; in Singbhúm, xvii. 47; in Cuttack, xviii. 59; in Balasor, xviii. 293.

Cattle disease in the 24 Parganás, i. 244-247; in Nadiyá, ii. 139, 140; in Midnapur, iii. 244; in Bardwán, iv. 201; in Dacca, v. 146, 147; in Bákarganj, v. 247; in Noákhálí, vi. 347, 348; in Tipperah, vi. 450, 451; in Dinájpur, vii. 457, 458; in Bográ, viii. 313, 314; in Murshidábád, ix. 251, 252; in Dárjíling, x. 200; in Jalpáigurí, x. 323; in Kuch Behar, x. 444; in Sáran, xi. 363; in Gayá, xii. 149; in Champáran, xiii. 317, 318; in Monghyr, xv. 212, 213; in Purniah, xv. 440; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 484, 485; in Singbhúm, xvii. 143; in Cuttack, xviii. 1[illegible], 240: in Balasor, xviii. 370, 371; in Purí, xix. 175.

Caves in Dárjíling, x. 32; in Gayá (*Sítghar*), xii. 58, 59; in Sháhábád (*Japteswar*), xii. 216, 217; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 271, 272. *See also* Antiquarian Remains.

Cemetery of the Nawábs of Murshidábád, ix. 72, 73.

Census, Attempts to take, previous to 1872. *See* Population.

Census, Educational. *See* Educational Statistics.

Census of 1872. its agencies and results in the 24 Parganás, i. 39-77; in Nadiyá, ii. 34-51; in Jessor, ii. 186 196; in Midnapur, iii. 41-51; in Húglí, iii. 267-284; in Howrah town, iii. 296, 297; in Bardwán, iv. 32-45; in Bánkurá, iv. 212-221; in Bírbhúm, iv. 323-330; in Dacca, v. 31-41; in Bákarganj, v. 178-188; in Faridpur, v. 278-284; in Maimansinh, v. 392-401; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 35-38; in Chittagong, vi. 133, 151, 152, 153, 183; in Noákhálí, vi. 267, 283; in Tipperah, vi. 371, 372; in Maldah, vii. 36-40; in Rangpur, vii. 205-210; in Dinájpur, vii. 368-384; in Rájsháhí, viii. 20, 33-35; in Bográ, viii. 156-158; in Murshidábád, ix. 18, 36-42; in Pábná, ix. 269, 278-280; in Dárjíling, x. 40-44; in Jalpáigurí, x. 246, 254; in Kuch Behar, x. 338-340; in Patná, xi. 34, 35; in Sáran, xi. 239-241; in Gayá, xii. 29-32; in Sháhábád, xii. 180-183; in Tirhut, xiii. 32-35; in Champáran, xiii. 232, 233; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 45-51; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273-280; in Monghyr, xv. 47-50; in Purniah, xv. 242-245; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 17, 55; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 247, 248; in Singbhúm, xvii. 31-33; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 269-273; in Cuttack, xviii. 60-67; in Balasor, xviii. 264-267; in Purí, xix. 27, 28; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 204, 208.

Census of 1874, Darbhangah, xiii. 35-37.

Central Asia and Thibet, Trade with. *See* Commerce.

Cereal crops, in the 24 Parganás, i. 139; in the Sundarbans, i. 324-326; in Nadiyá, ii. 64; in Jessor, ii. 241-243; in Midna-

pur, iii. 80; in Húglí, iii. 331; in Bard wán, iv. 70; in Bánkurá, iv. 245, 246; in Birbhúm, iv. 345; in Dacca, v. 82, 83; in Bákarganj, v. 202-204; in Faridpur, 296-306; in Maimansinh, v. 419-421; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 71; in Chittagong, vi. 159-161; in Noákhálí, vi. 291, 292; in Tipperah, vi. 390; in Maldah, vii. 72; in Rangpur, vii. 234-240; in Dinájpur, vii. 390, 391; in Rájsháhí, viii. 59, 60; in Bográ, viii. 209, 210; in Murshidábád, ix. 104; in Pábná, ix. 302; in Dárjíling, x. 95; in Jalpáigurí, x. 273; in Kuch Behar, x. 382; in Patná, xi. 109-112; in Sáran, xi. 274-276; in Gayá, xii. 82-86; in Sháhábád, xii. 230-234; in Tirhut, xiii. 81-83; in Champáran, xiii. 260-262; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 116-120; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 335-337; in Monghyr, xv. 90-93; in Purniah, xv. 281-286; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 101, 102; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 340; in Singbhúm, xvii. 79; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 196, 208, 209, 240; in Mánbhúm, xviii. 309-313; in Cuttack, xviii. 99-103; in Balasor, xviii. 289-291; in Puri, xix. 93, 94; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 262, 263.

Ceremonies and customs of the Chittagong Hill Tribes, vi. 40, 41-43, 46-48, 52, 53, 55, 56, 59, 105; in Noákhálí, vi. 279-282; in Rangpur, vii. 227-229; of the Mechs or Bodos in Dárjíling, x. 77-79; of the Kochs or Rájbansís in Kuch Behar, x. 371-379; in Patná, xi. 56; of the Paháriás, xiv. 297, 298; of the Santáls, xiv. 314-319; xvi. 72; of the aboriginal tribes of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 225-227, 239, 240, 247, 252, 253. *See also* Customs, Birth, Marriage, Funeral, &c.

Cesses, Customary illegal, or *abwábs*, in the Sundarbans, i. 358; in Midnapur, iii. 108-113; in Dacca, v. 97, 127; in Chittagong, vi. 180-182; in Noákhálí, vi. 315, 316; in Tipperah, vi. 411, 412; in Bográ, viii. 248-250; in Murshidábád, ix. 71, 200; in Pábná, ix. 318; in Kuch Behar, x. 428; in Patná, xi. 96, 127; in Gayá, xii. 70-72; in Tirhut, xiii. 106, 107; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 158-160; in Monghyr, xv. 120-127; in Purniah, xv. 388; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 106, 107; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 368, 369, 370, 372, 380, 381; in Cuttack, xviii. 121.

Ceylon, Exports to. *See* Commer

Chabrí *bíl* in Dinájpur, vii. 442.

Chaburiá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444.

Chágdah, trading village and railway station in Nadiyá, ii. 32, 62, 104; bathing-place on the Húglí, ii. 57.

Chágdah pát, Calcutta market name for Nadiyá jute, ii. 102.

Cháibásá, chief town and administrative headquarters of Singbhúm, xvii. 17, 70, 71, 145; dispensary, xvii. 145, 146; jail, xvii. 124-127; school, xvii. 127-130; fair, xvii. 144.

Cháimá river in Hill Tipperah, vi. 475.

Cháinpur, village in Sáran, xi. 258.

Cháinpur, *parganá* in Sháhábád, xii. 286.

Cháinpur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203, 212-214.

Cháinpur, village in Bhágalpur, xiv. 95.

Cháinpur, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.

Cháinpur Bagaurá, village in Sáran, xi. 355.

Chait[illegible] h, vi. 383.

Chait[illegible] nás, i. 34, 227

Chait[illegible] spring at, xvii

Chait[illegible] ingbhúm, xvi[illegible]

Chait[illegible] hnav sect, his[illegible] in the 24 Pa[illegible] 7, 108; in Na[illegible] Jessor, ii. 195[illegible] 55; in Hú[illegible] 155-57; in Bál[illegible] dpur, v. 287[illegible] 409, 417; in [illegible] Rangpur, vii.[illegible] vii. 379; in [illegible] ográ, viii. 167[illegible] , 57, 58, 172[illegible] , 314; in Pat[illegible] xi. 255; in [illegible] áran, xiii. 247[illegible] in Lohár-dag[illegible] xvii. 65; in [illegible] Cuttack, xvi[illegible] 275; in Pur[illegible]

Chak[illegible] h, xv. 295[illegible]

Chak[illegible] inájpur, vii.[illegible]

Chak[illegible] jpur, vii. 365, 412[illegible]

Chak[illegible] Dinájpur, vii. 443[illegible]

Chak[illegible] Dinájpur, vii. 439[illegible]

Chak[illegible] n Dináj-

Chak Mani, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 185, 186.
Chak Párbatípur, market village in Dinajpur, vii. 437.
Chakái, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 176.
Chakái, *thánd* in Monghyr, xv. 48, 161, 175.
Chakáliá, village in Purniah, xv. 413.
Chak-bázár-dighí, tank in Kumillá town, Tipperah, vi. 385.
Chakdaha *bíl* in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Chakdárí, land reclamation tenures. *See* Tenures of Land.
Chakdighí dispensary, in Bardwán, iv. 196, 197.
Chakiriá village and *thánd* in Chittagong, vi. 136, 144, 153, 176, 216, 226.
Chaklá Diánapur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 131.
Chaklá Nái, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 186.
Chaklah, a Muhammadan territorial division of the Mughul period, i. 355, 358.
Chakmas, a hill-tribe in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 35, 36, 37, 43-49, 88, 90, 91, 102, 142; immigration of, into Hill Tipperah, vi. 492, 493. *See also* Aboriginal Population.
Chakra[illegible] Húglí, with weav-
[illegible]72.
[illegible]nures, in Jessor,
[illegible]iii. 97-100; in
[illegible]n Bardwán, iv.
[illegible]v. 263, 264; in
[illegible]; in Dacca, v.
[illegible], 378; inChitta-
[illegible]áli, vi. 313; in
[illegible]pur, vii. 404; in
[illegible]ográ, viii. 244;
[illegible] in Pábná, ix.
[illegible]392; in Bhá-
[illegible]Monghyr, xv.
[illegible]; in Hazári-
[illegible]Lohárdagá,
[illegible]n, xvii. 91-
[illegible]33-335; in
[illegible]n Purí, xix.
[illegible]of land.
[illegible]199.
[illegible]at, xvii.
[illegible]n Dináj-
[illegible]iii. 22,
[illegible]hutiá
[illegible]vii.

Chaluárí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 236.
Chálun, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 438.
Chálun, village in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Chámárs, a caste of workers in leather, &c. *See* Castes.
Chamiámá, a mountain of Dárjíling, x. 20.
Champáhátí, village and railway station in the 24 Parganás, i. 170.
Champá-murá, peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Champánagar, village near Bhágalpur, xiv. 82, 83.
Champánágarí, *parganá* in *Sarkár* Madáran, i. 368.
CHAMPÁRAN DISTRICT (Vol. XIII.)—Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 219, 220; Jurisdictions, 220; General Aspect of the District, 220, 221; River System, 221-226; Alluvion and Diluvion, 226; Lakes, 226, 227; Fisheries, 227; Irrigation, 227, 228; Lines of Drainage, 228; Marsh Products, 228; Minerals, 228 229; Soils, 229; Forest and Jungle Products, 229-231; Population—Early Estimates, 231, 232; Census of 1872, its agency and results, 232-234; Classification according to Sex and Age, 235; Infirmities, 235, 236; Ethnical Division of the People, 236-239; Immigration and Emigration, 239, 240; List of Hindu Castes, 240-245; Aboriginal Tribes, 245-247; Hindus not recognising Caste, 247-249; Religious Divisions of the People, 249; Towns and Places of Interest, 249-255; Fairs, 255, 256; Village Officials, 256; Material Condition of the People—Dress, Dwellings, Food, Amusements, Conveyances, &c., 256-260; Agriculture—Rice Cultivation, 260, 261; other Cereals, 261, 262; Oil Seeds, 262, 263; Tobacco, Cotton, and Sugarcane, 263, 264; Sugar Manufacture, 264, 265; Indigo Cultivation and Manufacture, 266-269; Opium, 269-271; Cultivated Area and Out-turn of Crops in different *tappás*, 271-277; Condition of the Cultivators, 277, 278; Agricultural Implements and Domestic Animals, 278, 279; Wages and Prices, 279, 280; Weights and Measures, 280, 281; Landless Day-Labourers, 281, 282; Spare Land, 282; Tenants' Rights, 282; Land Tenures, 282, 283; Rates of Rent, 283, 284; Operation of the Rent Law of Bengal, 284; Manure and Irrigation, 284; Natural Calami-

ties—Blight, Floods, and Droughts, 284, 285; Famine of 1866, 285, 286; Famine of 1874, 286, 287; Famine Warnings, 287, 288; Foreign and Absentee Landholders, 288; Roads, 288, 289; Manufactures, 289, 290; Commerce and Trade, 290; River Traffic, 290-294; Trade with Nepál, 294-296; Capital and Interest, 296; Income Tax, 296, 297; Revenue and Expenditure, 297, 298; Land Revenue, 298; Civil and Criminal Courts, 298; Police and Jail Statistics, 298-304; Educational Statistics, 304-307; Postal Statistics, 307; Administrative Divisions, 307, 308; List of Fiscal Divisions (*Parganás*), 308-313; Climate, Temperature, and Rainfall, 313, 314; Endemics and Epidemics, 314, 315; Vital Statistics, 315; Native Physician 315, 316; Fairs as Causes of Disease 316; Indigenous Drugs, 316; Charitable Dispensaries, 316, 317; Cattle Diseases, 317, 318.

Champátálá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 412.

Chának, native name of Barrackpur, *q.v.*

Chánchál estates in Maldah under the Court of Wards, vii. 134, 140.

Chanchan Masidhá, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 448.

Chánchrá, village near Jessor town, whence the Rájás of Jessor derive their name, ii. 201, 202, 204.

Chandá *khál* in Monghyr, xv. 21.

Chandabhandas, a salt-making tribe in the Sundarbans in ancient days, i. 379.

Chandál caste. *See* Castes.

Chándan river, xiv. 29, 174-176, 241.

Chándan Bhuká, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 176.

Chándan Katuriyá, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 154, 155, 240, 241.

Chandanpur, mart in Chittagong, vi. 199.

Chándas, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.

Chándbálí, port in Balasor, xviii. 260-262.

Chandarnagar or Chundernagore, town belonging to the French, iii. 307, 375.

Chándganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 412.

Chandiá, *thánd* in Noákhálí, vi. 239, 331.

Chándiná rayatí land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Chándináth hill in Chittagong. *See* Chandranáth.

Chándisthán, shrine in Monghyr, xv. 67.

Chándkhálí *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 27.

Cha… …ndarbans,
d… …ncipal seat
c… …ndation of,
i… …2.
Ch… …ng, vi. 129;
C… …h, vii. 131.
C… *…rayats. See*
(… State, Chutiá
… viii. 196, 197.
… h Háthiágarh,
… hrágáchhá, *par*
… ndá *parganá*, i.
… *aná*, i. 118, 228.
… ing-place in Mid-
… pperah, vi. 366,
… perah, vi. 365.
… aldah, vii. 142.
… ne of the Nadiyá
Rájás, …

Chandradwíp, *parganá* in Bákarganj, historical sketch of, v. 224.

Chandraguná village, formerly administrative headquarters of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 22, 27, 84, 203.

Chandrakoná, *parganá* transferred from Húglí to Midnapur, iii. 22, 195.

Chandrakoná, municipality in Midnapur, site of a former factory of the Company, now a trading village, iii. 61, 62, 152, 362.

Chandranáth, or Sitákund, sacred hill and place of pilgrimage in Chittagong, vi. 124, 125, 232, 233, 379, 452; hot spring, 132; range, 125.

Chandranáth, village in Chittagong, vi. 153.

Chandris. *See* Village Officials.

Chándtára, "moon and stars," a pattern of silk fabric made in Maldah, vii. 95.

Chánduriá, trading village and municipality in the 24 Parganás, i. 35, 99.

Chánduriá, village in Tipperah, vi. 420.

Chándwa, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 153, 241.

CHANG BHAKAR TRIBUTARY STATE (Vol. XVII.)—

Geographical Situation, Boundaries, &c., 179; Physical Aspects, Hills and Rivers, 180, 181; *Ferae Naturae*, 181; Population, 181; Ethnological Division of the People, 181; the Muasis or Kurus, their Manners, Customs, Traditions, &c., 182-187; History of the Rájá, &c., 187; Excavations near Harchoká, 187, 188; Condition of the People, 188; Police Statistics, 188.

Changes in jurisdictio
ganás, i. 21, 22; in
286; in Jessor, ii.
Midnapur, iii. 21,
252, 253; in Ba
Bánkurá, iv. 206, 2
316, 317; in Dacc
ganj, v. 158; in
257; in Maimansin
Chittagong Hill Tr
95; in Chittagong,
hálí, vi. 238, 239
356; in Hill Tippe
Maldah, vii. 19; in
in Dinájpur, vii. 35
viii. 20, 21; in Bo
in Murshidábád, ix.
ix. 270; in Dárjíli
Jalpáigurí, x. 216-22
x. 427-431; in Patn
xi. 226; in Gayá,
ábád, xii. 158; in
in Champáran, xiii
pur, xiv. 18-22; i
ganás, xiv. 266; in
19; in Purniah, xv
bágh, xvi. 22; in Lo
in Singbhúm, xvii.
tary States of Chu
149-152; in Mánbh
Cuttack, xviii. 20;
248, 344; in Purí,
Orissa Tributary
198.
Changes in river cours
ganás, i. 29; in the Sundarbans, i. 299; in Nadiyá, ii. 32; in Jessor, ii. 172-177; in Midnapur, iii. 26-29; in Húglí, iii. 255, 257-261; in Bardwán, iv. 24, 25; in Dacca, v. 21; in Bákarganj, v. 168; in Faridpur, v. 264-268; in Maimansinh, v. 385, 386; in Chittagong, vi. 126; in Tipperah, vi. 362; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 475; in Maldah, vii. 25; in Rangpur, vii. 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 168, 169; in Dinájpur, vii. 363; in Rájsháhí, viii. 22-28; in Bográ, viii. 141-145; in Murshidábád, ix. 24, 26-28; in Pábná, ix. 294, 295; in Dárjíling, x. 27; in Jalpáigurí, x. 232-235; in Kuch Behar, x. 333-337; in Patná, xi. 22, 23, 24; in Sáran, xi. 227, 233; in Gayá, xii. 21, 22; in Sháhábád, xii. 215; in Tirhut, xiii. 20; in Champáran, xiii. 222; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 29, 30; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 269; in Monghyr, xv. 22; in Purniah, xv. 231-233; in Balasor, xviii. 254.

ginals in
Maimansinh, v. 401.
anhu, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.
ánkí, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 275, 310.
antar *bíl* in Tipperah, vi. 369.
apái Gumáshtápur, *tháná* in Maldah, ii. 51, 71, 88, 110, 144.
áprá, trading town in Nadiyá on the alanga, ii. 33, 62.
áprási, *khál* in Noákhálí, vi. 250.
apurá Hát, village market in Dinájur, vii. 435.
r Baradhálí, township in Noákhálí, i. 285.
r Buhetá, township in Noákhálí, vi. 86.
r Chándiye, township in Noákhálí, . 285.
r Darbesh, township in Noákhálí, vi. 5.
Gáji, township in Noákhálí, vi. 5.
Házári, township in Noákhálí, vi. 5.
Kánkrá, township in Noákhálí, vi. 5.
Lakshmi, township in Noákhálí, 285.
Mausá, township in Noáhálí, vi. .
Párbati, township in Noákháli, vi. .
Phakirá, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.
Char Rájrájeswar, township in Tipperah, vi. 383.
Charái, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Chará Sultánganj market village, 24 Parganás, i. 226.
Chárchiká, *tháná* in Bánkí State, Orissa, xix.. 264.
Chariel *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 31.
Charitable dispensaries in the 24 Parganás, i. 249-255; in Nadiyá, ii. 140-142; in Jessor, ii. 305, 340, 341; in Midnapur, iii. 246, 247; in Húglí, iii. 439, 440; in Bardwán, iv. 192-200; in Bánkurá, iv. 302; in Bírbhúm, iv. 455; in Dacca, v. 149-153; in Bákarganj, v. 248, 249; in Faridpur, v. 359; in Maimansinh, v. 480, 481; in Chittagong, vi. 193, 233; in Noákhálí, vi. 350; in Tipperah, vi. 453, 454; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 521, 522; in Maldah, vii. 105, 152; in Rangpur, vii. 349-352; in Dinájpur, vii. 458; in Rájsháhí, viii. 90, 123-126; in Bográ, viii. 315-317; in Mur-

shidábád, ix. 171, 246-251; in Pábná, ix. 374-376; in Dárjíling, x. 200, 212; in Jalpáigurí, x. 323, 324; in Kuch Behar, x. 360, 441; in Patná, xi. 216-219; in Sáran, xi. 366-368; in Gayá, xii. 152, 153; in Sháhábád, xii. 289-291; in Tirhut, xiii. 205-208; in Champáran, xiii. 316, 317; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 259-262; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 382-385; in Monghyr, xv. 208-210; in Purniah, xv. 444; in Hazári bágh, xvi. 204-206; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 487; in Singbhúm, xvii. 144, 145; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 373, 374; in Cuttack, xviii. 236-238; in Balásor, xviii. 369, 370; in Puri, xix. 176, 177; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 266.

Charkái, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 438.

Charkánwán, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 145.

Chaupátá *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 443.

Charpátá in Noákhálí, Factory established by the East India Company at, vi. 247, 288.

Charrá, village in Mánbhúm, Jain temples at, xvii. 299.

Charri, village in Singbhúm, with school, xvii. 127.

Chars, or alluvial islands. *See* Alluvion.

Chás, *thánd* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 271, 366.

Chásá dhopá, a cultivating caste. *See* Cástes.

Chasaudá land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Chatábánghí village, 24 Parganás, i. 236.

Chatísá, a cultivating tenure. *See* Tenures of land.

Chátná, village and *thánd* in Bánkurá, iv. 238, 239.

Chatnagar Mulgáon, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 438.

Chatrá, town in Hazáribágh, xvi. 85, 87, 88, 170.

Chattagrám, name of Chittagong, vi. 109.

Chattúshpáthís or *Tols*, Sanskrit schools in Nadiyá, ii. 106-111; in Bardwán, iv. 136.

Chaubárah, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 302, 356, 357.

Chaubí or Mathurá Bráhmans. *See* Bráhmans.

Chaubiskud, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.

Chaudhuris, or village head-men. *See* Village Officials.

Chaukí Hassan, village in Sáran, xi. 232.

Chaukídárí pancháyats. *See* Village Officials, &c.

Chaukídárs, or village watchmen, in the 24 Parganás, i. 190; in Nadiyá, ii. 117; in Jessor, ii. 309, 310; in Midnapur, iii. 97, 98, 164-166; in Húglí, iii. 385; in Bardwán, iv. 66, 149; in Bánkurá, iv. 242, 243, 284; in Birbhúm, iv. 344, 402, 403; in Dacca, v. 133, 134; in Bákarganj, v. 229; in Faridpur, v. 345; in Maimansinh, v. 467; in Chittagong, vi. 133, 183, 216-218; in Noákhálí, vi. 289, 332, 334; in Tipperah, vi. 433, 434, 442; in Maldah, vii. 111; in Rangpur, vii. 230, 232; in Dinájpur, vii. 424; in Rájsháhí, viii. 101; in Bográ, viii. 202, 244, 284-286; in Murshidábád, ix. 203; in Pábná, ix. 314, 357; in Dárjíling, x. 183; in Jalpáigurí, x. 308, 309; in Patná, xi. 97, 98, 190; in Sáran, xi. 345, 346; in Gayá, xii. 69, 70, 128; in Sháhábád, xii. 276, 277; in Tirhut, xiii. 170; in Champáran, xiii. 300, 301; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 205-211; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 364, 365; in Monghyr, xv. 159, 160; in Purniah, xv. 400; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 90, 92, 120, 179; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 327, 331, 474; in Singbhúm, xvii. 76, 77, 119, 121; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 359; in Cuttack, xviii. 205; in Balasor, xviii. 347, 348; in Puri, xix. 158-160; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 265.

Chaukídángá coal-mine at Ránígani, in Bardwán, iv. 107, 109, 111, 116, 124.

Chaulmugrá or *garjan* oil. *See* Garjan.

Chaumáhá *parganá* in *Sarkár* Sulaimánábád, i. 366.

Chaumahání mart in Noákhálí, vi. 283.

Chaumukhá, village in Sáran, xi. 356.

Chamuní, mart in Chittagong, vi. 198.

Chaunsá, *parganá* in Sháhábád, xii. 286.

Chaunsá, village and *thánd* in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 215, 257, 275, 285.

Chaunsá canal, xii. 171, 172.

Chauphu peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.

Chaura, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 438.

Chaurási, fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 230.

Chaurási, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 367.

Chaurdá Kolát, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 225.

Chausá Kismat, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.

Cheap, Mr, an early commercial resident of the Company at Surul in Birbhúm, iv. 341, 342.

Chebu Lámá, Hill Tract granted to, in Dárjíling, x. 112-114.

Cheknái, river in Pábná, ix. 276.

Cheliámá, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 367.

Chendwár, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 25.
Chengá, river in Purniah, xv. 227.
Chepángs, a sept of Nepálís in Darjíling, x. 58-60.
Cheránd, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 302, 303, 357.
Cheránd, village in Sáran, xi. 263, 357.
Cheros or Cherus, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Aboriginal Population.
Chetlá village, with English school, 24 Parganás, i. 205, 236.
Chhágalnáiyá *thánd* in Noákhálí, vi. 238, 342, 413, 414, 432, 434, 441.
Chhagán Gobrá, village in Athgarh State, Orissa, xix. 260, 270.
Chhái *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 152, 153, 241-244.
Chhálá, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 305.
Chhálápák, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Chhanchiá Mírganj, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Chhánuyá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 362.
Chhánuyá port, Balasor, xviii. 255.
Chhaprá Subdivision, Sáran, xi. 241.
Chhaprá, chief town of Sáran, xi. 225, 228, 257, 258, 259, 264, 293, 306, 307, 315, 325, 332, 345, 354, 359; *thánd*, xi. 344.
Chhárá, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.
Chhárat Kándi, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.
Chharidárs, deputies of spiritual teachers of the Vaishnavs, i. 73.
Chhatrí caste. *See* Kshattriyas.
Chhatuá, village in Champáran, xiii. 250.
Chhedrá Kadalibárí, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 225.
Chhedrá Kilá, *pargana* in Cuttack, xviii. 225.
Chhiddipádá, police outpost in Angul State, Orissa, xix. 264, 268.
Chhírámatí, river in Dinájpur, vii. 359, 360, 361.
Chholá, range of mountains, Dárjíling, x. 20.
Chhotá Bhágirathí, a small branch of the Ganges, vii. 23.
Chhotá Durbín, a mountain in Darjíling, x. 24.
Chhotá Ságar Dighí in Gaur, vii. 57.
Chhotá Jáguliá. Village schools at, 24 Parganás, i. 206.
Chhotá, or Chhutiá Nágpur. *See* Chhutiá Nágpur.
Chhotá Paikár, Village in Rangpur, vii. 167.
Chhotá Tístá, an old channel of the Tístá, *q.v.*
Chhutípur, *parganá* in *Sarkár* Sulaimánábád, i. 366.
Chigwán and Dhún, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 274, 312, 313.
Chigwánbatsárá, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 310.
Child marriages among Vaidik Bráhmans, i. 56.
Child-birth, Ceremonies connected with. *See* Ceremonies.
Children under 12, Number of, 24 Parganás, i. 44, 45; Nadiyá, ii. 38; Jessor, ii. 189; Midnapur, iii. 44; Húglí, iii. 273; Bardwán, iv. 38, 39; Bánkurá, iv. 213, 215; Birbhúm, iv. 324, 326; Dacca, v. 34; Bákarganj, v. 182; Faridpur, v. 280; Maimansinh, v. 395; Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 36, 37; Chittagong, vi. 137, 138, 151; Noákhálí, vi. 269, 270; Tipperah, vi. 372, 373; Hill Tipperah, vi. 480; Maldah, vii. 39; Rangpur, vii. 208-210; Dinájpur, vii. 370-373; Rájsháhí, viii. 36; Bográ, viii. 159, 160; Murshidábad, ix. 38-41; Pábná, ix. 279-281; Dárjíling, x. 41-43; Jalpáigurí, x. 248-252; Kuch Behar, x. 340; Patná, xi. 36; Sáran, xi. 242; Gayá, xii. 30; Sháhábád, xii. 181, 183; Tirhut, xiii. 35; Champáran, xiii. 235; Bhágalpur, xiv. 47; Santál Parganás, xiv. 278-280; Monghyr, xv. 49; Purniah, xv. 245; Hazáribágh, xvi. 55-58; Lohárdagá, xvi. 248-250; Singbhúm, xvii. 33-35; Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 153-156; Mánbhúm, xvii. 270-272; Cuttack, xviii. 64, 66; Balasor, xviii. 266, 267; Purí, xix. 27-30; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 205-208.
Chilká lake in Purí, xix. 20, 22-25, 28.
Chilies, Cultivation of. *See* Tillage.
Chilmárí, *thánd* and village in Rangpur, vii. 164, 207, 309, 328, 348.
China, export of kingfishers' skins to, from Chittagong, vi. 190.
Chinese population. *See* Population.
Chingri, river in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 25, 29.
Chingrihátá, fishing village, 24 Parganás, i. 35.
Chinsurah, former Dutch settlement, now included in one municipality with Húglí town, iii. 263, 301; public library, poor-fund, and printing-press iii. 377.
Chintáman, village and *thánd* in Dinájpur, vii. 423, 443.
Chirágí land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Chírír Bandar, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.

Chiru, *pîr* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Chiruliá, *parganá*, Sundarbans, i. 373.
Chitá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 363.
CHITTAGONG DISTRICT (Vol. VI.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 109, 110; Early History, 110-114; History under British rule, 114-121; Mutiny of 1857, 121-124; Jurisdiction and Physical Aspects, 124; Hills, 124, 125; River System, 125-127; Canals, &c., 127; Deaths by drowning, 127, 128; Ferries, 128, 129; River traffic, 129; Fisheries and Fishes, 129-131; Embankments, 131, 132; Drainage lines, Marsh reclamation, &c., 132; Minerals, 132, 133; *Ferœ Naturæ*, 133; Population—Census of 1872, its agencies and results, 133-136; Classification according to sex, religion, and age, 137, 138; Ethnical Division of the People, 138-141; Hill Tribes and Races, 142, 143; Emigration and Immigration, 143, 144: List of Castes, 145-147; Religious Division of the people, 147-150; Chittagong town, 150, 151; Cox's Bázár, 152, 153; Minor towns and villages, 153, 154; Places of historical interest, 154; Material condition of the people, 154, 155; Their character, 155, 156; Dress and ornaments, 157; Dwellings, furniture, and food, 158, 159; Agriculture—Principal crops, 159; Rice Cultivation, 160, 161; Cultivated Area, and out-turn of crops, 161, 162; Condition of the peasantry, 162; Domestic Animals and agricultural implements, 162, 163; Wages and Prices, 163; Weights and Measures, 163, 164; Landless day-labourers, and spare land, 164; Land tenures—Early Settlements, 164; *Tarafs*, 166-169; Noábád Táluks, 169-174; the Jaynagar Estate, 174, 175; *Lákhiráj* Estates, 175, 176; Freehold Estates, 176, 177; Intermediate Tenures, 178, 179; Rates of Rent, 179, 180; Illegal Cesses, 180-182; *Kánungos*, 182, 183; *Matábars*, or village headmen, 183; Manure, irrigation, &c., 183, 184; Natural Calamities, Famines, &c., 184, 185; Roads and Means of Communication, 185-187; Manufactures and Manufacturing classes, 187, 188; Commerce and Trade, 188-190; Port Statistics, 191-193; River Traffic, 193-199; Cotton Cultivation in Hill Tracts, 199-203; Exports of Cotton from the Hill Tracts, 203; Tobacco cultivation in the Hill Tracts, 204-207; Capital and Interest, 207, 208; Tea Industry in Chittagong, 208-211; Local Institutions, 211, 212; Incomes and Income-tax, 212; Revenue and Expenditure, 212; Balance-sheet for 1870-71, 213; Land-tax, 214; Customs Department, 215; Magisterial, Civil, and Revenue Courts, 215; Rent Law, 216; Police Statistics, 216 218; Criminal Classes and Jail Statistics, 218, 219; Educational Statistics, 219-222; Postal and Telegraph Statistics, 223, 224; Administrative Divisions, 225, 226; Climate and Meteorological Statistics, 226, 227; Earthquake in 1762, 227, 228; Vital Statistics, 228, 229; Endemic and Epidemic Diseases, 229-231; Indigenous Medicines, 231, 232; Fairs and Religious Gatherings, 232, 233; Charitable Dispensary, 233.
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS (Vol. VI.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 17, 18; History—Raids by Hill Tribes, 18-20; Lushái Expedition, 20, 21; Jurisdiction and Separation of the Hill Tracts from the Regulation District, 21, 22; General Aspects of the Country, 22-24; Mountains, 24, 25; Rivers, 25, 26; Lake, 26, 27; River Traffic, 27, 28; Fisheries and Marsh cultivation, 28; Lines of Drainage, 28, 29; Minerals, 29; Forest Produce, 29-33; *Ferœ Naturæ*, 33, 34; Population, estimated, in 1862, 34, 35; Census of 1872, 35, 36; Distribution of Population, 36; Classification according to sex, religion, and age, 36, 37; Ethnical Division, 37, 38; Hill Tribes, their customs and customs—the Kyoungthás, 39-43; the Chakmás, 43-49; the Toungthás, 49-51; the Tipperahs, 51-53; the Kumís, 53-56; the Mros, 56, 57; the Khyengs, Banjogis, and Pankhos, 57-59; the Lusháis or Kukís, 59-65; the Shendus, 65, 66; Immigration and Emigration, 66-68; Religious Divisions of the People, 60; Places of Interest, 68, 69; Material condition of the People—dress, dwellings, food, &c., 69-71; Agriculture, Cereals, 71; Green crops, fibres, &c., 71, 72; *Júm* method of Cultivation, 72-74; Cultivated Area, out-turn and value of crops, 74, 75; Condition of the Cultivators, 75; Domestic Animals and Agricultural Implements, 75; Wages and Prices, 75, 76; Weights and Measures, 77; Landless day-labourers and Spare Land, 77; the Plough Cultivation movement, 78, 79; Plough cultivation settlements, 79, 80; Forest land settle-

ments, 80, 81; *Noábád* and other tenures, 81, 82; Rates of Rent, Manure, &c., 82; Natural Calamities, &c., 82, 83; Roads, &c., 83; Manufactures, 83; Trade and Commerce, 84-86; Capital and Interest, 86, 87; Tea Industry, 87, 88; Administrative History, 88-95; Revenue and Expenditure, 95, 96; Balance-sheet for 1866-67, 96; for 1870-71, 97; Land-tax and Courts, 98; Police Statistics, 98, 99; Educational Statistics, 99, 100; Postal and Telegraph Statistics, 100, 101; Administrative Divisions, 101, 102; Climate, temperature, and rainfall, 102-104; Vital Statistics, 104; Diseases and indigenous medicines, 104; Fairs and religious gatherings, 104-106; Cotton and Tobacco cultivation, &c., 199-207.

Chittagong Port, vi. 191-193.

Chittagong, *Sarkár* of, i. 359.

Chittagong or Islámábád, chief town and administrative headquarters of the Chittagong District, vi. 109, 113, 114, 115, 125, 129, 150, 151, 193, 198, 199, 202, 216, 223, 224, 225, 246, 247.

Chitália, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 377.

Chitalmárí fair in Jessor, ii. 302, 337.

Chitámanpur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.

Chitartalá, river in Cuttack, xviii. 23, 24, 36.

Chitosi, town in Tipperah, vi. 366, 420.

Chitrá river, ii. 172, 178, 179.

Chitwá, embankment in Midnapur, iii. 141, 142.

Chitwá, *parganá* in Midnapur, i. 368; iii. 145.

Chokahátu, village in Lohárdagá, with Munda burial-ground, xvi. 488.

Cholá Rájá, the Leper, xiv. 97, 98.

Cholera in the 24 Parganás, i. 244; in Nadiyá, ii. 139; in Jessor, ii. 328, 329; in Midnapur, iii. 227, 228; in Bardwán, iv. 192; in Bánkurá, iv. 301; in Bírbhúm, iv. 439; in Dacca, v. 143; in Bákarganj, v. 247; in Faridpur, v. 359; in Maimansinh, v. 479; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 50, 65, 103, 104; in Chittagong, vi. 230, 231; in Noákhálí, vi. 347; in Tipperah, vi. 388, 450; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 520; in Maldah, vii. 129, 146, 147, 149; in Rangpur, vii. 346, 347, 348, 349; in Dinájpur, vii. 456, 457; in Rájsháhí, viii. 122; in Bográ, viii. 306, 308, 309; in Murshidábád, ix. 239, 240, 242; in Pábná, ix. 372-374; in Dárjíling, x. 51, 200; in Jalpáigurí, x. 313, 322, 323; in Kuch Behar, x. 379, 441; in Patná, xi. 211, 212; in Sáran, xi. 362; in Gayá, xii. 147-149; in Sháhábád, xii. 288; in Tirhut, xiii. 201, 205; in Champáran, xiii. 314, 315; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 253; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 381, 382; in Monghyr, xv. 129, 130, 187, 195-198; in Purniah, xv. 261, 435-439; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 201, 202; Lohárdagá, xvi. 484; in Singbhúm, xvii. 97, 141-143; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 370, 371, 372; in Cuttack, xviii. 235, 240; in Balasor, xviii. 368, 369, 370; in Puí, xix. 174-176.

Choplí village in the Sundarbans, i. 289, 290.

Chorá Dákátiá, sandbank, 24 Parganás, i. 32.

Chosikái, village in Dinájpur, vii. 453.

Chotán Aman rice. *See* Rice.

Christian Missions, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 99, 107, 119, 204-206, 208, 209; in Nadiyá, ii. 52, 84, 89; in Jessor, ii. 196, 197; in Midnapur, iii. 60, 182, 184; in Húglí, iii. 293, 303, 376, 398, 404; in Dacca, v. 60, 61, 72; Bákarganj, v. 198, 199; in Faridpur, v. 289; in Maimansinh, v. 410; in Chittagong, vi. 148; in Murshidábád, ix. 171; in Sáran, xi. 256; in Gayá, xii. 39, 40; in Tirhut, xiii. 46; in Champáran, xiii. 249, 311; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 234; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 322; in Monghyr, xv. 60; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 423-444; in Singbhúm, xvii. 70, 106, 107, 130; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 296; in Balasor, xviii. 278, 279, 353, 354, 357, 358; in Puí, xix. 40, 171.

Christian Population of the 24 Parganás, i. 44, 71, 72, 75, 76; of Nadiyá, ii. 52; of Jessor, ii. 196, 197; of Midnapur, iii. 59, 60; of Húglí, iii. 292, 293; of Bardwán, iv. 55; of Bánkurá, iv. 228, 229; of Bírbhúm, iv. 334; of Dacca, v. 60, 61; of Bákarganj, v. 198, 199; of Faridpur, v. 288, 289; of Maimansinh, v. 410; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 36, 38; of Maldah, vii. 37, 47; of Rangpur, vii. 208-210, 221, 224; of Dinájpur, vii. 370-373, 382, 383; of Rájsháhí, viii. 36, 37, 40, 52; of Bográ, viii. 167; of Murshidábád, ix. 45, 61; of Pábná, ix. 279, 281, 284, 288; of Dárjíling, x. 43, 46; of Jalpáigurí, x. 251-260; of Kuch Behar, x. 358; of Patná, xi. 36, 54, 64, 65; of Sáran, xi. 242, 256, 264, 354; of Gayá, xii. 30, 39, 40; of

Sháhábád, xii. 181, 183, 201; of Tirhut, xiii. 35, 37, 46, 48; of Champáran, xiii. 249; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 47, 77; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 278, 279, 321, 322; of Monghyr, xv. 49, 59, 60; of Purniah, xv. 245, 255; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 57, 62, 84, 85; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 248, 250, 251, 254, 319, 424-444; of Singbhúm, xvii. 35, 69, 70, 130; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 270, 296; of Cuttack, xviii. 64, 66, 80, 83; of Balasor, xviii. 266, 267, 277-279; of Puri, xviii. 29, 30, 40; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 207, 260, 261.
Chronicles, Native. *See* History.
Chuádángá sub-division, Nadiyá, ii. 131; education in, ii. 128-130.
Chuádángá dispensary, ii. 141.
Chukán, or *mukarrarí*, land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Chunárí caste, manufacturers of lime from shells. *See* Castes,
Chuntá, market village in Tipperah, vi. 384, 420.
Churámain peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Churáman, mart in Dinájpur, vii. 359, 365, 440, 441, 450.
Churáman port, Balasor, xviii. 258, 259.
Churní river, ii. 19.
Chutiá, village in Lohárdagá, xvi. 321.
CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR, TRIBUTARY STATES OF (Vol. XVII.)—
Geographical Situations, etc., 149; Boundaries, 149; Administrative History, 149-152; Physical Features, 152; Population, Early Estimates, 152; Census of 1872, 152, 153; Classification according to Sex and Age, 153-156; Ethnical Division of the People, 156-162; Hindu Castes, 163, 164; Religious Division of the People, 164; Agriculture, 164, 165; Police Statistics, 165; Bonái State, 165-179; Cháng Bhakár State, 179-188; Gángpur State, 189-199; Jashpur State, 199-213; Koreá State, 213-221; Sargújá State, 221-244; Udáipur State, 244-250. *See also* Bonái, Cháng, Bhakár, Gángpur, Jashpur, Koreá, Sargújá, and Udáipur.
Chutiá Nágpur Proper, Estate of, in Lohárdagá, xvi. 362-389, 444-450.
Chutiá Nágpur, Immigrants from, into the 24 Parganás, i. 51; into Midnapur, iii. 51, 52; into Húglí, iii. 284; into Maldah, vii. 41, 47. *See also* Emigration.
Chutiá Nágpur Tenures Act, Lohárdagá, xvi. 385-388.
Cinchona cultivation in Dárjíling, x. 176-178.
Circular Road Canal, Calcutta, i. 30.
Cities, Ruined, in Kuch Behar, x. 335, 360-370.
Citrus, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 183.
Classification of Opium. *See* Opium.
Clay figures, manufactured at Krishnagar, in Nadiyá, ii. 101.
Cleveland, Mr Augustus, Collector of Bhágalpur, xiv. 84, 362; pacification of the Paháriás by, xiv. 304-308.
Climate of the 24 Parganás, i. 241, 242; of Nadiyá, ii. 129; of Jessor, ii. 328, 329; of Midnapur, iii. 227; of Húglí, iii. 417; of Bardwán, iv. 177; of Bánkurá, iv. 300; of Bírbhúm, iv. 437, 438; of Dacca, v. 141-143; of Bákarganj, v. 246; of Faridpur, v. 357, 358; of Maimansinh, v. 479; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 102, 103; of Chittagong, vi. 226, 227; of Noákhálí, vi. 345; of Tipperah, vi. 386, 447, 448; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 519; of Maldah, vii. 145, 146; of Rangpur, vii. 300, 345; of Dinájpur, vii. 441, 456, 457; of Rájsháhí, viii. 121, 122; of Bográ, viii. 304-306; of Murshidábád, ix. 236-239; of Pábná, ix. 369-372; of Dárjíling, x. 177-199; of Jalpáigurí, x. 320, 321; of Kuch Behar, x. 440-443; of Patná, xi. 209, 210; of Sáran, xi. 361; of Gayá, xii. 146, 147; of Sháhábád, xii. 287; of Tirhut, xiii. 200; of Champáran, xiii. 313, 314; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 251; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 378-380; of Monghyr, xv. 187; of Purniah, xv. 431, 432; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 199-201; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 483, of Singbhúm, 484; xvii. 139, 140; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 370; of Cuttack, xviii. 234; of Balasor, xviii. 366.
Clive, Lord, *jagir* and titles granted to, i. 19, 20; assumption by the English of the *Subahdárí* of Bengal, ix. 192.
Cloth, European cotton, Trade in. *See* Commerce.
Cloth, Manufacture of. *See* Cotton and Manufactures.
Clothing of the people. *See* Dress.
Coal in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 29; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 477; in Murshidábád, ix. 33, 163-165; in Pábná, ix. 337, 338, 348; in Dárjíling, x. 31; 129-140; in Jalpáigurí, x. 239; in Champáran, xiii. 228; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 266, 272, 352, 353; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 190, 225-228; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 255, 259, 348-351. *See also* Minerals.
Coal-fields of Ráníganj, in Bardwán, iv. 29, 107-125; general description of

the tract, with geology, iv. 107-112; modes of working, iv. 112-116; out-put of coal, iv. 116-119; quality of the coal, iv. 119-122; history of the adventure, iv. 122-125; coal-fields in Hazáribágh, xvi. 141-158, 171; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 413-415; in Tálcher State, Orissa, xix. 202.

Coal-miners, Condition of the, at Ráníganj in Bardwán, iv. 115.

Cocoa-nuts, Cultivation and export of. *See* Commerce and Tillage.

Cochin, Export of rice to. *See* Commerce.

Colgong, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 152, 244-246.

Colgong, town and *thánd*, Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 85, 86, 213, 237.

College, Baptist, at Serampur, iii. 398.

College, Bishop's, near Howrah, iii. 294.

College, Dacca, v. 135-137.

College, Krishnagar, in Nadiyá, ii. 120.

College, Húglí, history, &c., of, iii. 392-395.

College, Patná, xi. 201-204.

Colleges in Murshidábád, ix. 67, 171, 215-220. *See also* Educational Statistics.

Colonelganj, mart in Patná, xi. 155, 160, 162.

Colouring materials. *See* Dyes.

Comillah or Kumillá, chief town of Tipperah, vi. 356, 363, 364, 365, 378, 381, 382, 385, 386, 396, 413, 417, 420, 432, 433, 435, 441, 453, 454.

Commerce and trade, in the 24 Parganás, i. 171-173; in the Sundarbans, i. 344, 345; in Nadiyá, ii. 104, 105; in Jessor, ii. 302-304; in Midnapur, iii. 152; in Húglí, iii. 375, 376; in Bardwán, iv. 134, 135; in Bánkurá, iv. 277; in Birbhúm, iv. 380; in Dacca, v. 23, 24, 113-115; in Bákarganj, v. 170, 215, 216; in Faríd-pur, v. 269, 339, 340; in Maimansinh, v. 388, 461; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 84; in Chittagong, vi. 188-190; in Noákhálí, vi. 321-324; in Tipperah, vi. 419-424; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 508, 509; in Maldah, vii. 100, 102; in Rangpur, vii. 307, 308; in Dinájpur, vii. 411, 414; in Rájsháhí, viii. 88; in Bográ, viii. 271-277; in Murshidá-bad, ix. 157-169; in Pábná, ix. 334-352; in Dárjíling, x. 158-164; in Jal-paígurí, x. 297-300; in Kuch Behar, x. 398-401; in Patná, xi. 154-180; in Sáran, xi. 323-334; in Gayá, xii. 117-119; in Sháhábád, xii. 257, 263-369; in Tirhut, xiii. 129-162; in Champáran, xiii. 290-296; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 183-191; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 354-361; in Monghyr, xv. 142-153; in Purniah, xv. 371-385; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 87, 88, 170-172; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 420, 421; in Singbhúm, xvii. 105, 106; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 242; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 352; in Cuttack (False Point, xviii. 31, 32), xviii. 175, 176; in Balasor, xviii. 337, 344; in Puri, xix. 152-155.

Commercial residency, Nadiyá, ii. 95, 159.

Commercial residency at Dacca abolished, v. 124.

Communal organisation of the Santáls, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 73, 74.

Communication, Means of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 164-170; in the Sundarbans, i. 344; in Nadiyá, ii. 93, 94; in Jessor, ii. 278-280; in Midnapur, iii. 146-149; in Húglí, iii. 368-371; in Bardwán, iv. 105-107; in Bánkurá, iv. 275, 276; in Birbhúm, iv. 372-374; in Dacca, v. 106-108; in Bákarganj, v. 214, 215; in Faríd-pur, v. 333, 334; in Maimansinh, v. 458, 459; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 83; in Chittagong, vi. 185-187; in Noákhálí, vi. 319, 320; in Tipperah, vi. 417, 418; in Hill Tip-perah, vi. 507; in Maldah, vii. 93, 94; in Rangpur, vii. 302-304; in Dinájpur, vii, 409, 410; in Rájsháhí, viii. 81, 82; in Bográ, viii. 266-269; in Murshidábád, ix. 141-148; in Pábná, ix. 328-330; in Dárjíling, x. 42, 127, 128; in Jal-paígurí, x. 235, 236, 294-296; in Kuch Behar, x. 337, 396, 397; in Patná, xi. 135-137; in Sáran, xi. 316, 317; in Gayá, xii. 112, 113; in Sháhábád, xii. 255-257; in Tirhut, xiii. 121-126; in Champáran, xiii. 288, 289; in Bhágal-pur, xiv. 176-179; in the Santál Par-ganás, xiv. 352; in Monghyr, xv. 135-137; in Purniah, xv. 349-354; in Hazáribágh xvi. 96, 139, 141; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 411, 412; in Singbhúm, xvii. 99; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 347; in Cuttack, xviii. 173, 174, 336, 337; in Balasor, xviii. 334-336; in Puri, xix. 150; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 263. *See also* Roads, Canals, and Railways.

Communities living by river traffic. *See* River Traffic.

Company, East India, Acquisition of the 24 Parganás by, i. 12; early history of, iii. 19-21, 300, 301; history of adminis-tration of Dacca under, v. 123-126, 129; trade of, in Bardwán, iv. 20, 21, 64; in Birbhúm, iv. 338-341; in Dacca, v. 68, 113; in Rájsháhí, viii. 82; in

Bográ, viii. 269, 270; in Murshidábád, ix. 82, 88, 93. *See also* Commerce and History.
Companyganj, town in Noákhálí, vi. 366, 420; ferry at, vi. 363, 364.
Comparative density of the population, in the 24 Parganás, i. 39, 41, 44; in Nadiyá, ii. 38; in Jessor, ii. 189; in Midnapur, iii. 41-43; in Húglí, iii. 269-275; in Bardwán, iv. 33, 35; in Bánkurá, iv. 213, 214; in Bírbhúm, iv. 323; in Dacca, v. 33; in Bákarganj, v. 182, 183; in Faridpur, v. 279-281; in Maimansinh, v. 393, 394; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 35; in Chittagong, vi. 133, 134, 136; in Noákhálí, vi. 268; in Tipperah, vi. 372; in Maldah, vii. 37; in Rangpur, vii. 204, 207; in Dinájpur, vii. 371; in Rájsháhí, viii. 35; in Bográ, viii. 158, 159; in Murshidábád, ix. 38-40; in Pábná, ix. 280, 365, 366; in Dárjíling, x. 41-43; in Jalpáigurí, x. 247; in Kuch Behar, x. 338, 339; in Patná, xi. 34, 98, 99; in Sáran, xi. 240; in Gayá, xii. 30, 31; in Sháhábád, xii. 180, 181; in Tirhut, xiii. 35, 76; in Champáran, xiii. 233, 234; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 45-47; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 276-278; in Monghyr, xv. 49; in Purniah, xv. 243; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 55, 56; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 248, 249; in Singbhúm, xvii. 33; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 153; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 270; in Cuttack, xviii. 64, 65; in Balasor, xviii. 264, 265; in Purí, xix. 27, 28; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 204, 206.
Compensating influences in cases of floods and droughts, in the 24 Parganás, i. 159; in the Sundarbans, i. 342, 343; in Nadiyá, ii. 85; in Jessor, ii. 277; in Midnapur, iii. 118, 119; in Húglí, iii. 361, 362; in Bardwán, iv. 96, 97; in Bánkurá, iv. 270; in Dacca, v. 104; in Bákarganj, v. 213; in Faridpur, v. 332; in Maimansinh, v. 457; in Maldah, vii. 92; in Rájsháhí, viii. 80; in Murshidábád, ix. 26, 135; in Pábná, ix. 326. *See also* Natural Calamities.
Condition of the peasantry in the 24 Parganás, i. 148, 149; in the Sundarbans, i. 336, 337; in Nadiyá, ii. 69, 70; in Jessor, ii. 255; in Midnapur, iii. 83; in Húglí, iii. 341, 342; in Bardwán, iv. 73; in Bánkurá, iv. 248; in Bírbhúm, iv. 362; in Dacca, v. 92, 93; in Bákarganj, v. 205; in Faridpur, v. 317; in Maimansinh, v. 443; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 75; in Chittagong, vi. 162; in Noákhálí, vi. 278, 279, 296, 297; in Tipperah, vi. 395, 396, 398; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 502, 503; in Maldah, vii. 48, 68, 69, 75, 79; in Rangpur, vii. 225, 226, 227, 229, 242, 266; in Dinájpur, vii. 388, 389, 396, 397, 408, 409, 457; in Rájsháhí, viii. 65; in Bográ, viii. 203-206; in Murshidábád, ix. 97, 107, 108, 119, 120; in Pábná, ix. 305, 306, 315; in Dárjíling, x. 99, 100; in Jalpáigurí, x. 276; in Kuch Behar, x. 384; in Patná, xi. 117; in Sáran, xi. 294, 295; in Gayá, xii. 95; in Sháhábád, xii. 240; in Tirhut, xiii. 106, 107; in Champáran, xiii. 277, 278; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 129, 130; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 341, 342; in Monghyr, xv. 106, 107; in Purniah, xv. 303-306; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 92-95, 105, 106; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 355, 356; in Singbhúm, xvii. 82, 83; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 178, 197, 210, 241; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 317; in Cuttack, xviii. 107-109; in Balasor, xviii. 292-294; in Purí, xix. 96.
Condition of the people, Material, in the 24 Parganás, i. 127, 134; in the Sundarbans, i. 321-324; in Nadiyá, ii. 62-64; in Jessor, ii. 240; in Midnapur, iii. 78, 79; in Húglí, iii. 328, 329; in Bardwán, iv. 67-69; in Bánkurá, iv. 245; in Bírbhúm, iv. 344, 345; in Dacca, v. 74-79; in Bákarganj, v. 201, 202; in Faridpur, v. 295, 296; in Maimansinh, v. 418, 419; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 69; in Chittagong, vi. 152, 155; in Noákhálí, vi. 289, 290; in Tipperah, vi. 387, 388; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 499, 500; in Maldah, vii. 68, 99, 100; in Rangpur, vii. 225; in Dinájpur, vii. 388; in Rájsháhí, viii. 65; in Bográ, viii. 203-206; in Murshidábád, ix. 96-99, 107, 108, 154; in Pábná, ix. 299-301, 305, 306, 334; in Dárjíling, x. 90-92; in Jalpáigurí, x. 270, 271; in Kuch Behar, x. 370-372; in Patná, xi. 98; in Sáran, xi. 269, 270; in Gayá, xii. 82; in Sháhábád, xii. 223-229; in Tirhut, xiii. 75-81; in Champáran, xiii. 256-260; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 109-116; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 330-332; in Monghyr, xv. 80-90; in Purniah, xv. 273-281; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 92-95; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 334, 335, 416; in Singbhúm, xvii. 60, 77-79; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 176, 188; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 307-309; in Cuttack, xviii. 97-99; in

Balasor, xviii. 287-289; in Purí, xix. 92, 93; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 262.
Confiscation of all the English factories in Bengal, by order of Nawáb Shaistá Khán, vii. 48.
Conservancy, sanitation, etc., in the 24 Parganás, i. 259; in Nadiyá, ii. 139, 140; in Jessor, ii. 338-340; in Midnapur, iii. 239, 240; in Húglí, iii. 421; in Bardwán, iv. 178-180, 191; in Bírbhúm, iv. 446-449; in Dacca, v. 143; in Bákarganj, v. 246; in Faridpur, v. 341, 360; in Maimansinh, v. 479; in Rájsháhí, viii. 121, 122; in Bográ, viii. 306-313; in Murshidábád, ix. 243; in Pábná, ix. 369; in Patná, xi. 221, 222; in Sháhábád, xii. 289; in Tirhut, xiii. 203, 204; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 382; in Monghyr, xv. 210-212; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 201; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 486, 487; in Singbhúm, xvii. 145; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 373; at Purí, and along the pilgrim high road, xix. 70-72.
Conservancy of the Sundarban forests, i. 304, 311, 312.
Constabulary. *See* Police.
Constitution of Hill Tipperah, Political, vi. 460-463.
Contái or Kanthi Subdivision, Midnapur, iii. 43, 188.
Conveyances used by the people in the 24 Parganás, i. 133, 134; in Patná, xi. 107; in Sáran, xi. 274; in Gayá, xii. 81, 82; in Champáran, xiii. 259, 260; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 115, 116; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 96; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 309. *See also* Condition of the people.
oking, Processes of. *See* Condition of he People.
pper in Dárjíling, x. 31, 142-152; in lpáigurí, x. 239; in Champáran, xiii. 8; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 272; Hazáribágh, xvi. 160, 161, 172; in árdagá, xvi. 412. *See also* Minerals.
bázár, or Kásimbázár, in Murbád, ix. 87-90.
English school in 24 Parganás,
iver. *See* Kásái.
living. *See* Condition of the le.
cloth, Trade in. *See* Commerce.
, Cultivation of, in Nadiyá, ii. 67; Jessor, ii. 301-303; in Midnapur, . 81; in Húglí, iii. 334; in Bardwán, v. 72; in Bánkurá, iv. 246; in Dacca, v. 84-86; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 71, 73, 74, 75, 83, 199-202; in Tipperah, vi. 361; in Rangpur, vii. 307; in Dinájpur, vii. 441; in Bográ, viii. 219-221; in Dárjíling, x. 96; in Jalpáigurí, x. 273, 274; in Patná, xi. 114; in Sáran, xi. 277; in Gayá, xii. 87-89; in Sháhábád, xii. 235; in Tirhut, xiii. 83, 84; in Champáran, xiii. 263; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 338; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 105; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 342, 343; in Singbhúm, xvii. 81; in Balasor, xviii. 291; in Purí, xix. 95.
Cotton and cotton goods, Manufacture of, trade in, etc., Midnapur, iii. 153; Bardwán, iv. 64; Bánkurá, iv. 276; Bírbhúm, iv. 378; Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 84, 85, 203; Chittagong, vi. 187, 203; Hill Tipperah, vi. 508, 511, 513; Noákhálí, vi. 247, 256, 288, 321, 322, 327, 328; Tipperah, vi. 419, 420; Murshidábád, ix. 88, 154, 156, 163, 164; Pábná, ix. 332, 336-338, 342, 348; Jalpáigurí, x. 299; Kuch Behar, x. 400; Patná, xi. 156-159, 166, 171; Sáran, xi. 277, 278, 323, 324, 331; Sháhábád, xii. 260; Tirhut, xiii. 145; Hazáribágh, xvi. 172; Lohárdagá, xvi. 416; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 262. *See also* Commerce and Manufactures.
Courts, Number of civil and criminal, in the 24 Parganás, i. 189; in Nadiyá, ii. 116; in Jessor, ii. 308; in Midnapur, iii. 163; in Húglí, iii. 384; in Bardwán, iv. 147; in Bánkurá, iv. 282; in Dacca, v. 124, 132; in Bákarganj, v. 228; in Faridpur, v. 344; in Maimansinh, v. 465; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 98; in Chittagong, vi. 215; in Noákhálí, vi. 322; in Tipperah, vi. 430, 432; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 513, 514, 515; in Maldah, vii. 110; in Rangpur, vii. 327, 328; in Dinájpur, vii. 422; in Rájsháhí, viii. 119-121; in Bográ, viii. 302-304; in Murshidábád, ix. 231, 232; in Pábná, ix. 355, 356; in Dárjíling, x. 182; in Jalpáigurí, x. 216, 218; in Kuch Behar, x. 427, 428, 435; in Patná, xi. 188; in Sáran, xi. 343; in Gayá, xii. 126; in Sháhábád, xii. 275; in Tirhut, xiii. 169; in Champáran, xiii. 298; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 204; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 363; in Monghyr, xv. 158; in Purniah, xv. 397; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 192-197; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 470; in Singbhúm, xvii. 117; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 354-356; in Cuttack, xviii. 203; in Balasor, xviii. 346; in Purí, xix. 157.
Court of Wards, Estates under, in Noákhálí, vi. 319; in Maldah, vii. 134,

140; in Gayá, xii. 104; in Tirhut, xiii. 111, 112; in Singbhúm, xvii. 139.
Cowcolly or Geonkhálí, village in Midnapur, with river traffic, iii. 37; lighthouse, iii. 24, 220.
Cox's Bázár Subdivision, Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 101, 134, 136, 225, 226.
Cox's Bázár, town in Chittagong, vi. 136, 143, 152, 153, 190, 216, 226; ruins of old fort at, vi. 154.
Creation of the world, Account of the, given by the Pankhos, vi. 58; Ho tradition concerning, xvii. 41, 42.
Criminal classes in the 24 Parganás, i. 192, 193; in Nadiyá, ii. 117, 118; in Jessor, ii. 310, 311; in Bánkurá, iv. 287-290; in Dacca, v. 134; in Bákarganj, v. 230-232; in Faridpur, v. 346; in Maimansinh, v. 468; in Chittagong, vi. 218; in Noákhálí, vi. 335; in Maldah, vii. 118; in Rangpur, vii. 160, 217; in Dinájpur, vii. 382, 424-427; in Murshidábád, ix. 207-210; in Dárjíling, x. 183-185; in Jalpáigurí, x. 309-312; in Kuch Behar, x. 438; in Patná, xi. 193; in Sáran, xi. 347; in Gayá, xii. 130, 131; in Sháhábád, xii. 278; in Tirhut, xiii. 172; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 179-183; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 474-477; in Cuttack, xviii. 208, 209; in Balasor, xviii. 350. *See also* Castes.
Criminal Statistics, General, 24 Parganás, i. 191-193; Nadiyá, ii. 117, 118; Jessor, ii. 310; Midnapur, iii. 167, 168; Húglí, iii. 386; Bardwán, iv. 150-153; Bánkurá, iv. 284-287; Bírbhúm, iv. 404-406; Dacca, v. 134; Bákarganj, v. 230; Faridpur, v. 345; Maimansinh, v. 467; the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 48, 62, 99; Chittagong, vi. 218; Noákhálí, vi. 334, 335; Tipperah, vi. 434, 435; Hill Tipperah, vi. 514, 515; Maldah, vii. 112, 113, 114; Rangpur, vii. 329-332; Dinájpur, vii. 424-427; Rájsháhí, viii. 102-105; Bográ, viii. 287, 288; Murshidábád, ix. 203-207; Pábná, ix. 358; Dárjíling, x. 183-185; Jalpáigurí, x. 309-312; Kuch Behar, x. 438; Patná, xi. 191-193; Sáran, xi. 346, 347; Gayá, xii. 128-131; Sháhábád, xii. 277, 278; Tirhut, xiii. 171, 172; in Champáran, xiii. 301, 302; Bhágalpur, xiv. 211, 212; Santál Parganás, xiv. 365-368; Monghyr, xv. 161-163; Purniah, xv. 400-402; Hazáribágh, xvi. 179-183; Lohárdagá, xvi. 474-477; Singbhúm, xvii. 123, 124; Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 165, 179, 213; Mánbhúm, xvii. 359, 360; Cuttack, xviii. 205-209; Balasor, xviii. 348-350; Puri, xix. 160-163.
Crops. *See* Agriculture, Cereal, Rice, Tillage, &c.
Cultivated and cultivable area, out-turn of crops, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 148; in the Sundarbans, i. 335, 336; in Nadiyá, ii. 69; in Jessor, ii. 243; in Midnapur, iii. 82; in Húglí, iii. 240; in Bardwán, iv. 72; in Bánkurá, iv. 247; in Bírbhúm, iv. 346; in Dacca, v. 91; in Bákarganj, v. 204; in Faridpur, v. 315; in Maimansinh, v. 442; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 74, 75; in Chittagong, vi. 161, 162; in Noákhálí, vi. 295, 296; in Tipperah, vi. 393, 394; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 502; in Maldah, vii. 73, 74; in Rangpur, vii. 251-259; in Dinájpur, vii. 394, 395; in Rájsháhí, viii. 64-69; in Bográ, viii. 222, 226-228; in Murshidábád, ix. 105-107; in Pábná, ix. 305; in Dárjíling, x. 97-99, 103, 104; in Jalpáigurí, x. 224, 274-276, 280; in Kuch Behar, x. 383, 384; in Patná, xi. 115, 116; in Sáran, xi. 292-294; in Gayá, xii. 94, 95; in Sháhábád, xii. 238-240; in Tirhut, xiii. 104, 105; in Champáran, xiii. 271-277; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 124-129; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 339-341; in Monghyr, xv. 83, 84, 103-106; in Purniah, xv. 293-303; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 105, 192, 199; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 353-355; in Singbhúm, xvii. 81, 82; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 209, 210; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 316, 317; in Cuttack, xviii. 104-107; in Balasor, xviii. 291; in Puri, xix. 95.
Cultivating tenures, in Nadiyá, ii. 73; in Jessor, ii. 265; in Midnapur, iii. 92, 93; in Húglí, iii. 350, 351; in Noákhalí, vi. 311, 312; in Tipperah, vi. 409; in Maldah, vii. 80; in Rájsháhí, viii. 72; in Bográ, viii. 236-239; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 123-126; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 376-389; in Murshidábád, ix. 119-121; in Pábná, ix. 315; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 332; in Cuttack, xviii. 135-137; in Balasor, xviii. 313-317; in Puri, xix. 125-128. *See also* Tenures of land.
Cultivation. *See* Tillage.
Cultivators, Advances to, Midnapur, iii. 83; Maimansinh, v. 444; Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 76, 78, 79, 87; Chittagong, vi. 207; Maldah, vii. 100, 104; Rangpur, vii. 306, 308, 309, 310; Dinájpur, vii. 398; Sáran, xi. 290, 335; Tirhut, xiii. 106; Santál Parganás, xiv.

361; Monghyr, xv. 106; Lohárdagá, xvi. 355; Purí, xix. 96.

Cultivators, Condition of the, in the 24 Parganás, i. 148, 149; in the Sundarbans, i. 336, 337; in Nadiyá, ii. 69, 70; in Jessor, ii. 255; in Midnapur, iii. 83; in Húglí, iii. 341, 342; in Bardwán, iv. 73; in Bánkurá, iv. 248; in Bírbhúm, iv. 367, 368; in Dacca, v. 92, 93; in Bákarganj, v. 205; in Faríd-púr, v. 317; in Maimansinh, v. 443; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 75; in Chittagong, vi. 162; in Noákhálí, vi. 278, 279, 296, 297; in Tipperah, vi. 395, 396, 398; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 502, 503; in Maldah, vii. 48, 68, 69, 75, 79; in Rangpur, vii. 225, 226, 227, 229, 242, 266; in Dinájpur, vii. 388, 389, 396, 397, 408, 409, 457; in Rájsháhí, viii. 65; in Bográ, viii. 203-206; in Murshidábád, ix. 97, 107, 108, 119, 120; in Pábná, ix. 305, 306; in Dárjíling, x. 99, 100; in Jalpáigurí, x. 276; in Kuch Behar, x. 385; in Patná, xi. 117; in Sarán, xi. 294, 295; in Gayá, xii. 95; in Sháhábád, xii. 240; in Tirhut, xiii. 106, 107; in Champáran, xiii. 277, 278; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 129, 130; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 341, 342; in Monghyr, xv. 106, 107; in Purniah, xv. 303-306; in Hazáribágh, xvi, 92-95, 105, 106; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 334, 335, 355, 356; in Singbhúm, xvii. 82, 83; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 178, 197, 210, 241; in Mánbhúm, 317; in Cuttack, xviii. 107-109; in Balasor, xviii. 292-294; in Purí, xix. 96.

Cultivators' rights, holdings, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 149; in the Sundarbans, i. 337; in Nadiyá, ii. 70; in Jessor, ii. 256; in Midnapur, iii. 83; in Húglí, iii. 343; in Bardwán, iv. 73, 83; in Bánkurá, iv. 248, 260, 261; in Bírbhúm, iv. 362, 367; in Dacca, v. 91-93; in Bákarganj, v. 215; in Faridpur, v. 317, 318; in Maimansinh, v. 443; in Chittagong, vi. 162, 178; in Noákhálí, vi. 297, 298, 302, 312; in Tipperah, vi. 395; in Maldah, vii. 74, 75; in Rangpur, vii. 262, 263, 272, 273, 280, 281, 290; in Dinájpur, vii. 395, 403, 404; in Rájsháhí, viii. 65, 72; in Bográ, viii. 203, 230-239; in Murshidábád, ix. 107, 108, 114, 119, 120; in Pábná, ix. 305, 306, 313, 315; in Dárjíling, x. 99; in Jalpáigurí, x. 276; in Kuch Behar, x. 384, 390; in Patná, xi. 117; in Sáran, xi. 295; in Gayá, xii. 105, 126, 127; in Sháhábád, xii. 240, 248; in Tirhut, xiii. 169; in Champáran, xiii. 282, 284, 298; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 94, 123, 124; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 355, 379-384, 402, 406.

Culna, or Kálná, subdivision and town in Bardwán, iv. 59, 60, 135, 169, 170.

Currency, Early, in Bhágalpur, xiv. 201-204.

Currumshaw Hills, Gayá, xii. 19.

Customary cesses, or *abwábs*, in the Sundarbans, i. 358; in Midnapur, iii. 108-113; in Dacca, v. 97, 127; in Chittagong, vi. 180-182; in Noákhálí, vi. 315, 316; in Tipperah, vi. 411, 412; in Bográ, viii. 248-250; in Murshidábád, ix. 71, 200; in Pábná, ix. 318; in Kuch Behar, x. 428; in Patná, xi. 96, 127; in Gayá, xii. 70-72; in Tirhut, xiii. 106, 107; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 158-160; in Monghyr, xv. 120-127; in Purniah, xv. 388; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 106, 107; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 368, 369, 370, 372, 380, 381; in Cuttack, xviii. 121.

Customs and ceremonies of the Chittagong Hill Tribes, vi. 40, 41-43, 46-48, 52, 53, 55, 56, 59, 105; of the people in Noákhálí, vi. 279-282; in Rangpur, vii. 226-229; of the Mechs or Bodos in Dárjíling, x. 77-79; of the Kochs or Rájbansís in Kuch Behar, x. 371-379; of the people in Patná, xi. 56; of the Paháriás, xiv. 297, 298; of the Santáls, xiv. 314-319; xvi. 72; of the aboriginal tribes of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 225-227, 239, 240, 247, 252, 253. *See also* Customs, Birth, Marriage, Funeral, &c.

Cutwa, or Kátwá, subdivision and town in Bardwán, iv. 25, 62, 63, 67, 135, 170, 194-196.

CUTTACK (KATAK) DISTRICT (Vol. XVIII.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 19, 20; Boundaries, 20; Jurisdiction, 20; General Aspect of the District, 20, 21; Hills, 21, 22; River System, 22-25; Estuaries and Harbours, 25-27; False Point, 27-30; History of the Harbour, 30, 31; Its Trade, 31, 32; Its Future Capabilities and Improvements, 32, 33; The Bráhmaní and Dhámrá Estuaries, 33-35; Distribution and Control of the Water Supply, 35-37; The Orissa Canal System (High-Level, Kendrápárá, Táldandá, and Máchhgáon Canals), 37-44; Irrigation Capabilities, 44-49; Financial Aspects, 49-51; Embankments, 51-53; Utilization of Water Supply, 53; Fisheries, 53-58;

Lines of Drainage, 58; Jungle Products and Pastures, 58, 59; *Ferae Naturae*, 59; Population—Early Estimates, 59, 60; Census of 1872, its Agency and Results, 60-64; Classification according to Sex, Religion, and Age, 64-67; Infirms, 67; Ethnical Division of the People, 67-71; List of Hindu Castes, 71-77; Aboriginal Tribes, 77, 78; Religious Division of the People, 78-80; Division of the People into Town and Country, 80-82; Cuttack (Katak) City, 82, 83; The Citadel of Cuttack, 83, 84; Jájpur, 84, 85; Sivaite Temples and Sculptures, 85-89; Kendrápárá, 89, 90; Jagatsinhpur, 90; Antiquities of the Cuttack Hills, 90-97; Material Condition of the People—Dress, Dwellings, Food, &c., 97-99; Agriculture—Rice Cultivation and List of Crops, 99-102; Other Cereals, 102; Pulses and Fibres, 102, 103; Miscellaneous Crops, 103, 104; Cultivated Area and Out-turn of Crops, 104-107; Condition of the Peasantry, 107-109; Rent Law, 109, 110; Domestic Animals, 110; Wages and Prices, 110-116; Agricultural Implements, 117; Weights and Measures, 117; Landless Labouring Classes, 117, 118; Land Settlement, 118-122; Land Tenures—Tributary Estates or *Kilajáts*, 122-125; *zamíndárís*, 125-131; Intermediate Estates paying Revenue through the *zamíndárs*, 131; Resumed Revenue-free Tenures, 134, 135; Quit-rent Tenures, 135; Cultivating Tenures, 135-137; Religious and Charitable Tenures, 137, 138; Service Tenures, 138, 139; Rates of Rent, 139-146; Manure, Irrigation, and Rotation of Crops, 146; Natural Calamities—Blights, Floods, and Droughts, 146-148; Famine Warnings and Preventive Works, 148; The Famine of 1866, 148-173; Roads and other means of Communication, 173, 174; Manufactures, 174, 175; Commerce and Trade, 175-177; History of Orissa—Pre-historic Period, 177, 178; The Buddhists, 179-181; The Sivaite Dynasty, 183, 184; The Vishnuvite Dynasty, 184-188; The Muhammadan Conquest, 188-192; The Marhattá Rule, 192-196; The English Conquest, 196-200; Revenue and Expenditure, 200-202; Land Revenue, 202, 203; Civil and Criminal Courts, 203; Police and Jail Statistics, 203-212; Educational Statistics, 212-220; Postal Statistics, 220; Administrative Divisions, 220-223; List of *pargands* with Chief Villages in each, 223-234; Climate, Temperature, and Rainfall, 234, 235; Endemics and Epidemics, 235, 236; Charitable Dispensaries, 236-238; Cuttack Lunatic Asylum, 238, 239; Vital Statistics, 239; Fairs, 239, 240; Cattle Disease, 240; Indigenous Drugs, 240-243.

Cuttack (Katak) city, xviii. 20, 80, 82-84; dispensary, xviii. 236-238; High School, xviii. 215-218; lunatic asylum, xviii. 238, 239; *thánd*, xviii. 65, 203.

Cuttack Hávilí, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 225.

Cyclones, in the 24 Parganás, i. 259-261; in the Sundarbans, i. 289, 335, 341, 382; in Midnapur, iii. 220-227; in Chittagong, vi. 184; in Noákhálí, vi. 253, 317; in Rangpur (1787-1788), vii. 297; in Murshidábád, ix. 238, 239; in Pábná, ix. 370-372.

D

Dabipur, town in Maldah, vii. 142.

Dabur, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 306.

DACCA (DHÁKA) DISTRICT (Vol. V.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 17; Boundaries, Jurisdiction, and Physical Aspect, 18; Elevated Tracts, &c., 19; River System, 20-22; Lakes, Marshes, &c., 22; River Traffic, 23; Fisheries, 24; Marsh Cultivation, 25; Lines of Drainage, Minerals, Jungle Products, &c., 26; *Ferae Naturae*, 27-31; Estimates of Population previous to 1872, 31; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 31-41; Population according to Sex and Age, 34; according to Occupation, 35-38; Ethnical Division of the People, 38-46; Castes, 46-51; Religious Division of the People, 52-61; Towns and Places of Historical Interest, 61-74; Material Condition of the People, 74-81; Agriculture, 82-102; Cereal Crops, 82, 83; Green Crops, 84; Cotton, 85; Jute, 86; Hemp and Rhea, 88; Miscellaneous Crops, 89, 90; Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 91, 92; Condition of the Cultivators, 92; Domestic Animals, Implements and Mode of Agriculture, 93; Wages and Prices, 94; Weights and Measures, 95; Day-Labourers and Spare Land, 96; Settlement and Land Tenures, 97-100; Rates of Rent, 101;

Manure, Irrigation, &c., 102; Blights and Floods, 103; Droughts and Compensating Influences, 104; Famine Warnings, 105; Foreign and Absentee Landlords, 106; Roads and Means of Communication, 107; Mines, &c., 108; Manufactures, 109-113; Weaving, 109; Embroidery, 110; Gold and Silver Work, and Shell Work, 111; Pottery and Condition of Manufacturing Classes, 112; Commerce and Trade, 113-115; Capital and Interest, 115, 116; Institutions and Societies, Newspapers, &c., 117; Incomes and Income-Tax, 118; History of the District, 118-129; Revenue and Expenditure, 129-132; Land Law, Courts, &c., 132; Police Statistics, 133; Criminal Classes, 134; Jail Statistics, 134. 135; Educational Statistics, 135-137; Postal Statistics, 138; Administrative Sub-Divisions, 138, 139; Fiscal Divisions, 139-141; Climate, &c., 141-143; Diseases, &c., 143, 144; Indigenous Vegetable Drugs, 145, 146; Cattle Disease, 147; Fairs and Religious Gatherings, 148; Charitable Institutions and Dispensaries, 148-153.

Dacca City (Vol. V.),—Situation and Origin of Name, Headquarters of District, 18, 19; First English Settlement, 145; Christian Missions, 60, 61; Population and Municipal Income, 61, 62, 70; Description and History, 65-68; Manufactures, 109-112; Trade, 114; Seat of Mughul Government, 120-122; French and Dutch Factories, 124; Sepoy Mutiny, 124-126; College, 135-137; Lunatic Asylum and Mitford Hospital, 148, 149.

Dachár Kismat, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.

Dádan, system of indigo cultivation by *rayats* under contract in Nadiyá, ii. 96; in Jessor, ii. 251.

Dádar, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 145.

Dádiá, fair in Bardwán, iv. 134.

Dagmárá, frontier police post in Bhágalpur, xiv. 213.

Dagni, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 139.

Dáhá, *nadí* in Sáran. *See* Sundí.

Dáinhát, town in Bardwán with river traffic, iv. 25, 63; fair, iv. 67; manufactures, iv. 133; commerce, iv. 134.

Dáisudí land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Dákáitl or gang robbery in the 24 Parganás, i. 191-193; in Nadiyá, ii. 118; in Jessor, ii. 310, 311; in Húglí, iii. 386; in Bánkurá, iv. 287-290; in Birbhúm, iv. 404; in Dacca, v. 134; in Bákarganj, v. 230; in Faridpur, v. 346; in Maimansinh, v. 468; in Noákhálí, vi. 248, 330, 335; in Tipperah, vi. 379, 434; in Maldah, vii. 113; in Rangpur, vii. 158, 159, 160, 331; in Dinájpur, vii. 356, 425; in Rájsháhí, viii. 100-103; in Bográ, viii. 130, 189, 190, 287, 288; in Murshidábád, ix. 207-209; in Pábná, ix. 298; in Dárjíling, x. 184; in Jalpáigurí, x. 310; in Patná, xi. 191, 313; in Sáran, xi. 346; in Gayá, xii. 129; in Tirhut, xiii. 48, 171; in Champáran, xiii. 301; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 211, 212; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 365, 366; in Monghyr, xv. 162; in Purniah, xv. 401, 402; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 90, 120, 180-183; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 475, 476; in Singbhúm, xvii. 114, 123, 124; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 360; in Cuttack, xviii. 206; in Balasor, xvii. 348.

Dákáitiyá river, vi. 250, 362, 363.

Dakantíyá Bráhmans *See* Bráhmans.

Dakhíhár, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.

Dakhíneswar, town in 24 Parganás, i. 34; powder magazine, i. 107, 206; temples, i. 230; schools, i. 374.

Dakhnáir, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 143.

Daklat Jalápur, *parganá* in the Sundarbans, i. 372.

Dák Pakhar, tank in Purniah, xv. 267.

Dakshín, village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.

Dakshín Sháhbázpur, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 343.

Dakshín Sháhbázpur, island, v. 158; vi. 239, 331; tidal wave at, v. 167; exportation of betel-nuts, v. 170; flood in 1822, v. 212; subdivision, v. 243, 244; rates of rent, v. 210.

Dakshin Sháhpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 443.

Dáláng, name of one of the Lushái tribes. *See* Lushais.

Dálijorá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 225.

Dálkaramchá, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 306.

Dalmá, range of hills in Mánbhúm, xvii. 255; peak, xvii. 256, 285.

Dálmí, in Mánbhúm, Ruins at, xvii. 302-304.

Dálsinh-Saráí, village and *thánd* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 66, 179.

Dalthithá, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.

Daltonganj, town in Lohárdagá, xvi. 321, 322; coal-field, xvi. 413-415.

Dáman-i-koh, The, Government estate in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273, 274, 275, 277, 362.

Dámarpur, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 225.
Damdahá, *thánd* in Purniah, xv., 243, 244, 398, 415.
Damdamá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 438, 439, 445.
Dámodar river, iii. 256-261; iv. 23, 24, 208, 209; xvi. 35-37; xvii. 256, 257, 258; floods, iv. 92-94; embankments, iv. 94-96.
Dámodar, valley in Mánbhúm, xvii. 255.
Damrá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 139.
Damurái, festival in Singbhúm, xvii. 50.
Danágodhá, village in Tipperah, vi. 420.
Dances of the aboriginal tribes in Hazáribágh, xvi. 72, 73; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 281, 285-287; of the Savars, xix. 239, 240; of the Juángs, xix. 244-246; of the Bhuiyás, xix. 253, 254. *See also* Amusements.
Dándiá Kátá, *khál* in the 24 Parganás, i. 31.
Dándimál, *kilá* in Purí, xix. 183.
Dándrá, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 343.
Dangsi, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 303, 357.
Danish Settlement at Serampur, iii. 302; Ancient, in Balasor, xvii. 283.
Dánk, river in Purniah, xv. 227, 230.
Dankiá mountain, Dárjíling, x. 20.
Danra Sakhwárá *parganá*, Bhágalpur, xiv. 153, 247.
Dántbhángá *bil*, 24 Parganás, i. 30.
Dantiá, fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 231, 373.
Dántun, *parganá* and village in Midnapur, with trade in mixed silk and cotton cloth, iii. 196.
Danwár, *parganá* in Sháhábád, xii. 286.
Dáo, or axe, the various uses to which it is put by the hill-men, vi. 75.
Dáokobá, a local name for the Brámaputra river, viii. 135.
Darái, village in Sáran, xi. 231.
Darárá, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 176.
Daráráchaur, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 362.
Daraulí village and *thánd* in Sáran, xi. 235, 241, 257, 263, 293, 328, 331, 344, 356.
Darautí, village in Sháhábád, xii. 214.
Darbaktí mart in Chittagong, vi. 198.
Darbhangah District, xiii. 17, 105, 136, 137, 160, 161.
Darbhangah subdivision, Tirhut, xiii. 17, 34, 105, 114, 178, 179.
Darbhangah town and *thánd*, xiii. 18, 34, 49, 50, 59-61, 146-156, 179; dispensary, xiii. 206.
Darbhangah Ráj, History of the, xiii. 208-214.
Darbangah State Railway, xiii. 22, 121, 122, 123.
Dargáutí river, xii. 166.
Daráganj, mart in Sáran, xi. 228, 235, 325, 332.
Dárídahá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 450.
Dar-ikhtimám, dar-ijárá, dar-patní, &c., land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Darjibáju, *tappá* in Maimansinh, v. 356.
DÁRJÍLING DISTRICT—(Vol. X.)
Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 17, 18; Jurisdiction and History, 18, 19; General Aspect and Configuration of the District, 19-23; Mountains, 23, 24; River System, 24-28; Lakes, 28, 29; Utilization of the Water Supply, 29; Fish and Fisheries, 29, 30; Land Reclamation and Marsh Cultivation, 30; Lines of Drainage, 30, 31; Minerals, 31, 32; Caverns, Natural Phenomena, Mineral Springs, etc., 32, 33; Forests and Vegetation; 33-38; Jungle Products, 38; Pasture Grounds, 39; *Ferœ Naturæ*, 39; Population, Early Estimates of, 40; Census of 1872 and its Results, 40-44; Population classified according to Sex, Religion, and Age, 41-44; Ethnical Division of the People, 44-47; Tribes and Races of People, 47-80; Hindu Castes, 80-84; Immigration and Emigration, 84, 85; Religious Division of the People, 85-87; Division of the People into Town and Country, 87-90; Dárjíling Town and Station, 87-90; Material Condition of the People, 90-92; Dress, 90, 91; Dwellings, 91; Food, 91, 92; Agriculture, 92-99; Rice Cultivation, 92-94; Preparations made from Rice, 94, 95; Other Cereal Crops, 95; Green Crops, 95, 96; Fibres, 96; Miscellaneous Crops, 96, 97; Area, Out-turn of Crops, etc., 97-99; Condition of the Cultivators, 99, 100; Domestic Animals, 100; Agricultural Implements, 100, 101; Wages and Prices, 101, 102; Weights and Measures, 102, 103; Agricultural and Landless Day Labourers, 103; Spare Land, 103, 104; Land Tenures, 104-122; Rates of Rent, 122-124; Manure, Irrigation, etc., 124; Natural Calamities, 124, 125; Famines and Famine Warnings, 125-127; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, 127; Roads and Means of Communication, 127, 128; Mines and Quarries, 129-158; Coal, 129-140; Iron, 140-142; Copper, 142-152; Lime and Limestone, 152-157; Building Stone, 157; Slate, 157;

Clay, 157; Manufactures, 158; Trade and Commerce, 158; Trade with Thibet and Central Asia, 158-164; Capital and Interest, 164; Imported Capital, 164-178; Tea Cultivation, 164-176; Cinchona, 176; Botanical Garden at Rangarun, 176-178; Newspapers, 178; Incomes and Income Tax, 178; Revenue and Expenditure, 178-182; Balance Sheets of the District, 180, 181; Judicial Statistics, 182; Police Statistics, 182-185; Jail Statistics, 185-187; Educational Statistics, 185-187; Postal Statistics, 195; Administrative Divisions, 196, 197; Meteorology, 197-199; Temperature, 197, 198; Barometrical Pressures, 198; Rainfall, 198, 199; Diseases, 199, 200; Cattle Diseases, 200; Charitable Dispensaries, 200, 201; Geology, 201-203.

Dárjíling town, headquarters of the District, sanatarium, and military depôt, x. 18, 22, 24, 87-90.

Darpan Kilá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 225, 226.

Dasark Gangahár, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 132.

'Dáru Brahma,' the story of the Divine Log, xix. 43-46.

Darwáni, *tháná* and fair, Rangpur, vii. 308, 328, 344, 349.

Dasahará festival. *See* Fairs, &c.

Dasmalang, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 362.

Dasnagar, village in Dinájpur, vii. 450.

Daspallá State, Orissa, xix. 206, 210-217, 261, 279-280.

Daspallá, chief village of Daspallá State, xix. 280.

Daspur village and *tháná*, Midnapur, iii. 68, 195.

Daspur, village in Morbhanj State, Orissa, xix. 303.

Daltá, original family name of the Nárál *zamindárs*, ii. 217.

Dattápukur market village, 24 Parganás, i. 226.

Datt's Bázár or Biru, jute mart in Maimansinh, v. 417, 441.

Dáúd Khán, the last of the Afghán dynasty, vii. 52.

Dáúdkándí *tháná* in Tipperah, vi. 432, 434, 441; dispensary, vi. 453, 454.

Dáúdnagar, town and *tháná* in Gayá, xii. 23, 31, 42, 62, 63, 142.

Dáúdpur *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 443.

Dáúdpur, village in Rangpur, vii. 309; in Dinájpur, vii. 453.

Dauhitá, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 276, 310.

Daulat Khán, municipality on island of Dakshín Sháhbazpur, with river traffic and exportation of betel-nuts, v. 170, 201.

Daulatábád or Daulatbázár, a large village and municipality in Murshidábád, ix. 82.

Daulatganj village in Sáran, xi. 257.

Daulatpur, *tappá* in Tipperah, vi. 443.

Daulatpur, village in Maldah, vii. 134, 142.

Daulatpur dispensary Jessor, ii. 305, 341.

Daulatpur indigo concern, Monghyr, xv. 139.

Dáús river, xiv. 28, 29.

Dáwáls, or *dauliás*, immigrant reapers in the Sundarbans, i. 154, 333; ii. 193.

Day's (Dr F.) Notes on Dr Hamilton Buchanan's Account of the Fishes and Fisheries of Bengal, xx. 1-4, 104-120.

Dayá river, xix. 19.

Day-labourers, in the 24 Parganás, i. 154; in the Sundarbans, i. 338; in Nadiyá, ii. 7; in Jessor, ii. 258, 259; in Midnapur, iii. 84; in Húglí, iii. 347; in Bardwán, iv. 76; in Bánkurá, iv. 251; in Dacca, v. 95, 96; in Bákarganj, v. 208; in Faridpur, v. 324; in Maimansinh, v. 448; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 76, 77; in Chittagong, vi. 163; in Noákhálí, vi. 275; in Tipperah, vi. 396; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 505; in Maldah, vii. 79; in Rangpur, vii. 266, 272; in Rájsháhí, viii. 68, 69; in Bográ, viii. 204, 205; in Murshidábád, ix. 97, 110, 114, 115; in Pábná, ix. 307, 309; in Dárjíling, x. 103; in Jalpáiguri, x. 279, 280; in Kuch Behar, x. 385-387; in Patná, xi. 119; in Sáran, xi. 296; in Gayá, xii. 97; in Sháhábád, xii. 243, 244, 246, 247; in Tirhut, xiii. 107; in Champáran, xiii. 279, 281, 282; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 131; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 344, 345; in Monghyr, xv. 108, 109; in Purniah, xv. 310, 311; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 111-115; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 361, 362; in Singbhúm, xvii. 86, 98; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 210, 211; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 320; in Cuttack, xviii. 110, 117, 118; in Balasor, xviii. 297, 300; in Purí, xix. 97.

Deaf and dumb, Number of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 44; in Nadiyá, ii. 38; in Jessor, ii. 189; in Midnapur, iii. 44; in Húglí, iii. 347; in Bardwán, iv. 39; in Bánkurá, iv. 215; in Bírbhúm, iv. 326; in Dacca, v. 34; in Bákarganj, v. 184; in Faridpur, v. 282; in

Maimansinh, v. 395; in Chittagong, vi. 138; in Noákhálí, vi. 270; in Tipperah, vi. 373; in Maldah, vii. 39; in Rangpur, vii. 210; in Dinájpur, vii. 373; in Rájsháhí, viii. 37; in Bográ, viii. 160; in Murshidábád, ix. 42; in Pábná, ix. 281; in Dárjíling, x. 44; in Jalpáigurí, x. 252; in Patná, xi. 36; in Sáran, xi. 242, 243; in Gayá, xii. 32; in Sháhábád, xii. 183; in Tirhut, xiii. 35; in Champáran, xiii. 235; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 47; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 280; in Monghyr, xv. 50; in Purniah, xv. 245; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 58; in Singbhúm, xvii. 35; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 273; in Cuttack, xviii. 67; in Balasor, xviii. 267; in Purí, xix. 30; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 208.

Deárá, village of cow-keepers, in the 24 Parganás, i. 37.

Death-rate. *See* Vital Statistics.

Deaths by drowning in the 24 Parganás, i. 33, 34; in the Sundarbans, i. 299; in Jessor, ii. 182; in Midnapur, iii. 38; in Bánkurá, iv. 211; in Birbhúm, iv. 318; in Dacca, v. 23; in Bákarganj, v. 170; in Faridpur, v. 269; in Maimansinh, v. 388; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 26; in Chittagong, vi. 127, 128; in Noákhálí, vi. 256; in Tipperah, vi. 366; in Maldah, vii. 27; in Rangpur, vii. 169; in Rájsháhí, viii. 28; in Murshidábád, ix. 29; in Pábná, ix. 273; in Dárjíling, x. 29; in Jalpáigurí, x. 236; in Patná, xi. 25; in Sáran, xi. 234; in Gayá, xii. 23; in Tirhut, xiii. 28; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270; in Monghyr, xv. 23; in Purniah, xv. 233; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 237; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 255; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 258.

Deaths by wild beasts and snake bite, in the 24 Parganás, i. 38; in the Sundarbans, i. 315; in Nadiyá, ii. 34; in Midnapur, iii. 39, 41; in Húglí, iii. 266; in Bardwán, iv. 29; in Bánkurá, iv. 212; in Birbhúm, iv. 322; in Bákarganj, v. 177; in Faridpur, v. 277; in Maimansinh, v. 392; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 34; in Chittagong, vi. 133; in Noákhálí, vi. 259, 265; in Tipperah, vi. 370; in Maldah, vii. 35; in Rangpur, vii. 197, 202; in Dinájpur, vii. 368; in Rájsháhí, viii. 31; in Murshidábád, ix. 35; in Pábná, ix. 278; in Jalpáigurí, x. 246; in Patná, xi. 31, 32; in Sáran, xi. 238; in Gayá, xii. 28; in Sháhábád, xii. 180; in Tirhut, xiii. 30; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273; in Monghyr, xv. 197, 198; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 41; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 246; in Singbhúm, xvii. 24; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 191; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 268; in Cuttack, xviii. 59; in Purí, xix. 26; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 203.

Debhátá, river town with trade in lime, 24 Parganás, i. 34, 99, 237.

Debi Chaudhráni, a female *dakáit* in Rangpur, vii. 159.

Debikot, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 438.

Debípur, town in Maldah, vii. 127.

Debípur, market village, 24 Parganás, i. 236.

Debípur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.

Debpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.

Debottar, rent-free grants for idol worship, in the 24 Parganás, i. 279, 280; in Jessor, ii. 265; in Bardwán, iv. 77; in Bánkurá, iv. 264; in Birbhúm, iv. 369; in Noákhálí, vi. 313; in Tipperah, vi. 410; in Maldah, vii. 84, 85; in Rangpur, vii. 273, 278; in Dinájpur, vii. 400, 404; in Rájsháhí, viii. 69, 70; in Bográ, viii. 240, 241; in Pábná, ix. 314; in Kuch Behar, x. 391, 392; in Singbhúm, xvii. 91. *See also* Tenures of land.

Decennial settlement. *See* Tenures of land.

Dechu, a river in Dárjíling, x. 28.

Degraded Bráhmans. *See* Bráhmans.

Deharpur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 132.

Dehatta, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 439.

Dehrí, village in Sháhábád, xii. 208, 209.

Deluti river, ii. 180.

Delwarpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 439.

Demagirí bázár in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 84; falls, vi. 25.

Demerara, Emigrants to. *See* Emigration.

Dengue fever. *See* Diseases.

Density of the population, in the 24 Parganás, i. 39, 41, 44; in Nadiyá, ii. 38; in Jessor, ii. 189; in Midnapur, iii. 41-43; in Húglí, iii. 269-275; in Bardwán, iv. 33, 35; in Bánkurá, iv. 213, 214; in Birbhúm, iv. 323; in Dacca, v. 33; in Bákarganj, v. 182, 183; in Faridpur, v. 279-281; in Maimansinh, v. 393, 394; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 35; in Chittagong, vi. 133, 134, 136; in Noákhálí, vi. 268; in Tipperah, vi. 372; in Maldah, vii. 37; in Rangpur, vii. 204, 207; in Dinájpur, vii. 371; in Rájsháhí, viii. 35; in Bográ, viii. 158, 159; in Murshidábád, ix. 38-40; in

Pábná, ix. 280, 365, 366; in Dárjíling, x. 41-43; in Jalpáigurí, x. 247; in Kuch Behar, x. 338, 339; in Patná, xi. 34, 98, 99; in Sáran, xi. 240; in Gayá, xii. 30, 31; in Sháhábád, xii. 180, 181; in Tirhut, xiii. 35, 76; in Champáran, xiii. 233, 234; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 45-47; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 276-278; in Monghyr, xv. 49; in Purniah, xv. 243; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 55, 56; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 248, 249; in Singbhúm, xvii. 33; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 153; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 270; in Cuttack, xviii. 64, 65; in Balasor, xviii. 264, 265; in Puri, xix. 27, 28; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 204, 206.
Deo, village in Gayá, xii. 63.
Deo, river in Hill Tipperah, vi. 475.
Deo, river, in Lohárdagá, xvi. 235.
Deochá, village in Bírbhúm, with iron workings, iv. 318, 319.
Deodhá, village in Gayá, xii. 62.
Deogáon, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 226.
Deoghar sub-district, Santál Parganás, xiv. 274, 277, 375.
Deoghar town and *thánd*, Santál Parganas, xiv. 277, 322-325, 363.
Deoghar coal-fields, Santál Parganás, xiv. 266, 353, 354.
Deokálí, village in Tirhut, xiii. 68, 69.
Deokot, ancient residence of Northern Governor of Bengal, i. 361, *foot-note*.
Deorá, a variety of jute. *See* Jute.
Deorá, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 439.
Deoráj, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 275, 310.
Deoriá indigo concern, Purniah, xv. 371.
Dependent *táluks*. *See* Tenures of land.
Depôts, Military, in Dárjíling, x. 89, 90, 101; Jalpáigurí, x. 216, 225, 261, 262. *See also* Cantonments.
Desauli Bonga festival. *See Magh parab.*
Deswál, a variety of jute. *See* Jute.
Derábisí, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 226.
Devatar-murá range and peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Devi, river in Cuttack, xviii. 23, 24, 36; estuary, xviii. 26, 27.
Dewang, mart in Purniah, xv. 379.
Dewar, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Dhádhár, river in Hazáribágh, xvi. 38.
Dháká (Dacca) District, City, &c. (Vol. V.). *See* Dacca.
Dháká Rámchandra, *thánd*, Champáran, xiii. 234, 309.
Dhakayá Khálán, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Dhakeswárí, a goddess, eponym of Dacca, her shrine, v. 18.
Dhalandá, lunatic asylum in the 24 Parganás, i. 257-259.
Dhalbhúm, *parganá* in Singbhúm, xvii. 18, 32, 33, 34, 89-92, 121, 139; estate, xvii. 254.
Dhaldighí, village and fair in Dinájpur, vii. 387, 388, 411.
Dhaleswarí river, v. 18, 20.
Dhalkisor or Dwárkeswar river, iv. 24, 208, 209; embankments, iv. 95; xvii. 255, 257.
Dhámin or Pretíyá Bráhmans. *See* Bráhmans.
Dhámnagar, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 362.
Dhámnagar, *thánd* in Balasor, xviii. 265, 361.
Dhámnagar village, 24 Parganás, i. 120.
Dhámrá river, xvii. 23, 25, 251.
Dhámrá, village in Bírbhúm, with iron workings, iv. 318, 319.
Dhámrá, estuary and harbour, in Cuttack, xviii. 33-35.
Dhámrá ports, Balasor, xviii. 259-262.
Dhamrái, manufacturing village in Dacca, near former fortified settlements of Afgháns, v. 73.
Dhamsáin, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 377.
Dhámti, village in Tipperah, vi. 383.
Dhanáí *nadí* in Sáran, xi. 227, 232, 233.
Dhánarji, river in Hazáribágh, xvi. 38.
Dhanautí river, xiii. 225.
Dhanautí, village in Sáran, xi. 360.
Dhangáin Pass, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 29.
Dhangáon, *thánd* in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 275, 285.
Dhángars, an aboriginal tribe in Chittagong, vi. 143, 209; in Dinájpur, vii. 382; living in towns in Murshidábád, ix. 47; Pábná, ix. 282, 284; in Sháhábád, xii. 191; in Champáran, xiii. 245; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 49, 52; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 285; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 211; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 284, 285. *See also* Aboriginal Population and Uráons.
Dhangurhá Dhanápur, village in Sáran, xi. 258.
Dhaniá-maniá, police outpost in Noákhálí, vi. 239, 831.
Dhánikolá, village in Maimansinh, v. 413.
Dhanjor, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 439-442.
Dhánkáil, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 436.

Dhánsárá, or Husáinábád *Khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 31, 32.
Dhán-thíká land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Dhanukí, village in Champáran, xiii. 309.
Dhanwá Pass, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 29.
Dhap, village in Rangpur, vii. 225.
Dhap, floating patch of weed, used for fishing purposes, i. 302.
Dhápá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 359-361.
Dhápá. *See* Salt-water Lake.
Dhaphar, *parganá*, in Bhágalpur, xiv. 155, 247.
Dharárá indigo concern, Purniah, xv. 370, 371.
Dharaur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 186.
Dharlá, Dhallá, or Torshá, a river in Kuch Behar, x. 335, 336.
Dharm Baksh Khán, Rájá, head of the Chakmá tribe, vi. 92.
Dharmandal, village in Tipperah, vi. 384.
Dharma Pál's city, an ancient ruined city in Kuch Behar, x. 360-362.
Dharma Ságar tank in Kumillá, vi. 385.
Dharmsálá, *thánd* in Cuttack, xviii. 65, 203.
Dharm Samáj, The, in Muzaffarpur, xiii. 164.
Dharmapur, township in Noákhálí, vi. 284, 285.
Dharmpur, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 296, 333-335, 420.
Dharná, river in Dinájpur, vii. 362.
Dharshá *parganá* in *Sarkár* Sulaimánábád, i. 366.
Dhartá, river in Rangpur, vii. 161, 164, 166, 292.
Dhaus river, xiii. 228.
Dhekáhá, village in Champáran, xiii. 228.
Dhenkánal State, Orissa, xix. 205, 206, 210-217, 261, 280-287, 328.
Dhenkánal village, the capital of Dhenkánal State, xix. 282-287.
Dheyá, Dheyiá, or Dhaniyán *parganá* in *Sarkár* Sharífábád, i. 370.
Dhimáls, an aboriginal race. *See* Aboriginal Population.
Dhirganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Dhobá, or washerman caste. *See* Castes.
Dhobá, or Káo river, xii. 165.
Dhobí, village in Gayá, xii. 55.
Dhodhan Bangrá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 186.
Dhola, village in Gayá, xii. 62.
Dholbájá, village in Purniah, xv. 267.
Dholkerá *bil*, 24 Parganás, i. 30.
Dhol Samudra, large marsh or lake in Faridpur, v. 268, 361.
Dhorám river, xiii. 223.
Dhukárjári, village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Dhúlí, village in Tirhut, xiii. 66.
Dhulián, a town in Murshidábad, with river traffic, ix. 85, 159-161, 167.
Dhuliápur, fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 231, 364.
Dhulihar, principal village in Dantiá *parganá*, i. 231.
Dhuluá market village, 24 Parganás, i. 235.
Dhuluá, village in Sáran, xi. 258.
Dhúria, police outpost in Bhágalpur, xiv. 213.
Dhúsan river, xiv. 27, 28.
Diamonds found in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 190.
Diamond Harbour subdivision, 24 Parganás, i. 160, 161; famine of 1866 in, i. 223, 224; effect of cyclone of 1864 in, i. 260.
Diamond Harbour village, telegraph station, and old anchorage of E. I. Company's ships, 24 Parganás, i. 102, 237.
Diamond Harbour Canal, i. 31.
Didárkot, village in Hindol State, Orissa, xix. 289.
Digá *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 31.
Digaldí, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 344.
Dighir, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Dighwárá, village and *thánd* in Sáran, xi. 240, 241, 258, 293, 315, 344, 358.
Dignagar, village in Bardwán, with fair, iv. 65, 67, 134.
Digshan, village in Dinájpur, vii. 453.
Digwárs, watchmen charged with the care of villages, Ránígani, iv. 66; Gayá, xii. 69, 70, 128; Hazáribágh, xvi. 90, 120. *See also* Police, Rural.
Dihat Akbarsháhí, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 128.
Dihí tenures. *See* Tenures of Land.
Dihí Arakpur, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 226.
Dilál Rájá of Sandwip, a noted pirate, vi. 240.
Diluvion and Alluvion. *See* Alluvion.
Diláwápur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 186, 187.
Diláwárpur, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 295, 296, 333, 419, 420.
Dimal, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 306.
Dimlá, *thánd* in Rangpur, vii. 328, 344, 349.
Dimiá river, xiv. 27.
DINÁJPUR DISTRICT (Vol. VII.)
Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 355, 356: Boundaries, 356; Changes of Jurisdiction, and Brief Historical Sketch, 356-358; General Aspect of the District, 358; River

System, 359-364; Canals, 364, 365; River Traffic, 365; Fisheries, 365, 366; Forests and Jungle Products, 366; *Feræ Naturæ*, 366-368; Population—Early Attempts at Enumeration, 368; the Census of 1872, Method of taking the Census, 368-370; Classification of Population according to Sex and Age, and Abstract of Population, Area, &c., of each *tháná*, 370-373; Infirms, 373; Ethnical Division of the People, 373-376; Immigration and Emigration, 376; List of Castes, 376-382; Aboriginal Tribes, 382; Religious Division of the People, 382, 383; Distribution of People into Town and Country, 383, 384; Dinájpur Town, 384; Village Officials, 384-386; Fairs and Religious Gatherings, 386-388; Material Condition of the People—their Dwellings, Clothing, and Food, 388-390; Agriculture—Cereal Crops, 390, 391; Green Crops, 391; Fibres, 391; Sugarcane, 391-393; *Pán* and Tobacco, 393, Miscellaneous Crops, 393, 394; Area and Out-turn of Crops, &c., 394, 395; Domestic Animals, 395-396; Agricultural Implements, 396, 397; Wages and Prices, 397; Weights and Measures, 397, 398; Landless Labouring Classes, 398; Land Tenures, 398-405, Rates of Rent, 405-407; Manure, 406-408; Irrigation, 408; Natural Calamities, 408; Famine Warnings, 409; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, 409; Roads and Means of Communication, 409, 410; Manufactures, 410, 411; Trade and Commerce—Rice Export, 411-414; Other Exports, 414; Imports, 414; Capital and Interest, 414, 415; Income of the District, 415; Revenue and Expenditure, 415; Balance Sheet of 1787-88, 416; of 1820-21, 417; of 1850-51, 418; of 1860-61, 419; of 1870-71, 420, 421; Rent Cases, 422; Protection to Person and Property, 422; Police Statistics, 422-427; Jail Statistics, 427-429; Educational Statistics, 429-433; Postal Statistics, 434; List of *Parganás*, 435-456; Climate, Temperature, Rainfall, &c., 456, 457; Diseases, 457, 458; Dinájpur Charitable Dispensary, 458; Indigenous Drugs, 458-461.

Dinájpur town and *tháná*, vii. 356, 365, 383, 384, 412, 423; jail, vii. 427-429: dispensary, vii. 458.

Dinápur subdivision, Patná, xi. 35, 86-90, 108, 116, 205, 206.

Dinápur town and cantonment in Patna, xi. 25, 66, 86, 87, 191; *tháná*, 35, 206; dispensary, xi. 218, 219.

Dinápur Nizámat, Patná, xi. 66, 86, 191.

Dinárah, *parganá* in Sháhábád, xii. 286.

Dinemár-dángá, ancient Danish settlement in Balasor, xvii. 283.

Dingkarchá, or sedition-tax, levied by insurgents in Rangpur in 1783, vii. 158.

Diseases, Endemic and Epidemic, in the 24 Parganas, i. 244, 247; in Nadiyá, ii. 139; in Jessor, ii. 275, 329-336; in Midnapur, iii. 227-244; in Húglí, iii. 418-437; in Bardwán, iv. 177-192; in Bánkurá, iv. 300, 301; in Bírbhúm, iv. 438-455; in Dacca, v. 95, 96; in Bákarganj, v. 208; in Faridpur, v. 358, 359; in Maimansinh, v. 479; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 49, 50, 65, 103, 104; in Chittagong, vi. 229-231; in Noákhálí, vi. 346, 347; in Tipperah, vi. 449, 450; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519, 520; in Maldah, vii. 146; in Rangpur, vii. 345, 346-349; in Dinájpur, vii. 456-458; in Rájsháhí, viii. 122, 123; in Bográ, vlii. 306-313, in Murshidábád, ix. 239-243; in Pábná, ix. 372, 373; in Dárjíling, x. 51, 199, 200; in Jalpáigurí, x. 321-323; in Kuch Behar, x. 441-444; in Patná, xi. 211, 212; in Sáran, xi. 362, 363; in Gayá, xii. 147-149; in Sháhábád, xii. 287, 288; in Tirhut, xiii. 202, 203; in Champáran, xiii. 314, 315; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 220-223, 250-255; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 380, 381; in Monghyr, xv. 188-197; in Purniah, xv. 432-439; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 201, 202; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 484, 485; in Singbhúm, xvii. 140-143; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 370, 371; in Cuttack, xviii. 235, 236; in Balasor, xviii. 367-369; in Puri, xix. 174, 175.

Diseases of Cattle. *See* Cattle Diseases.

Diseases of Silkworms, Bírbhúm, iv. 376. *See also* Silk.

Dispensaries, in the 24 Parganás, i. 249-255; in Nadiyá, ii. 140-142; in Jessor, ii. 305, 340, 341; in Midnapur, iii. 246, 247; in Húglí, iii. 439, 440; in Bardwán, iv. 187-190, 192-200; in Bánkurá, iv. 302; in Bírbhúm, iv. 452-455; in Dacca, v. 149-153; in Bákarganj, v. 248, 249; in Faridpur, v. 359; in Maimansinh, v. 480-481; in Chittagong, vi. 193, 233; in Noákhálí, vi. 350; in Tipperah, vi. 453, 454; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 521, 522; in Maldah, vii. 105, 152; in

Rangpur, vii. 349 352; in Dinájpur, vii. 458; in Rájshahi, viii 90, 123 126; in Bográ, viii 315 317, in Murshidabad, ix 171, 246 251; in Pabna, ix 374 376; in Darjíling, x 200, 212; in Jal paigurí, x 323, 324; in Kuch Behar, x. 360, 441; in Patna, xi 216-219; in Sáran, xi 366 368; in Gaya, xii 152, 153; in Shahabad, xii. 289 291; in Tirhut, xiii 205 208; in Champaran, xiii 316, 317; in Bhagalpur, xiv. 259 262; in the Santal Parganas, xiv. 382 385; in Monghyr, xv. 208 210; in Purniah, xv 444; in Hazaribagh, xvi. 204 206; in Lohardaga, xvi. 487, in Singbhúm, xvii. 144 145; in Manbhum xvii 373, 374; in Cuttack, xviii. 236, 238; in Balasor, xviii. 369, 370; in Puri, xix 176, 177; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix 266.

Distribution of population. *See* Population

Disturbances, agrarian, in Pábná, ix. 318 325.

Divination among the Paháriás, xiv. 294.

Division of Bengal under the Muhammadan kings and emperors, i 355, 356

Division of the people into town and country. *See* Population and Towns, &c.

Divisions, Administrative. *See* Administrative.

Divorces in Pabná, ix. 290, 291.

Divyabhav Brahmans, vii. 222. *See also* Brahmans.

Diwáli festival. *See* Fairs, &c.

Diwanganj, trading village in Bardwán, iv 134.

Díwanganj, *thánd* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 261.

Diwání of Bengal, Grant to the East India Company, i. 18, 19, 358; vi. 427; ix. 193, 194

Diwání of Murshidábád, History of the, ix. 172 195.

Dogachhí, *pargand* in Maldah, vii 133

Dogachhi, village in Dinajpur, vii. 436

Dográ, land tenures in Cuttack, xviii. 130, 231.

Doisa, the site of a ruined palace, in Lohardaga, xvi. 322.

Dokra, market village in Dinajpur, vii. 452.

Dolahá, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 276.

Dolajari peak in Tipperah, vi. 474.

Dolgram, *pargand* in Cuttack, xviii. 226

Dol Játrá or *Holi* festival. *See* Fairs, &c.

Dollaí, *pargand* in Tipperah, vi. 443.

Dolomite in Darjiling, x. 152 157.

Dolu river in Chittagong, vi 126, 127.

Domaigarh, village in Saran, xi. 228.

Domanick Islands, i. 298.

Domarkhand, *pargand* in Puri, xix. 130, 172, 173

Domestic Animals, in the 24 Parganás, i. 149; in the Sundarbans, i. 337; in Nadiya, ii. 70; in Jessor, ii 256, in Midnapur, iii 83, 84; in Hugli, iii 343; in Bardwan, iv. 73, 74; in Bánkura, iv. 248, 249; in Birbhum, iv 362, 363; in Dacca, v 93; in Bakarganj, v. 169, 170; in Faridpur, v. 319; in Maimansinh, v. 443; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi 75; in Chittagong, vi 162; in Noakhali, vi 299; in Tipperah, vi. 396; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 503, 504; in Maldah, vii. 75; in Rangpur, vii 264, 265; in Dinajpur, vii 395, 396; in Rajshahi, viii 65, 66; in Bogra, viii. 222, 223; in Murshidabad, ix. 108, 109; in Pabna, ix. 306; in Dárjíling, x. 100; in Jalpáiguri, x. 277; in Kuch Behar, x. 385; in Patná, xi. 118; in Saran, xi. 295, 296; in Gayá, xii. 95, 96; in Sháhabad, xii. 240; in Tirhut, xiii. 107; in Champaran, xiii 278; in Bhagalpur, xiv. 130; in the Santal Parganas, xiv. 342; in Monghyr, xv. 107, 108; in Purniah, xv 306 309; in Hazaribagh, xvi 107, 108; in Lohárdaga, xvi 356; in Singbhum, xvii 83, 84; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nagpur, xvii. 178, 210; in Manbhúm, xvii 317, 318; in Cuttack, xviii 110; in Balasor, xviii. 295; in Puri, xi. 36, 97.

Domohání, trading village in Bardwán, iv. 134.

Dompara Kilá, *pargand* in Cuttack, xviii. 226.

Dom caste. *See* Castes.

Domarkondá, *pargand* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.

Dorala, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.

Dorandá, military cantonment in Lohárdaga, xvi. 321.

Dorki, village in Udaipur State, Chutiá Nagpur, xvii. 249.

Dosádhs. *See* Castes.

Dowdeswell Island, Cuttack, xviii. 27.

Drainage, Lines of, in the 24 Parganas, i. 36; in the Sundarbans, i. 304; in Jessor, ii. 170, 171, 339; in Midnapur, iii. 39, 229, 230; in Hugli, iii. 265, 266; in Bardwan, iv. 25; in Dacca, v. 26; in Bakarganj, v. 172-174; in Faridpur, v 276; in Maimansinh, v. 390; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 29; in Chittagong, vi. 132; in Noakhali,

258; in Tipperah, vi. 368; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 377, 477; in Maldah, vii. 31, 33; in Rangpur, vii. 161, 170, 175; in Dinájpur, vii. 358, 363; in Rájsháhí, viii. 30; in Bográ, viii. 149; in Murshidábád, ix. 27, 33; in Pábná, ix. 277; in Dárjíling, x. 30, 31; in Jalpáigurí, x. 238, 239; in Kuch Behar, x. 333, 334, 338; in Patná, xi. 18, 31; in Sáran, xi. 228, 229, 237; in Gayá, xii. 25; in Sháhábád, xii. 168; in Tirhut, xiii. 29; in Champáran, xiii. 228; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 33, 34; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 35; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 238, 239; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 259; in Cuttack, xviii. 58.

Drainage. *See* Conservancy.

Dravidian or Tamulic races. *See* Ethnical Division of the Population.

Dress of the people, in the 24 Parganás, i. 128, 129; in the Sundarbans, i. 322; in Nadiyá, ii. 62, 63; in Jessor, ii. 240; in Midnapur, iii. 78; in Húglí, iii. 328; in Bardwán, iv. 68; in Birbhúm, iv. 344; in Dacca, v. 74, 75; in Faridpur, v. 295; in Maimansinh, v. 418; in Chittagong, vi. 157, 187; in Noákhálí, vi. 290; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 41, 49, 50, 51, 55, 57, 62, 65, 69; in Tipperah, vi. 387, 388; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 489, 491, 499; in Maldah, vii. 68; in Rangpur, vii. 225; in Rájsháhí, viii. 57; in Bográ, viii. 206; in Murshidábád, ix. 97; in Pábná, ix. 299; in Dárjíling, x. 71, 90, 91; in Jalpáigurí, x. 270; in Kuch Behar, x. 370-372; in Patná, xi. 100 102, 106; in Sáran, xi. 271; in Gayá, xii. 75; in Sháhábád, xii. 225; in Tirhut, xiii. 77, 78; in Champáran, xiii. 257, 258; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 109, 110; in the Santál Parganás xiv. 296, 297, 317, 318, 331, 332; in Monghyr, xv. 80, 81; in Purniah, xv. 273-276; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 93; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 334; in Singbhúm, xvii. 43, 78; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 176; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 307; in Cuttack, xviii. 98; in Balasor, xviii. 289; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 244-246, 262.

Droughts in the 24 Parganás, i. 159; in the Sundarbans, i. 342; in Nadiyá, ii. 86; in Jessor, ii. 276; in Midnapur, iii. 114-116; in Húglí, iii. 360, 361; in Bardwán, iv. 96; in Bánkurá, iv. 270; in Birbhúm, iv. 372; in Dacca, v. 104; in Faridpur, v. 331; in Maimansinh, v. 437; in Chittagong, vi. 184; in Noákhálí, vi. 318; in Tipperah, vi. 415; in Maldah, vii. 91, 92; in Rangpur, vii. 293, 300; in Dinájpur, vii. 408; in Rájsháhí, viii. 79; in Bográ, viii. 250, 251; in Murshidábád, ix. 135; in Pábná, ix. 326; in Kuch Behar, x. 394, 395; in Patná, xi. 130, 131; in Sáran, xi. 310; in Gayá, xii. 107, 108; in Sháhábád, xii. 251; in Tirhut, xiii. 115, 117, 118; in Champáran, xiii. 256, 285; in Monghyr, xv. 127; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 408; in Singbhúm, xvii. 95, 96; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 339, 340; in Cuttack, xviii. 45, 147; in Balasor, 325, 326.

Drowning, Deaths by, in the 24 Parganás, i. 33, 34; in the Sundarbans, i. 299; in Jessor, ii. 182; in Midnapur, iii. 38; in Bánkurá, iv. 211; in Birbhúm, iv. 318; in Dacca, v. 23; in Bákarganj, v. 170; in Faridpur, v. 269; in Maimansinh, v. 388; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 26; in Chittagong, vi. 127, 128; in Noákhálí, vi. 256; in Tipperah, vi. 366; in Maldah, vii. 27; in Rangpur, vii 169; in Rájsháhí, viii. 28; in Murshidábád, ix. 29; in Pábná, ix. 273; in Dárjíling, x. 29; in Jalpáigurí, x. 236; in Patná, xi. 25; in Sarán, xi. 234; in Gayá, xii. 23; in Tirhut, xiii. 28; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270; in Monghyr, xv. 23; in Purniah, xv. 233; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 237; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nagpur, xvii. 255; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 258.

Drugs, Indigenous, in the 24 Parganás, i. 247-249; in Nadiyá, ii. 140; in Jessor, ii. 336; in Midnapur, iii. 246; in Húglí, iii. 438, 439; in Bardwán, iv. 200, 201; in Bánkurá, iv. 303; in Dacca, v. 144-146; in Bákarganj, v. 248; in Faridpur, v. 359, 360; in Mainmansinh, v. 479; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 104; in Chittagong, vi. 231, 232; in Noákhálí, vi. 348, 349; in Tipperah, vi. 451, 452; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 520, 521; in Maldah, vii. 150; in Dinájpur, vii. 366, 458-461; in Rájsháhí, viii. 123; in Bográ, viii. 315; in Murshidábád, ix. 34, 244-246; in Pábná, ix. 373, 374; in Dárjíling, x. 38; in Jalpáigurí, x. 325, 326; in Kuch Behar, x. 444; in Patná, xi. 213-215; in Sáran, xi. 363, 366; in Gayá, xii. 150-152; in Tirhut, xiii. 204, 205; in Champáran, xiii. 316; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 256-259; in Monghyr, xv. 199-204; in Purniah, xv. 440-444; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 51-53; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 245, 349, 350; in

the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 191; in Cuttack, xviii. 240-243; in Balasor, xviii. 371, 372; in Purí, xix. 177.
Drung river in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 27.
Drunkenness among the Kandhs, xix. 232.
Duba *bíl* in Dinájpur, vii. 446.
Dube Bháiran, the Demon Bráhman, Legend of, xiv. 89-91.
Dubrájpur, trading village and *thánd* in Bírbhúm, iv. 336, 337, 457.
Dudhkumár, river in Rangpur, vii. 164, 167.
Dudú Miyán, head of the sect of Faráizís, v. 195, 290, 291.
Duduyá, river in Jalpáigurí, x. 225, 233.
Duho Suho, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 275, 310.
Duláhazárá, police outpost in Chittagong, vi. 216.
Dulái river in Hill Tipperah, vi. 475.
Dulái dispensary, Tipperah, vi. 453, 454.
Dulálganj, mart in Purniah, xv. 371, 379.
Dulípur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Dumáigarh, village in Sáran, xi. 359.
Dumb and deaf, Number of. *See* Deaf.
Dum-Dum, or Dam-damá subdivision in the 24 Parganás, i. 225.
Dum-Dum (Dam-damá), village, cantonment, i. 90, 91; railway station, i. 166; English school, i. 206, 214, 220; education in, 214, 230.
Dumká mart, Santál Parganás, xiv. 354.
Dumrá Falls on the Gumtí, vi. 475.
Dumráon, town and *thánd* in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 203, 257, 275, 285.
Dumrí, village in Sáran, xi. 257, 258, 357.
Dumrí ferry, Tirhut, xiii. 21.
Dumrol, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Dumurdah village in Húglí, formerly dreaded for its robbers, iii. 314.
Dún range of hills, Champáran, xiii. 221.
Durbáchatí *khál* embankment in Midnapur, iii. 140.
Durbáshá, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 29.
Durduriá, site of remains of a strong fort in Dacca, v. 73, 74.
Durgádahá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Durgápur, *tappá* in Tipperah, vi. 443.
Durgápur, village in Maimansinh, residence of the Máhárájá of Susang, v. 418.
Durgápur, village in Rangpur, vii. 305.
Durgápur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 441.
Durgápur Rájás, The, in Bhágalpur, xiv. 249, 250.
Durgápur Dáudkándi, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 443.
Dumrí, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Dusáspur embankment, Midnapur, iii. 142.
Dutch factories at Dacca taken possession of by the English, v. 67, 124.
Dutch factories in Maldah, vii. 49; at Kálkápur in Murshidábád, ix. 91.
Dutch settlement at Chinsurah, iii. 301, 377; ancient, in Balasor, xvii. 283.
Dwákhás, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Dwarbasiní branch dispensary in Húglí, iii. 440.
Dwarká nadí, stream in Bírbhúm, iv. 317.
Dwarká or Bablá, a river in Murshidábád, ix. 23, 25, 33.
Dwárkeswar river. *See* Dhalkisor.
Dwellings of the people in the 24 Parganás, i. 129, 130; in the Sundarbans, i. 322, 323; in Nadiyá, ii. 62; in Jessor, ii. 240; in Midnapur, iii. 78; in Húglí, iii. 328, 329; in Bardwán, iv. 68; in Bírbhúm, iv. 344; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 54, 55, 63, 69, 70; in Chittagong, vi. 158; in Noákhálí, vi. 290, 291; in Tipperah, vi. 387, 388; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 500; in Maldah, vii. 69; in Rangpur, vii. 226; in Dinájpur, vii. 388; in Rájsháhí, viii. 57; in Bográ, viii. 206; in Murshidábád, ix. 97-99; in Pábná, ix. 299, 300; in Dárjíling, x. 70, 91; in Jalpáigurí, x. 270; in Kuch Behar, x. 371; in Patná, xi. 102-105; in Sáran, xi. 271, 272; in Gayá, xii. 75; in Sháhábád, xii. 225, 226; in Tirhut, xiii. 77-79; in Champáran, xiii. 258; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 110, 111; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 310, 311, 331, 332; in Monghyr, xv. 81; in Purniah, xv. 276-278; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 93; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 334; in Singbhúm, xvii. 60, 78; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 307, 308; in Cuttack, xviii. 98; in Balasor, xviii. 289; in Purí, xix. 92, 93; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 243.
Dyes and dyeing in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 33; in Maldah, vii. 98; in Dinájpur, vii. 366; (and dye-woods) in Bográ, viii. 149-151; in Sáran, xi. 320-323; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 181-183; in Monghyr, xv. 140-142; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 349, 350.

E

Eajbáliá, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.
Early History. *See* History.
Earthquakes in Dacca, v. 141, 142.
Earthquake in Noákhálí in 1762, vi. 227, 228, 250.

Eastern Bengal Railway, i. 166-170; ii. 94; v. 334; vii. 412.
East India Company, Acquisition of 24 Parganás by, i. 12; Early History of, iii. 19-21, 300, 301; trade of, in Dacca, v. 68, 113; history of Administration of Dacca under, v. 123-126, 129. *See also* History.
East India Irrigation Company. *See* Irrigation.
East India Railway, iii. 370, 371; iv. 106, 107, 373, 374; ix. 146-148; xi. 137; xii. 257; xiv. 352; xv. 136, 137; xvi. 141.
Edicts of Asoka, The, xix. 77-80.
Educational census. *See* Educational Statistics.
Educational Statistics in the 24 Parganás, i. 199-221; in Nadiyá, ii. 120-130; in Jessor, ii. 313-316; in Midnapur, iii. 172-185; in Húglí, iii. 392-409; in Howrah town, iii. 298; in Bardwán, iv. 156-166; in Bánkurá, iv. 293-299; in Birbhúm, iv. 409-419; in Dacca, v. 135-137; in Bákarganj, v. 234-236; in Faridpur, v. 348-352; in Maimansinh, v. 471-473; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 99, 100; in Chittagong, vi. 219-222; in Noákhálí, vi. 337-341; in Tipperah, vi. 435, 437-439; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 518; in Maldah, vii. 118-124; in Rangpur, vii. 335-342; in Dinájpur, vii. 429-433; in Rájsháhí, viii. 91, 92, 108-115; in Bográ, viii. 279, 291-301; in Murshidábád, ix. 171, 215-229; in Pábná, ix. 360-364; in Dárjíling, x. 187-195; in Jalpáigurí, x. 313-319; in Kuch Behar, x. 437, 439; in Patná, xi. 195-204; in Sáran, xi. 349-353; in Gayá, xii. 134-140; in Sháhábád, xii. 280-283; in Tirhut, xiii. 175-177; in Champáran, xiii. 304-307; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 225-236; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 370-373; in Monghyr, xv. 165-173; in Purniah, xv. 404-413; in Hazáríbágh, xvi. 187-190; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 432-434, 438-440, 478-481; in Singbhúm, xvii. 127-133; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 362-365; in Cuttack, xviii. 212-220; in Balasor, xviii. 352-359; in Purí, xix. 165-171; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 265, 266. *See also* the different States.
Egerá, headquarters of the Bengal Coal Company at Ránígani, in Bardwán, iv. 107.
Egra, site of fair in Midnapur, iii. 152.
Ekambá, market village in Purniah, xv. 371.
Ekdál, village in Narsinhpur State, Orissa, xix. 304, 305.
Ekil, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 144.
Eklákhi mosque in Panduah, vii. 62.
Ekláspur, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Ekláspur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Ekshorá market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 234.
Ekwárí, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Elephants in the northern part of Maimansinh, v. 391, 392; (disease among, v. 147); in Rangpur, vii. 196, 197, 264; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 25, 26, 33, 63; in Chittagong, vi. 133; in Tipperah, vi. 359; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 466, 473, 474, 478, 479, 509, 512, 513; in Tirhut, xiii. 30; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 43; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 266; in Morbhanj State, Orissa, xix. 303. *See also Feræ Naturæ.*
Elephant Cave, The, in Orissa, xviii. 179; xix. 73.
Elephants, Tribute of, paid to the E. I. Company, vii. 325.
Elliotganj, village in Tipperah, vi. 420.
Embankments in the 24 Parganás, i. 23, 36, 159, 161; in the Sundarbans, i. 288, 334, 342; in Nadiyá, iii. 36, 86; in Jessor, ii. 182, 193, 275; in Midnapur, iii. 38, 133-146; in Húglí, (on left bank of Rúpnáráyan, iii. 256; on west bank of Dámodar, iii. 257; for marsh reclamation, iii. 264, 266, 359, 360); in Bardwán, iv. 28, 93, 95, 96; in Chittagong, vi. 131, 132; in Noákhálí, vi. 254, 255; in Tipperah, vi. 364, 365; in Maldah, vii. 31, 91; in Rangpur, vii. 170, 293; in Dinájpur, vii. 366; in Bográ, viii. 148, 191; in Murshidábád, ix. 25, 26, 29, 32, 133-135; in Dárjíling, x. 66; in Kuch Behar, x. 394, 395; in Sáran, xi. 227, 230, 231, 233, 236, 306-310; in Tirhut, xiii. 51, 116, 117; in Champáran, xiii. 285; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 26, 102-104, 173-176; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 345, 346; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 137; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 238, 409; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 259; in Cuttack, xviii. 35, 51-53; in Balasor, xviii. 263, 323, 324; in Purí, xix. 19; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 202.
Embroidery, Art of, practised at Dacca, chiefly by the Musalmán women, v. 110, 111.
Emigration and Immigration, in the 24 Parganás, i. 51, 52, in the Sundarbans, i. 51, 318, 320; in Nadiyá, ii. 45, 46; in Midnapur, iii. 52; in Húglí, iii. 284; in Bardwán, iv. 46; in Bánkurá, iv. 221; in

Bírbhúm, iv. 326; in Dacca, v. 41-46; in Bákarganj, v. 188-190; in Faridpur, v. 285, 286; in Maimansinh, v. 401, 402; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 51, 66-68; in Chittagong, vi. 118, 119; 135, 143, 144; in Noákhálí, vi. 256, 257, 274, 275; in Tipperah, vi. 379; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 492, 493, 494; in Maldah, vii. 41; in Dinájpur, vii. 376; in Rájsháhí, viii. 40; in Bográ, viii. 167-169; in Murshidábád, ix. 45, 46; in Pábná, ix. 285; in Dárjíling, x. 84, 85; in Kuch Behar, x. 340; in Patná, xi. 39, 40; in Sáran, xi. 268, 269; in Gayá, xii. 34, 35; in Sháhábád, xii. 186-188; in Tirhut, xiii. 40, 41; in Champáran, xiii. 239, 240; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 52, 53; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273, 319, 362; in Monghyr, xv. 54, 55; in Purniah, xv. 253, 254; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 74; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 299, 300; in Singbhúm, xvii. 63; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 153; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 288-290; in Balasor, xviii. 270, 271.

Enáitpur (Ináyatpur), town in Maldah, vii. 136.

Endemics and Epidemics. *See* Diseases.

English Bázár, or Angrazábád, chief town in Maldah, vii. 18, 48, 88, 95, 101, 110; flooded in 1871, 91.

English conquest of Orissa in 1803, xviii. 196-200.

English factories in Bengal. *See* Factories.

English schools. *See* Educational Statistics.

English, Early Settlements of the, in Bengal. *See* History.

Enhancement of rent in the 24 Parganás, i. 157; in Nadiyá, ii. 82, 83; in Jessor, ii. 73; in Midnapur, iii. 108, 163; in Húgli, iii. 356, 357, 383; in Bardwán, iv. 86, 147; in Bánkurá, iv. 266, 282; in Bírbhúm, iv. 362, 371; in Dacca, v. 93, 101; in Bákarganj, v. 209; Faridpur, v. 318, 325; in Maimansinh, v. 456; in Chittagong, vi. 162; in Noákhálí, vi. 297, 298, 309, 315; in Tipperah, vi. 395, 414; in Maldah, vii. 89, 110; in Rangpur, vii. 263, 280, 281, 282, 290; in Dinájpur, vii. 395, 403, 404; in Rájsháhí, viii. 72; in Bográ, viii. 247-248; in Murshidábád, ix. 120, 130, 201; in Pábná, ix. 317, 320, 321; in Patná, xi. 117; in Sáran, xi. 295; in Gayá, xii. 105, 126, 127; in Sháhábád, xii. 240, 248; in Tirhut, xiii. 169; in Champáran, 282, 284, 298; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 240; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 341, 342, 345, 363; in Monghyr, xv. 117, 158; in Purniah, xv. 340, 341, 397; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 106, 135, 136, 177; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 397, 401, 406, 470-473; in Singbhúm, xvii. 117, 118; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 337, 338, 356; in Cuttack, xviii. 109, 110; in Balasor, xviii. 294, 295.

Entalli, suburb of Calcutta, 24 Parganás, i. 205.

Enumeration, Method of, in taking the Census. *See* Census of 1872.

Epidemics. *See* Medical Aspects, Cholera, Diseases, Fever, &c.

Era of the Hill Tipperah State, vi. 470.

Eranch *parganá*, and embankment in Midnapur, iii. 145, 198.

Erannoboas, ancient name of the Son river, *q. v.*

Estates, Number and Subdivision of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 187; in Nadiyá, ii. 115, 116; in Jessor, ii. 262, 263, 308; in Midnapur, iii. 157; in Húgli, iii. 378, 380; in Bardwán, iv. 146, 147; in Bánkurá, iv. 282; in Bírbhúm, iv. 362, 371; in Dacca, v. 130; in Bákarganj, v. 226; in Faridpur, v. 343; in Maimansih, v. 465; in Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 98; in Chittagong, vi. 214; in Noákhálí, vi. 332; in Tipperah, vi. 429, 430; in Maldah, vii. 106, 110; in Rangpur, vii. 252, 275, 326, 327; in Dinájpur, vii. 422; in Rájsháhí, viii. 97, 98, 118-121; in Bográ, viii. 229-235, 302-304; in Murshidábád, ix. 116, 117, 201, 232-236; in Pábná, ix. 310, 312, 353, 355, 366-369; in Dárjíling, x. 182; in Jalpáigurí, x. 304-307; in Kuch Behar, x. 435; in Patná, xi. 187; in Saran, xi. 343; in Gayá, xii. 125, 126; in Sháhabad, xii. 275; in Tirhut, xiii. 168; in Champáran, xiii. 298; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 200, 201; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 118, 119, 176; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 362-389, 392-403, 411, 470, 482; in Singbhúm, xvii. 117; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 354; in Cuttack, xviii. 202, 203; in Balasor, xviii. 344, 346: in Puri, xix. 157.

Estates paying revenue direct to Government. *See* Tenures of land.

Estates under the Court of Wards. *See* Court of Wards.

Estates, Rent-free, in the 24 Parganás, i. 278-281; in Dacca, v. 99; in Bákarganj, v. 368, 377-379; in Maimansinh, v. 453; in Maldah, vii. 83, 84; in

Rangpur, vii. 273, 275, 283; in Dinájpur, vii. 404; in Rájsháhí, viii. 69-71; in Bográ, viii. 239-243; in Murshidábád, ix. 108, 121, 122; in Pábná, ix. 314-316. *See also* Tenures of land.
Estates, Resumed. *See* Tenures of Land.
Estuaries. *See* Rivers.
Ethnical Division of the People, in the 24 Parganás, i. 50; in the Sundarbans, i. 316-320; in Nadiyá, ii. 42; in Jessor, ii. 194; in Midnapur, iii. 52-58; in Húglí, iii. 284-291; in Bardwán, iv. 43-45; in Bánkurá, iv. 219-221; in Bírbhúm, iv. 326-329; in Dacca, v. 38-46; in Bákarganj, v. 188-190; in Faridpur, v. 284-286; in Maimansinh, v. 398-401; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 37, 38; in Chittagong, vi. 138-141; in Noákhálí, vi. 271-273; in Tipperah, vi. 374-376; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 482; in Maldah, vii. 40; in Rangpur, vii 211-221; in Dinájpur, vii. 373-376; in Rájsháhí, viii. 37; in Bográ, viii. 162-167; in Murshidábád, ix. 42-45; in Pábná, ix. 281-284; in Dárjíling, x. 44-47; in Jalpáigurí, x. 252-254; in Kuch Behar, x. 340-342; in Patná, xi. 36-38; in Sáran, xi. 244-246; in Gayá, xii. 32-34; in Sháhábád, xii. 183-186; in Tirhut, xiii. 37-39; in Champáran, xiii. 236-239; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 47-51; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 280-284; in Monghyr, xv. 50-54; in Purniah, xv. 249-252; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 59-62; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 251-256; in Singbhúm, xvii. 36-39; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 156-164, 169-175, 181-187, 192-195, 203-207, 216, 217, 230-235, 243, 244, 248, 249; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 273-288; in Cuttack, xviii. 67-70; in Balasor, xviii. 267-270; in Purí, xix. 30-34; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 208-217.
Et Kadpur Kásimpur Machhuákhál, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 443.
Euphorbiæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 188.
Eurasians. *See* Ethnical Division of the People.
Europeans. *See* Ethnical Division of the People.
European troops, health of the, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 202-204.
Everest, mountain in the Nepál hills, x. 20.
Excise revenue. *See* Expenditure and Revenue.
Exhibition, agricultural, at Faridpur, v. 292, 293.
Expeditions against the Lusháis, vi. 20, 21, 64, 470, 471.
Expedition against the Rájá of Arákán in 1664-65, vi. 111-114.
Expedition into Assam by Husáin Sháh, vii. 315.
Expedition, military, against the Paháriás in 1772, xiv. 303, 304.
Expenditure and Revenue, past and present, of the 24 Parganás, i. 183-188; of the Sundarbans, i. 346; of Nadiyá, ii. 111-115; of Jessor, ii. 307; of Midnapur, iii. 154-157; of Húglí, iii. 378-381; of Bardwán, iv. 144; of Bánkurá, iv. 279; of Bírbhúm, iv. 395, 396; of Dacca, v. 126-180; of Bákarganj, v. 217-220; of Faridpur, v. 341-343; of Maimansinh, v. 462-464; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 95-97; of Chittagong, vi. 212, 213; of Noákhálí, vi. 331, 332; of Tipperah, vi. 428-430; of Maldah, vii. 105; of Rangpur, vii. 325, 326; of Dinájpur, vii. 415-421; of Rájsháhí, viii. 92-99; of Bográ, viii. 280-282; of Murshidábád, ix. 196-201; of Pábná, ix. 353-355; of Dárjíling, x. 178-182; of Jalpáigurí, x. 301-304; of Kuch Behar, x. 432-435; of Patná, xi. 183-185; of Sáran, xi. 338-342; of Gayá, xii. 122-126; of Sháhábád, xii. 271-275; of Tirhut, xiii. 166, 167; of Champáran, xiii. 297-299; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 194-200; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 362, 363; of Monghyr, xv. 155-157; of Purniah, xv. 393-397; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 173-177; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 470-472; of Singbhúm, xvii. 115-117; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nagpur, xvii. 152, 219, 220; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 353-355; of Cuttack, xviii. 200-202; of Balasor, xviii. 344-346; of Purí, xix. 156.
Expenses of living. *See* Material Condition of the People.
Exports and imports of the 24 Parganás, i. 171-173; of the Sundarbans, i. 344, 345; of Nadiyá, ii. 104, 105; of Jessor, ii. 302-304; of Midnapur, iii. 152; of Húglí, iii. 375; of Bardwán, iv. 135; of Bánkurá, iv. 277; of Bírbhúm, iv. 380; of Dacca, v. 113-115; of Bákarganj, v. 215, 216; of Faridpur, v. 269, 339, 340; of Maimansinh, v. 388, 461; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 84-86; of Chittagong, vi. 130, 133, 154, 155, 188-190, 194, 196-199, 207, 210, 215; of Noákhálí, vi. 256, 292, 294, 322, 325-327; of Tipperah, vi. 419, 421, 423, 424; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 508, 512, 513; of

Maldah, vii. 94, 97, 98, 100-103; of Rangpur, vii. 304, 305, 307, 308; of Dinájpur, vii. 405, 411-414, 441; of Rájsháhí, viii. 88; of Bográ, viii. 222, 271; of Murshidábád, ix. 29, 30, 157-168; of Pábná, ix. 274, 275, 334, 336-339; of Dárjíling, x. 158-164; of Jalpáigurí, x. 237, 297, 299; of Kuch Behar, x. 337, 399; of Patná, xi. 25, 26, 156-158, 169-177; of Sáran, xi. 260, 323, 327, 328, 329, 331 334; of Gayá, xii. 117-119; of Sháhábád, xii. 263-266, 268, 269; of Tirhut, xiii. 129-162; of Champáran, xiii. 290-296; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 183-191; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 354-361; of Monghyr, xv. 142-153; of Purniah, xv. 371-377; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 88-171; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 420; of Singbhúm, xvii. 105, 106; of False Point, xviii. 31, 32; of Cuttack, xviii. 175, 176; of Balasor, xviii. 337-340, 342-344; of Purí, xix. 153.

F

Factories, Indigo, in Nadiyá, ii. 95, 97, 249-254, 298-301; in Bardwán, iv. 135-136; in Bánkurá, iv. 278; in Bírbhúm, iv. 382; in Dacca, v. 106; in Faridpur, v. 338, 341; in Maldah, vii. 99; in Dinájpur, vii. 439, 443, 445, 455; in Rájsháhí, viii. 87; in Murshidábád, x. 152, 153; in Pábna, ix. 293, 330, 331; in Sáran, xi. 285, 286; in Tirhut, xiii. 22, 23, 24, 26, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 61, 62, 66, 73, 74; in Champáran, xiii. 269; in Monghyr, xv. 138, 139; in Purniah, xv. 360-370.

Factories, Old English (East India Company), French, Dutch, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 102, 107; in Midnapur, iii. 61, 62; in Húglí, iii. 374; in Bírbhúm, iv. 341, 342; in Dacca, v. 45, 46, 67, 68, 113, 122, 124; in Maimansinh, v. 459, in Noákhálí, vi. 247, 288; in Maldah, vii. 48, 49; in Rájsháhí, viii. 82; in Bográ, viii. 269; in Murshidábád, ix. 82, 88, 91; in Patná, xi. 71; in Balasor,, xviii. 281.

Factories, Shellac, in Bírbhúm, iv. 379, 382.

Factories, Silk, in Midnapur, iii. 149, 150; in Bírbhúm, iv. 381, 382; in Rájsháhí, viii. 87; in Bográ, viii. 269; in Murshidábád, ix. 88, 151, 152.

Failure of crops. *See* Famines.

Fairs and religious gatherings in the 24 Parganás, i. 75, 102, 105, 110, 111, 118, 119, 199, 228, 229, 235, 247; in Nadiyá, ii. 55-57, 140; in Jessor, ii. 336-338; in Midnapur, iii. 152; in Húglí, iii. 244, 245, 375; in Bardwán, iv. 67, 134; in Bánkurá, iv. 277; in Bírbhúm, iv. 343; in Dacca, v. 114, 148; in Bákarganj, v. 201, 215, 247; in Faridpur, v. 292, 293, 340; in Maimansinh, v. 461, 479; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 104, 105; in Chittagong, vi. 232, 233; in Noákhálí, vi. 323, 324; in Tipperah, vi. 420, 452; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 509; in Maldah, vii. 67, 101, 149; in Rangpur, vii. 308; in Dinájpur, vii. 386-388; in Rájsháhí, viii. 56, 88, 123; in Bográ, viii. 312, 313; in Murshidábád, ix. 94, 95, 157, 243; in Pábná, ix. 334, 374; in Dárjíling, x. 76; in Jalpáigurí, x. 269, 270, 297; in Kuch Behar, x. 398, 444; in Patná, xi. 59; in Sáran, xi. 261, 262; in Gayá, xii. 149, 150; in Sháhábád, xii. 264, 265; in Tirhut, xiii. 42, 56, 59, 61-63, 67, 68, 69, 71, 162, 184, 187, 193, 200; in Champáran, xiii. 253, 254, 316; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 97, 98, 105; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 271, 381, 382; in Monghyr, xv. 206, 208; in Purniah, xv. 260-262, 371; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 28, 215; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 323, 324; in Singbhúm, xvii. 70, 71, 144; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 297, 298, 370, 371; in Cuttack, xviii. 239, 240; in Balasor, xviii. 284; in Puri, xix. 59-67, 175, 176.

Fairs as Causes of Disease. *See* Medical Aspects, &c.

Fakharábád, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 187.

Fakír, market village in the Sundarbans, i. 227.

Fakírán rent-free grants of land. *See* Tenures of land.

Fakírganj, *thánd* in Rangpur, vii. 161.

Fakírganj, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 413, 435, 443, 455.

Fakírhát police outpost, sugar factory, and market in Jessor, ii. 231-302, 296.

Fakírkundí, old name of Rangpur, vii. 156, 317, 318.

Fallow land in Nadiyá, ii. 82; in Jessor, ii. 274; in Midnapur, iii. 113; in Húglí, iii. 358; in Dacca, v. 102; in Bákarganj, v. 211; in Faridpur, v. 330; in Maimansinh, v. 457; in Chittagong, vi. 184; in Tipperah, vi. 415; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 503; in Maldah, vii. 90; in Rangpur, vii. 245; in Dinájpur, vii. 408; in Rájsháhí,

viii. 64, 69, 78; in Bográ, viii. 222, 226, 228, 250; in Murshidábád, ix. 131, 176; in Pábná, ix. 315; in Dárjíling, x. 103, 104; in Jalpáigurí, x. 280; in Kuch Behar, x. 383, 387, 394; in Sáran, xi. 305; in Tirhut, xiii. 115; in Hazáribagh, xvi. 135; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 353, 362; in Singbhúm, xvii. 94; in Balasor, xviii. 322. *See also* Rotation of Crops.

False Point harbour, description of, xviii. 27-30; history of, xviii. 30, 31; trade of, xviii. 31, 32; future capabilities of, xviii. 32, 33.

Faltá, in the 24 Parganás, site of old Dutch factory, i. 102, 239.

Family history of the Maháráják of Bardwán, iv. 137-143; of the Rájás of Bishnupur, iv. 230-237; of the Muhammadan Rájás of Bírbhúm, iv. 393-395; of the Rájás of Rájsháhí, viii. 54, 55; of the Seths of Murshidábád, ix. 252-265; of the Rájá of Kuch Behar, x. 426; of the landholders of Hazáribágh, xvi. 117-127, 206, 207; of the Rájás of Chutiá Nágpur, xvi. 444-447.

Family tax in Hill Tipperah, vi. 509, 510.

Famines in the 24 Parganás, i. 159-162; in Nadiyá, ii. 87, 88-93, in Jessor, ii. 276, 277; in Midnapur, iii. 120-133; in Húgli, iii. 362-366; in Bardwán, iv. 98-105; in Bánkurá, iv. 271-274; in Dacca, v. 103; in Bákarganj, v. 212; in Chittagong, vi. 163, 184; in Noákhálí, vi. 318; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 507; in Maldah, vii. 92; in Rangpur, vii. 293-298; in Dinájpur, vii. 409; in Rájsháhí, viii. 78, 79; in Bográ, viii. 251-266; in Murshidábád, ix. 136-140; in Pábná, ix. 326, 327; in Dárjíling, x. 125; in Jalpáigurí, x. 293; in Kuch Behar, x. 395; in Patná, xi. 131-134; in Sáran, xi. 310-315; in Gayá, xii. 108-111; in Sháhábád, xii. 251-254; in Tirhut, xiii. 118-120; in Champáran, xiii. 285-287; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 160-173; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 303, 313, 341, 346-351; in Monghyr, xv. 127-134; in Purniah, xv. 342, 343, 346-349; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 138; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 409; in Singbhúm, xvii. 95-98; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 340-346; in Orissa, xviii. 148-173, 194, 328-334, xix. 142-150.

Famines of 1769-70, 1777, 1788, 1866, and 1874. *See* Famines, *supra*.

Famine warnings in the 24 Parganás, i. 162, 163; in the Sundarbans, i. 343-344; in Nadiyá, ii. 87, 88; in Jessor, ii. 277, 278; in Midnapur, iii. 119, 120; in Húglí, iii. 366, 376; in Bardwán, iv. 97, 98; in Bánkurá, iv. 274; in Bírbhúm, iv. 372; in Dacca, v. 105-106; in Bákarganj, v. 213; in Faridpur, v. 332; in Maimansinh, v. 457, 458; in Noákhálí, vi. 318, 319; in Tipperah, vi. 416; in Maldah, vii. 92, 93; in Rangpur, vii. 298-301; in Dinájpur, vii. 409; in Rájsháhí, viii. 80, 81; in Murshidábád, ix. 136; in Pábná, ix. 327, 328; in Dárjíling, x. 125-127; in Jalpáigurí, x. 293, 294; in Kuch Behar, x. 395, 396; in Patná, xi. 134, 135; in Sáran, xi. 315; in Gayá, xii. 111; in Sháhábád, xii. 255; in Tirhut, xiii. 120, 121; in Champáran, xiii. 287, 288; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 350, 351; in Monghyr, xv. 134, 135; in Purniah, xv. 349; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 138, 139; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 409-411; in Singbhúm, xvii. 98; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 346, 347; in Cuttack, xviii. 38, 148; in Balasor, xviii. 326-328.

Farádnagar, headquarters of Phení Subdivision, Noákhálí, vi. 342, 343.

Faráizís, a sect of Muhammadans, in the 24 Parganás, i. 75, 113, 115; in the Sundarbans, i. 317; in Nadiyá, ii. 51; in Jessor, ii. 199, 200; in Bardwán, iv. 54; in Dacca, v. 159; in Bákarganj, v. 195, 196; in Faridpur (original home of the sect), v. 290; in Maimansinh, v. 409; in Noákhálí, vi. 277, 278; in Tipperah, vi. 383; in Maldah, vii. 47; in Rangpur, vii. 222. *See also* Muhammadans.

Farakhábád, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 443.

Farakhpur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 187.

Farásatghar, *mahal* in *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 362.

Farásdángá, French settlement in Murshidábád, ix. 91.

Farásdángá, French settlement in Balasor, xviii. 283.

Farásganj, police outpost in Noákhálí, vi. 333.

Faridpur District (Vol. V.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, Headquarters, and Boundaries, 255; Jurisdiction and Formation of District, 256; General Aspect of Country, 257-260; River System, 260-263; Alluvion and Diluvion, 263; Changes in River Channels, 264-268; Lakes, Marshes, &c., 268; River Traffic, &c., 269; Fisheries, Fish, &c., 270-275; Marsh Reclamation, 275; Long-stemmed Rice, Lines

of Drainage, Mineral Products, &c., 276; *Ferœ Naturæ*, 277; Estimates of Population prior to 1872, 278; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 279-285; Population according to Sex and Age, 280; according to Occupation, 282-284; Ethnical Division of the People, 282-286; Castes, 286-288; Religious Division of the People, 288-291; Town Population, Municipalities, &c., 291-295; Material Condition of the People, 295; Agriculture, 296-330; Rice, 296-305; Pulse Crops, 306; Oil-seeds, Fibres, Sugar-cane, 308; Date-Palm, Indigo, 309; Safflower, Tobacco, 310; *Gánjá* and *Pán*, 311; Fruit Trees, 312-315; Area under Cultivation, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 315-317; Condition of the Peasantry, 317; Domestic Animals, 318; Agricultural Implements, 319; Wages and Prices, 320-322; Weights and Measures, 322-324; Day-labourers and Spare Land, 324; Land Tenures, 325; Rates of Rent, 325-329; Manure, Irrigation, 329, 330; Natural Calamities, 330; Floods and Drought, 331; Famine Warnings, 332; Foreign and Absentee Landlords, 333; Roads, &c., 334; Manufactures, 334-339; Sugar, 334-338; Condition of the Manufacturing Classes, 339; Trade and Commerce, Capital and Interest, 340; Institutions, Incomes, and Income-tax, 341; Administration, 341-357; Revenue and Expenditure, 341-343; Land Revenue and Subdivision of Estates, 343, 344; Courts and Land Law, 344; Police Statistics, 345; Criminal Classes, 346; Jail Statistics, 347, 348; Educational Statistics, 348-352; Postal Statistics, 353; Fiscal Divisions, 353-356; Subdivisional Administration, 357; Climate, Diseases, &c., 358; Medical Charities, Native Practitioners, 359; Indigenous Drugs, 360; Conservancy, Sanitation, &c., 360-362.

Faridpur town, Agricultural Exhibition at, v. 292, 293; municipal revenue, population, &c., v. 294.

Farming tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Farrakhábád, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 133.

Fasli jamá land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Fathábád, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 362.

Fátaha Dawáz Dahum festival, Patná, xi. 62.

Fathiábád and Jalálábád, provinces under early Muhammadan rule, comprising the present districts of Dacca, Bákarganj, and Faridpur, v. 119.

Fathiágarh, village in Khandpárá State, Orissa, xix. 300.

Fathijangpur, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.

Fathijangpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 442.

Fathipur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.

Fathipur, *mahal* in *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 364.

Fathipur, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 424.

Fathipur, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.

Fathipur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 436, 452.

Fathipur, *thánd* in Sáran, xi. 358.

Fathipur Singhiá, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 296, 335, 420, 421.

Fatwá, town in Patná, xi. 25, 66, 84, 85, 191.

Fatwá, *thánd* in Patná, xi. 35, 205.

Faujdárs, Muhammadan judicial and military officers. *See* Village Officials.

Faujdári gumáshtás or rent collectors. *See* Village Officials.

Fee-simple lands. *See* Tenures of land.

Females, Proportion of, in the population, in the 24 Parganás, i. 44, 45, 49, 50; in Nadiyá, ii. 38; in Jessor, ii. 189; in Midnapur, iii. 41, 44; in Húglí, iii. 277; in Bardwán, iv. 38, 39; in Bánkurá, iv. 213, 215; in Bírbhúm, iv. 324, 325; in Dacca, v. 34; in Bákarganj, v. 182; in Faridpur, v. 280; in Maimansinh, v. 394; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 36, 37; in Chittagong, vi. 137, 138, 147, 148, 151; in Noákhálí, vi. 269-271; in Tipperah, vi. 372, 373; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 480; in Maldah, vii. 37-39; in Rangpur, vii. 208-210; in Dinájpur, vii. 370-373; in Rájsháhí, viii. 36; in Bográ, viii. 159, 160; in Murshidábád, ix. 38-41; in Pábná, ix. 279-281; in Dárjíling, x. 41-43; in Jalpáiguri, x. 247-249; in Kuch Behar, x. 340; in Patná, xi. 36; in Sáran, xi. 240, 242, 243; in Gayá, xii. 30; in Sháhábád, xii. 181, 183; in Tirhut, xiii. 35; in Champáran, xiii. 233, 235; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 47; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 278, 279; in Monghyr, xv. 49; in Purniah, xv. 245; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 55-58; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 248-251; in Singbhúm, xvii. 35; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 153-156; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 270-272; in Cuttack, xviii. 64, 66; in Balasor, xviii. 266, 267; in Puri, xix. 27-30; in the Orissa Tributary States, 205-208.

Females, Occupations of, in the 24 Par-

ganás, i. 44, 45; in Nadiyá, ii. 41, 42; in Jessor, ii. 191, 192; in Midnapur, iii. 47, 48; in Húglí, iii. 279, 280; in Bardwán, iv. 42, 43; in Bánkurá, iv. 218, 219; in Dacca, v. 37, 38; in Bákarganj, v. 187, 188; in Faridpur, v. 284; in Maimansinh, v. 398; in Murshidábád, ix. 115; in Pábná, ix. 289, 307, 331, 352; in Kuch Behar, x. 387.

Female education. *See* Educational Statistics.

Ferœ Naturæ, of the 24 Parganás, i. 37, 38; of the Sundarbans, i. 315, 316, 331; of Nadiyá, ii. 34; of Jessor, ii. 184, 185; of Midnapur, iii. 39, 40; of Húglí, iii. 266; of Bardwán, iv. 29; of Bánkurá, iv. 211, 212; of Bírbhúm, iv. 322; of Dacca, v. 27-41; of Bákarganj, v. 177; of Faridpur, v. 277; of Maimansinh, v. 391; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 33, 34; of Chittagong, vi. 133; of Noákhálí, vi. 258-266; of Tipperah, vi. 370; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 478-480; of Maldah, vii. 34, 35, 129; of Rangpur, vii. 195-204; of Dinájpur, vii. 366-368, 441; of Rájsháhí, viii. 31; of Bográ, viii. 151, 152; of Murshidábád, ix. 34, 35; of Pábná, ix. 277, 278; of Dárjíling, x. 39; of Jalpáigurí, x. 245, 246; of Kuch Behar, x. 338; of Patná, xi. 31; of Sáran, xi. 237, 238; of Gayá, xii. 28; of Sháhábád, xii. 179, 180; of Tirhut, xiii. 30, 31; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 40-44; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273; of Monghyr, xv. 35-46; of Purniah, xv. 236-240; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 41, 42; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 246; of Singbhúm, xvii. 24-31; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 168, 181, 191, 215, 230; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 266-268; of Cuttack, xviii. 59; of Balasor, xviii. 264; of Purí, xix. 26, 27; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 203.

Ferries in Midnapur, iii. 148; in Húglí, iii. 256, 370; in Bardwán, iv. 25; in Maimansinh, v. 387, 388; in Chittagong, vi. 128, 129; in Noákhálí, vi. 253, 254, 320; in Tipperah, vi. 363, 364; in Maldah, vii. 24, 30, 94; in Rangpur, vii. 169, 303, 304; in Rájsháhí, viii. 82; in Pábná, ix. 272, 273, 330; in Jalpáigurí, x. 235, 236; in Sáran, xi. 228, 263, 357, 359, 360; in Gayá, xii. 20, 65; in Tirhut, xiii. 21.

Festivals, Religious Gatherings, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 75, 102, 105, 110, 111, 118, 119, 199, 228, 229, 235, 247; in Nadiyá, ii. 55-57, 140; in Jessor, ii. 336-338; in Midnapur, iii. 152; in Húglí, iii. 244, 245, 375; in Bardwán, iv. 67, 134; in Bánkurá, iv. 277; in Bírbhúm, iv. 343; in Dacca, v. 114, 148; in Bákarganj, v. 201, 215, 247; in Faridpur, v. 292, 293, 340; in Maimansinh, v. 461, 479; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 104, 105; in Chittagong, vi. 232, 233; in Noákhálí, vi. 323, 324; in Tipperah, vi. 420, 452; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 509; in Maldah, vii. 67, 101, 149; in Rangpur, vii. 308; in Dinájpur, vii. 386-388; in Rájsháhí, viii. 56, 88, 123; in Bográ, viii. 312, 313; in Murshidábád, ix. 94, 95, 157, 243; in Pábná, ix. 334, 374; in Dárjíling, x. 76; in Jalpáigurí, x. 269, 270, 297; in Kuch Behar, x. 398, 444; in Patná, xi. 57, 59, 62; in Sáran, xi. 261, 262; in Gayá, xii. 149, 150; in Sháhábád, xii. 264, 265; in Tirhut, xiii. 42, 56, 59, 61-63, 67, 68, 69, 71, 162, 184, 187, 193, 200; in Champáran, xiii. 253, 254, 316; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 97, 98, 105; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 271, 381, 382; in Monghyr, xv. 206, 208; in Purniah, xv. 260-262, 371; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 28, 215; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 323, 324; in Singbhúm, xvii. 70, 71, 144; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 297, 298, 370, 371; in Cuttack, xviii. 239, 240; in Balasor, xviii. 284; in Purí, xix. 59-67, 175, 176.

Fever, in the 24 Parganás, i. 244; in Nadiyá, ii. 139; in Jessor, ii. 212, 330, 335; in Midnapur, iii. 229-244; in Húglí, iii. 418-437; malarious epidemic, in Bardwán, its origin, nature, and progress, iv. 179-181; amount of sickness, iv. 181-184; mortality, iv. 185-187; remedial measures, iv. 187-190; food relief, iv. 190-192; reports from the permanent dispensaries, iv. 193-196; in Bírbhúm, history of the fever, iv. 439-441; type and character of the fever, and mortality, iv. 441-446; sanitary state of the district, iv. 446-449; causes of the fever, iv. 449-451; relief measures, iv. 451-454; treatment of the fever, iv. 454, 455; in Dacca, v. 143; in Bákarganj, v. 247; in Faridpur, v. 358; in Maimansinh, v. 479, 480; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 104; in Chittagong, vi. 229; in Noákháli, vi. 347; in Tipperah, vi. 449, 450; in Maldah, vii. 146, 147; in Rangpur, vii. 346; in Dinájpur, vii. 457; in Ráj-

sháhí, viii. 122; in Bográ, viii. 306, 308; malarious epidemic, in Murshidábád, ix. 239-242; in Pábná, ix. 372, 373; in Dárjíling, x. 199, 200; in Jalpáigurí, x. 321, 322; in Kuch Behar, x. 441; in Patná, xi. 212; in Sháhábád, xii. 287; in Tirhut, xiii. 202; in Champáran, xiii. 314; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 251; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 380; in Monghyr, xv. 188; in Purniah, xv. 432; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 201; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 484; in Singbhúm, xvii. 140, 141; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 370; in Cuttack, xviii. 235; in Balasor, xviii. 367, 368; in Puri, xix. 174.

Fibres, Cultivation of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 143-145; in Nadiyá, ii. 64, 67; in Jessor, ii. 254; in Midnapur, iii. 80; in Húglí, iii. 334; in Bardwán, iv. 72; in Bánkurá, iv. 246; in Dacca, v. 84-88; in Bákarganj, v. 264; in Faridpur, v. 308; in Maimansinh, v. 421-441; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 71; in Chittagong, vi. 159; in Tipperah, vi. 390; in Maldah, vii. 72, 74; in Rangpur, vii. 242, 243; in Dinájpur, vii. 391; in Rájsháhí, viii. 60-63; in Bográ, viii. 211-214; in Murshidábád, ix. 104, 105; in Pábná, ix. 302; in Dárjíling, x. 96; in Jalpáigurí, x. 273; in Kuch Behar, x. 382; in Patná, xi. 113, 114; in Sáran, xi. 277-279; in Gayá, xii. 87; in Sháhábád, xii. 235; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 337; in Monghyr, xv. 102, 103; in Purniah, xv. 290-293; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 103; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 342, 343; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 314; in Cuttack, xviii. 103; in Puri, xix. 94.

Filatures, or silk-winding factories. *See* Factories, Silk.

Filigree work of Cuttack, xviii. 83, 175.

Fire-arms, Manufacture of, in Monghyr, xv. 137, 138.

Firinghís, Dacca, v. 44, 45, 72; in Chittagong, vi. 139, 147, 148, 149; in Noákhálí, vi. 245; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 495.

Firinghí Bázár, village and Portuguese settlement in Dacca, v. 45, 72; vi. 113.

Firozábád, the court name of Panduah, *q.v.*

Firozípur, a suburb of Gaur, vii. 58.

Fiscal Divisions or *parganás*, List of, with area, number of estates, amount of land, revenue, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 20, 225-241; in Nadiyá, ii. 132-138; in Jessor, ii. 320-328; in Midnapur, iii. 189-220; in Húglí, iii. 413-417; in Bardwán, iv. 172-176; in Bírbhúm, iv. 419-437; in Dacca, v. 139-141; in Bákarganj, 222-226, 238-243; in Faridpur, v. 353-356; in Maimansinh, v. 477-479; in Noákhálí, vi. 343-345; in Tipperah, vi. 442-447; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519; in Maldah, vii. 126-145; in Rangpur, vii. 253, 254, 256-259, 345; in Dinájpur, vii. 435-456; in Rájsháhí, viii. 118-121; in Bográ, viii. 302-304; in Murshidábád, ix. 232-236; in Pábná, ix. 366-369; in Jalpáigurí, x. 264-269; in Patná, xi. 206, 209; in Sáran, xi. 355-361; in Gayá, xii. 143-146; in Sháhábád, xii. 286, 287; in Tirhut, xiii. 180-200; in Champáran, xiii. 308-313; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 239-251; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 376-378; in Monghyr, xv. 175-187; in Purniah, xv. 294-303, 416-431; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 192-199; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 483; in Singbhúm, xvii. 139; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 367-370; in Cuttack, xviii. 223-234; in Balasor, xviii. 361-366; in Puri, xix. 171-173.

Fish, fisheries, and fishing castes and communities in the 24 Parganás, i. 35, 37, 38; in the Sundarbans, i. 301-303, 316; in Nadiyá, ii. 33; in Jessor, ii. 182, 183, 185; in Midnapur, iii. 37, 38; Húglí, iii. 264, 266; in Bardwán, iv. 26-28; in Bánkurá, iv. 212; in Bírbhúm, iv. 318, 337; in Dacca, v. 24, 25, 30; in Bákarganj, v. 170, 171, 177; in Faridpur, v. 270-275; in Maimansinh, v. 389, 392; in Chittagong, vi. 129-131, 143, 146, 147; in Noákhálí, vi. 257, 265, 266, 276, 296; in Tipperah, vi. 366, 367, 381; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 476, 480, 494; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 27, 28, 34; in Maldah, vii. 30, 31, 45; in Rangpur, vii. 200, 201, 202-204, 218-220; in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 366, 367, 381, 440; in Rájsháhí, viii. 29; in Bográ, viii. 146, 147, 152; in Murshidábád, ix. 30-32, 35, 120; in Pábná, ix. 275-277, 311; in Dárjíling, x. 28-30, 39; in Jalpáigurí, x. 237, 238; in Kuch Behar, x. 337; in Patná, xi. 29-31, 49, 50; in Sáran, xi. 235-237; in Gayá, xii. 23-25; in Sháhábád, xii. 167, 197; in Tirhut, xiii. 28-30; in Champáran, xiii. 227, 245; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 73; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270, 321; in Monghyr, xv. 23, 29, 30, 58, 59, 82; in Purniah, xv. 233, 255; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 41; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 238; in the Tributary States of Chutiá

Nágpur, xvii. 225; in Cuttack, xviii. 53-58; in Balasor, xviii. 263, 264; in Puri, xix. 25, 26, 27, 39, 179; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 202.
Fish and Fisheries of Bengal, Account of the, by Dr F. Buchanan Hamilton, with Introduction and Notes by Dr F. Day, xx. 1-120.
Fishing, Modes of, in Dacca, v. 24, 25, 30; in Bákarganj, v. 238-243; in Faridpur, v. 353, 356; in Maimansinh, v. 477-479; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 33; in Noákhálí, vi. 257; in Tipperah, vi. 367; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 476, 480; in Maldah, vii. 30, 31; in Rangpur, vii. 170-175; in Patná, xi. 30; in Gayá, xii. 24; in Monghyr, xv. 29; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 225; in Cuttack, xviii. 54, 55. *See also* Angling.
Flax, Cultivation of. *See* Fibres.
Floods in the 24 Parganás, i. 158; in the Sundarbans, i. 342; in Nadiyá, ii. 83-86; in Jessor, ii. 274, 275; in Midnapur, iii. 116-118; in Húglí, iii. 359, 360; in Bardwán, iv. 92-95; in Bánkurá, iv. 209, 210; in Bírbhúm, iv. 372; in Dacca, v. 103, 104; in Bákarganj, v. 212; in Faridpur, v. 331; in Maimansinh, v. 457; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 83; in Chittagong, vi. 184; in Noákhálí, vi. 317, 318, 319; in Tipperah, vi. 364, 365, 415; in Maldah, vii. 90, 91, 92, 94, 126; in Rangpur, vii. 161, 165, 168, 202, 292; in Dinájpur, vii. 442, 443; in Rájsháhí, viii. 79; in Bográ, viii. 251; in Murshidábád, ix. 26, 131-133; in Pábná, ix. 326; in Kuch Behar, x. 394; in Patná, xi. 130; in Sáran, xi. 226, 227, 230, 231, 232, 234, 237; in Gayá, xii. 107; in Sháhábád, xii. 250, 251; in Tirhut, xiii. 28, 52, 60, 115, 116; in Champáran, xiii. 221, 256, 285; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 173-176; in Monghyr, xv. 127; in Purniah, xv. 341; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 408, 409; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 257, 258; in Cuttack, xviii. 35, 51-53, 147; in Balasor, xviii. 323, 324; in Puri, xix. 138-142; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 200.
Flood and famine, Great, in 1787-88, in Rangpur, vii. 292, 293-298.
Flora of Bengal. *See* Botany.
Flute-playing among the Santáls, xiv. 314.
Food of the people in the 24 Parganás, i. 128, 131; in the Sundarbans, i. 322-324; in Nadiyá, ii. 63; in Jessor, ii. 240; in Midnapur, iii. 79; in Húglí, iii. 329; in Bardwán, iv. 68, 69; in Bírbhúm, iv. 344; in Dacca, v. 78-81; in Bákarganj, v. 202; in Faridpur, v. 295, 296; in Maimansinh, v. 419; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 70; in Chittagong, vi. 158, 159, 162; in Noákhálí, vi. 279, 291; in Tipperah, vi. 377, 387, 388, 389; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 479, 499, 500; in Maldah, vii. 69; in Rangpur, vii. 226; in Dinájpur, vii. 389, 390; in Rájsháhí, viii. 58; in Bográ, viii. 206, 207; in Murshidábád, ix. 99; in Pábná, ix. 300; in Dárjíling, x. 71, 72, 91, 92; in Jalpáigurí, x. 271; in Kuch Behar, x. 371, 372; in Patná, xi. 106, 107; in Sáran, xi. 272, 273; in Gayá, xii. 75, 76; in Sháhábád, xii. 227, 228; in Tirhut, xiii. 77, 79, 80; in Champáran, xiii. 258, 259; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 111; in Monghyr, xv. 81-89; in Purniah, xv. 278, 279; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 94; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 335; in Singbhúm, xvii. 79; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 308; in Cuttack, xviii. 99; in Balasor, xviii. 289; in Puri, xix. 93; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 243, 244, 262.
Foreign and absentee landholders, in the 24 Parganás, i. 163, 164; in the Sundarbans, i. 344; in Nadiyá, ii. 93; in Jessor, ii. 278; in Midnapur, iii. 146; in Húglí, iii. 367, 368; in Bardwán, iv. 105; in Bánkurá, iv. 275; in Bírbhúm, iv. 372; in Dacca, v. 106; in Bákarganj, v. 214; in Faridpur, v. 333; in Maimansinh, v. 458; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 83; in Chittagong, vi. 185; in Noákhálí, vi. 319; in Tipperah, vi. 416, 417; in Maldah, vii. 93; in Rangpur, vii. 301; in Dinájpur, vii. 409; in Rájsháhí, viii. 81; in Bográ, viii. 277; in Murshidábád, ix. 140, 141; in Pábná, ix. 328; in Dárjíling, x. 127; in Jalpáigurí, x. 294; in Kuch Behar, x. 396; in Patná, xi. 135; in Gayá, xii. 111, 112; in Sháhábád, xii. 255; in Tirhut, xiii. 121; in Champáran, xiii. 288; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 351, 352; in Monghyr, xv. 135; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 139; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 411; in Singbhúm, xvii. 98, 99; in Puri, xix. 31.
Forests or Jungles in the 24 Parganás, i. 24; in the Sundarbans, i. 289; in Nadiyá, ii. 171; in Bardwán, iv. 29; in Bánkurá, iv. 211; in Dacca, v. 19, 26, 27; in Bákarganj, v. 175, 176; in Faridpur, v. 277; in Maimansinh, v. 390, 391; in Chittagong, vi. 132; in Tipperah, vi. 368, 369; in Rangpur, vii. 175-192;

in Dinájpur, vii. 366; in Rájsháhí, viii. 30; in Bográ, viii. 149, 150; in Murshidábád, ix. 34; in Pábná, ix. 277; in Dárjíling, x. 33-38, 110-112; in Jalpáigurí, x. 239-245; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 34-38; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 272; in Monghyr, xv. 31, 32; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 44, 53, 171; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 239-245; in Singbhúm, xvii. 23; in the Tributary States of Chutía Nágpur, xvii. 167, 168, 180, 181, 190, 191, 202, 215, 229, 230; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 260-264; in Purí, xix. 26.

Forest or Jungle Products, in the 24 Parganás, i. 36, 37; in the Sundarbans, i. 304-315; in Jessor, ii. 184; in Midnapur, iii. 39; in Hugli, iii. 266; in Bardwán, iv. 29; in Bánkurá, iv. 211; in Bírbhúm, iv. 377-379; in Dacca, v. 19, 26, 27; in Bákarganj, v. 175, 176; in Faridpur, v. 277; in Maimansinh, v. 390, 391; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 27, 29-33; in Chittagong, vi. 132; in Noákhalí, vi. 258; in Tipperah, vi. 368, 369; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 511; in Maldah, vii. 31, 33; in Rangpur, vii. 193-195; in Dinájpur, vii. 366; in Rájsháhí, viii. 30; in Bográ, viii. 149, 150; in Murshidábád, ix. 34, 100; in Pábná, ix. 277; in Dárjíling, x. 37, 38; in Jalpáigurí, x. 243-245; in Sáran, xi. 237; in Gayá, xii. 26, 27; in Sháhábád, xii. 172-176; in Champáran, xiii. 229-231; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 34-40; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 272, 273; in Monghyr, xv. 31, 32; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 44, 47-53, 171; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 239-245; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 260-264; in Cuttack, xviii. 21, 58; in Puní, xix. 26; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 203.

Forest-land settlements in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 80.

Forts in the 24 Parganás, i. 101, 110, 115, 118; in Jessor, ii. 208, 214; ruined, in Midnapur, iii. 20; in Húglí, iii. 255, 299, 312; old, in Bardwán, iv. 137; ruins of, at Idrakpur, Dhámrái, Durduriá, in Dacca, v. 72-74, 121; in Maimansinh, v. 417; old, in Tipperah, vi. 359, 360; in Champáran, xiii. 312; ruins of old, in Purniah, xv. 267, 268; in Cuttack, xviii. 83, 84.

Fort Barábátí, the citadel of Cuttack city, xviii. 83, 84.

Fort Sameswar, Champarán, xiii. 312.

Freehold Estates. *See* Tenures of land.

French Factories in Dacca taken possession of by the English, v. 67, 124; in Maldah, vii. 49.

French Factory in Saidábád in Murshidábád, ix. 91.

French Settlement (Chandarnagar), in Húglí, iii. 307; in Balasor (Faráshdángá), xviii. 283.

Frontier Line of Bengal, Tipperah, vi. 356.

Frontier Police Force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 101, 102.

Fruits and Fruit-trees of the 24 Parganás, i. 140-143; of Jessor, ii. 246, 249; of Húglí, iii. 337, 338; of Dacca, v. 80, 90; of Faridpur, v. 312-315; of Tipperah, vi. 389; of Bográ, viii. 211; of Murshidábád, ix. 100; of Pábná, ix. 303; of Dárjíling, x. 37, 38; of Patná, xi. 115; of Sáran, xi. 273; of Gayá, xii. 87; of Sháhábád, xii. 235; of Tirhut, xiii. 80; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 121-124; of Monghyr, xv. 84, 99, 102; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 48-52, 104; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 241-245.

Frushard, Mr, an early Silk "Adventurer" in Bírbhúm, iv. 338-340.

Funeral Ceremonies of the Chittagong and Tipperah Hill Tribes, vi. 42, 43, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 62, 66, 279, 377, 383, 487, 488; in Rangpur, vii. 229; in Kuch Behar, x. 377, 378; among the Paháriás, xiv. 298; among the Mál Paháriás, xiv. 301; among the Santáls, xiv. 318, 319; in Singbhúm, xvii. 53-57, 60, 61, 62; among the Kandhs, xix. 227; among the Savars, xix. 240; among the Juángs, xix. 247. *See also* Ceremonies.

Furniture of the People, in the 24 Parganás, i. 130; in the Sundarbans, i. 322, 323; in Nadiyá, ii. 62, 63; in Jessor, ii. 240; in Midnapur, iii. 78, 79; in Húglí, iii. 328, 329; in Bardwán, iv. 68; in Dacca, v. 77, 78; in Faridpur, v. 295; in Maimansinh, v. 419; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 70; in Chittagong, vi. 158; in Noákhalí, vi. 291; in Tipperah, vi. 388; in Maldah, vii. 69; in Rangpur, vii. 226; in Dinájpur, vii. 388; in Rájsháhí, viii. 57, 58; in Bográ, viii. 207; in Murshidábád, ix. 99; in Pábná, ix. 300; in Dárjíling, x. 70; in Jalpáigurí, x. 270, 271; in Kuch Behar, x. 371; in Patná, xi. 104, 105; in Sáran, xi. 272; in Sháhábád, xii. 226, 227; in Tirhut, xiii. 79; in Champáran, xiii. 258; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 332; in Monghyr, xv. 81; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 93, 94; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 334; in Singbhúm, xvii. 78; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 308; in Cuttack, xviii. 98, 99; in Balasor, xviii. 289.

G

Gábhurá or Garbheswarí river, vii. 359, 362.
Gabhrár, village in Sáran, xi. 360.
Gachhuá, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Gadádhar river, x. 336.
Gadeshar, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 187.
Gádis, or estates, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 130-133.
Gadkhálí, market village in Jessor, ii. 208.
Gáglá, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Gágnápur, or Gágneswar, *parganá* in Midnapur, i. 371.
Gagrá, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 296, 297, 336.
Gahirá, embankment in Chittagong, vi. 131.
Gailábárí, village in Maldah, vii. 131.
Gajboru peak. *See* Gangábárí.
Gajghantá, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Gajnábhipur, or Ghaznípur, *mahal* in *Sarkár* Mahmudábád, i. 372.
Gájol, *thánd* in Maldah, vii. 51, 87, 110.
Galchorá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 439, 441.
Galdighí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 439.
Galghasia river, i. 24, 26, 27, 32.
Game, Large. *See* Tigers, Elephants, *Ferœ Naturæ*, Hunting, &c.
Game, Small, in the 24 Parganás, i. 37; in the Sundarbans, i. 315, 316; in Nadiyá, ii. 34; in Jessor, ii. 184; in Midnapur, iii. 40; in Húglí, iii. 266; in Bardwán, iv. 29; in Bírbhúm, iv. 322; in Dacca, v. 27-30; in Bákarganj, v. 177; in Faridpur, v. 277, 278; in Maimansinh, v. 391, 392; in Rájsháhí, viii. 31; in Bogra, viii. 152; in Murshidábád, ix. 35; in Pábná, ix. 273, 277; in Dárjíling, x. 39; in Jalpáigurí, x. 246; in Kuch Behar, x. 338; in Patná, xi. 31; in Sáran, xi. 237; in Gayá, xii. 28; in Sháhábád, xii. 179, 180; in Tirhut, xiii. 30; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273; in Monghyr, xv. 36-44; in Purniah, xv. 236-240; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 41, 42; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 246; in Singbhúm, xvii. 24-31; in Mánbhúm, 266-268; in Cuttack, xviii. 59; in Balasor, xviii. 264; in Puri, xix. 26.
Game Laws of the Paháriás, Santál Parganás, xiv. 292.
Games and Amusements of the people in the 24 Parganás, i. 131-133; in Jessor, ii. 221; in Dacca, v. 81, 82; in Bákarganj, v. 216; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 70, 71; in Patná, xi. 107; in Sarán, xi. 273, 274; in Gayá, xii. 78-81; in Sháhábád, xii. 229; in Tirhut, xiii. 80, 81; in Champáran, xlii. 259; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 111, 112; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 314, 315; in Purniah, xv. 279-281; in Singbhúm, xvii. 47; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 308, 309. *See also* Amusements, Card-playing, Dances, &c.
Gamháriá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 139.
Ganakottar land tenure. *See* Tenures of land.
Gandak river, xi. 228; xiii. 19, 20, 21, 221, 222; embankment, xi. 227, 232, 306; xiii. 116, 117, 285.
Gandakí *nadí* in Sáran, xi. 227, 232.
Gándámárá, village in Chittagong, vi. 131, 144.
Gandámárá dykes, The, in Chittagong, vi. 131.
Gandar, river in Dinájpur, vii. 360.
Gandaulá, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 275, 310.
Gandha Mádan peak, xix. 199.
Gandhabanik caste. *See* Castes.
Gandhabhádolí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 236.
Gandito, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 226.
Ganesh Cave, The, in Purí, xix. 76.
Ganeswar, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 363.
Gangá river. *See* Ganges.
Gangábárí or Gajboru, peak in Mánbhúm, xvii. 256.
Gangádharpur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 233.
Gangájalghátí, village and *thánd* in Bánkurá, iv. 239.
Gangá *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 34.
Gangákhálí *khál* embankments, Midnapur, iii. 140.
Gangámandal, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 443.
Gangápáth Islámpur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 133.
Gangáprasád, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Gangápur, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Gangárámpur, *thánd* and village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 423, 439.
Ganges or Gangá river, i. 29; ii. 18; v. 18, 21, 158, 160, 261, 264-268; vii. 18, 22, 24, 91; viii. 22, 23; ix. 18, 20, 23, 24, 270, 271; xi. 19-23, 227; xii. 163, 164; xiii. 19, 20, 130; xiv. 24, 25, 268, 269; xv. 20, 226, 227, 341; legend about the origin of, i. 28, 29.
Gangetic dynasty, The, in Orissa, xviii. 187, 188.

Gangnagar, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.
Gangní river. *See* Káliá.
Gangní Gang river, ii. 179.
GANGPUR TRIBUTARY STATE (Vol. XVII.)—
Geographical Situation, Boundaries, History, etc., 189; Physical Aspects, Rivers, 189, 190; Minerals, Forest and Jungle Products, 190, 191; *Feræ Naturæ*, 191; Population, 191, 192; Ethnical Classification, 192; the Bhuiyás and other tribes, 192, 193; the Agariás or Agoris, 193-195; the Rájá, his Residence, History, etc., 195, 196; Agriculture, 196, 197; Village Institutions, 197, 198; Police Statistics, 198, 199.
Gangrí *nadí* in Sáran, xi. 227, 233.
Ganguriá, village and *thánd* in Bardwán, iv. 64.
Gánjá or hemp cultivation in Faridpur, v. 311; in Rájsháhí, viii. 55, 61-63; in Bográ, viii. 212; in Murshidábád, ix. 104, 105; in Pábná, ix. 302. *See also* Fibres.
Ganjáir, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.
Gaurangdihi hills, in Bánkurá, iv. 208.
Gánrápotá fair, Nadiyá, ii. 57.
Gánrár caste. *See* Castes.
Gansám, a deity worshipped by the Muásis and Gonds, Description of the invocation of, xvii. 183-185.
Gánthí land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Ganutiá, village in Birbhúm with silk filatures, founded by Mr Frushard, iv. 337-341, 376, 377.
Garái river, name for upper reaches of the Madhumatí, ii. 175.
Garái bridge protective works, Nadiyá, i. 168.
Garamohorí hill in Máskhál island, Chittagong, vi. 125.
Garán, a timber tree of the Sundarbans, i. 306.
Garárí, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 297, 335, 336, 421.
Garbheswarí, or Gábhurá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 359, 362.
Garden, Botanical, near Howrah, iii. 294; at Rangarun, in Dárjíling, x. 176-178; experimental opium seed, in Patná, xi. 154.
Garden Reach, suburb of Calcutta, description of, and neighbourhood, i. 100, 236; dispensary, i. 251; Church Mission schools, i. 205.
Gareris, a pastoral caste, *See* Castes.
Gárgáribá, town in Maldah, vii. 50, 86, 110; fair at, vii. 67.
Garh, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20, 232.
Garh Cháund, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 187.
Garhání, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Garhbetá subdivision in Midnapur, iii. 43, 188.
Garhi, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 297, 336, 421, 422.
Garhpádá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 363.
Gariá, mart for country produce on Tolly's Canal, i. 34, 102, 167, 235.
Garjan-oil, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 32, 82, 84, 85, 86; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 512, 513. *See also* Jungle Products.
Garjaniá police outpost in Chittagong, vi. 216.
Garjául, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 188.
Gáros, an aboriginal hill tribe. *See* Aboriginal Population.
Garwá, trading village in Lohárdagá, xvi. 322.
Gataiáchar Uriá, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.
Gauhátí school in Midnapur, iii. 180.
Gaupárá village, Santál Parganás, xiv. 295.
Gaur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 188.
Gaur, The famous ruins of, in Maldah, vii. 23, 51-59.
Gaur Bráhmans. *See* Bráhmans and Castes.
Gaurángdih, *thánd* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 271, 366.
Gaurhand, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 81, 82, 85, 89, 90, 133.
Gaurípur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Gaurípurá town and *thánd* in Tipperah, vi. 366, 420, 432, 442.
Gaurnagar, seat of a branch of the Bráhma Samáj, in Jessor, ii. 198.
Gautáma, Worship of. *See* Buddhists, &c.
GAYÁ DISTRICT (VOL. XII.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 17, 18; Jurisdictions, 18; Physical Aspects, 18, 19; Hills, 19; Rivers, 19-22; Canals, 22, 23; River Traffic, 23; Fisheries and Fishes, 23, 25; Lines of Drainage, 25; Mineral Products, 25, 26; Forest and Jungle Products, 26, 27; *Feræ Naturæ*, 28; Population—Early Estimates, 28, 29; The Census of 1872, its Agency and Results, 29-31; Density, 30; Classification according to Sex, Religion, and Age, 30; Infirmities, 30, 32; Ethnical Division of the People, 32-34; Hill Tribes and Aborigines, 34; Immigration and Emigration, 34, 35; List of Hindu Castes, 35-37; Muhammadan

Classes, 37; Semi-Hinduized Aboriginals, 37, 38; Religious Divisions of the People, 39-41; Division of the People into Town and Country, 41, 42; Towns — Gayá, 42-44; (Gayá Pilgrimages, 44-49; The Gayáwáls, 49, 50;) Tikárí, 50-53; Other Towns, Places of Historical Interest, &c., 53-65; The Mutiny of 1857, 65-69; Village Institutions and Officials, 69, 70; *Abwábs* or Customary Cesses, 70-72; Rural Serfs, 72, 73; Material Condition of the People—Dress, Dwellings, Food, Marriage Ceremonies, Games and Amusements, Musical Instruments, Conveyances, 73-82; Agriculture—Rice Cultivation and Crops, 82-84; Other Cereals, 84-86; Green Crops and Vegetables, 86, 87; Fruit-trees, 87; Fibres, 87; Cotton, 87-89; Oil-seeds, 89-91; Opium, 91, 92; Indigo, 92; Sugar-cane and *Pán*, 92, 93; Chillies, 93, 94; Cultivated Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 94, 95; Condition of the Peasantry, 95; Domestic Animals, 95, 96; Agricultural Implements, 96; Wages and Prices, 97, 98; Weights and Measures, 98-100; Spare Land, 100; Land Tenures — Intermediate Tenures, 100, 101; Cultivators' Holdings, 101, 102; Revenue-Free Tenures, 102, 103; Government Estates, 103, 104; Rates of Rent, 104, 105; Rotation of Crops, 105; Manures and Irrigation, 105-107; Natural Calamities—Floods and Blights, 107; Droughts, 107, 108; The Famine of 1866, 108-110; The Famine of 1873-74, 110, 111; Famine Warnings, 111; Foreign and Absentee Landholders, 111, 112; Roads, &c., 112, 113; Manufactures, 113-117; Commerce and Trade, 117-120; Newspaper, 120; Income and Income-tax, 120, 121; Local Institutions, 121; Administrative History, 122; Revenue and Expenditure, 122-124; Land Revenue, 124-126; Civil and Criminal Courts, 126; Operation of the Rent-Law, 126, 127; Police and Jail Statistics, 127-134; Educational Statistics, 134-140; Postal Statistics, 140, 141; Administrative Divisions, 141-143; List of Fiscal Divisions (*Pargands*), 143-146; Climate, Temperature, and Rainfall, 146, 147; Diseases, 147, 148; Cholera, 148, 149; Cattle Diseases, 149; Fairs as Causes of Disease, 149, 150; Indigenous Drugs, 150-152; Native Physicians, 152; Charitable Dispensaries, 152, 153.

Gayá *parganá*, xii. 143.

Gayá, town and *thánd*, xii. 17, 31, 42-50, 141.

Gayáwáls, a class of Bráhmans in Patná, xi. 40, 41; in Gayá, xii. 35-38, 49, 50.

Gaybárí, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 302, 322.

Genealogical table showing the descent of the present Rájá of Kuch Behar, x. 426.

General physical aspects of the 24 Parganás, i. 22-24; of the Sundarbans, i. 286-293; of Nadiyá, ii. 18; of Jessor, ii. 170, 171; of Midnapur, iii. 22, 23; of Húglí, iii. 253, 254; of Bardwán, iv. 21, 22; of Bánkurá, iv. 207; of Bírbhúm, iv. 317; of Dacca, v. 18, 19; of Bákarganj, v. 158, 159; of Faridpur, v. 257-260; of Maimansinh, v. 384, 385; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 22; of Chittagong, vi. 124; of Noákhálí, vi. 249, 250; of Tipperah, vi. 361; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 472, 473; of Maldah, vii. 20; of Rangpur, vii. 161, 292; of Dinájpur, vii. 358, 363; of Rájsháhí, viii. 21, 22; of Bográ, viii. 133, 135; of Murshidábád, ix. 21-23; of Pábná, ix. 271; of Dárjíling, x. 19-23; of Jalpáigurí, x. 223-225; of Kuch Behar, x. 333; of Patná, xi. 18; of Sáran, xi. 226, 227; of Gayá, xii. 18, 19; of Sháhábád, xii. 158, 159; of Tirhut, xiii. 18, 19; of Champáran, xiii. 220, 221; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 22-24; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 266; of Monghyr, xv. 19, 20; of Purniah, xv. 225, 226; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 22-25; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 232-234; of Singbhúm, xvii. 18, 19; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 152; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 254-256; of Cuttack, xviii. 20, 21; of Balasor, xviii. 248-250; of Purí, xix. 18; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 198, 199.

Genguti, river in Cuttack, xviii. 23, 24.

Geoa, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 306.

Geological formations of Bánkurá, iv. 306-308; of Bírbhúm, iv. 455-457; of Bákarganj, v. 249-251; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 24; of Chittagong, vi. 124, 125, 132; of Tipperah, vi. 361; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 473; of Murshidábád, ix. 22, 23, 34; of Pábná, ix. 271; of Dárjíling, x. 201-204; of Jalpáigurí, x. 326, 327; of Gayá, xii. 25, 26; of Sháhábád, xii 158, 159, 162, 163, 176-178, 291-294; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 38-40; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 266, 267; of Monghyr, xv.

20, 213-216; of Purniah, xv. 225, 226; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 24, 25; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 232-234; of Singbhúm, xvii. 19, 20; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 152, 200, 225, 226, 227, 246, 247; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 254-256, 259, 260; of Orissa, xix. 315-328.
Geonkhálí. *See* Cowcolly.
German mission in Sáran, xi. 256, 259; at Ránchí in Lohárdagá, xvi. 434-440. *See also* Missions.
Ghágar river, v. 161.
Ghághát, river in Rangpur, vii. 166, 168.
Ghágrá, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 442.
Ghágrá (Gogra), river in Dinájpur, vii. 361; in Sáran, xi. 228; traffic on, xi. 333, 334.
Ghaibnáth Siva, Temple of the, at Sultánganj, in Bhágalpur, xiv. 86.
Ghaliás, a sept of Nepális in Dárjíling, x. 53.
Ghar Dewálí, village in the 24 Parganás, i. 121, 237.
Ghásís, a semi-Hinduised aboriginal tribe in Hazáribágh, xvi. 84; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 317, 318; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 254, 255. *See also* Aboriginal Population.
Ghátál, municipality and seat of commerce in Midnapur, iii. 152; embankment, iii. 141.
Ghátnagar, village in Dinájpur, vii. 450.
Ghátsillá, village in Singbhúm, xvii. 127.
Ghátwál caste, originally guardians of hill passes in 24 Parganás, i. 59; in Bardwán, iv. 49, 66; in Bánkurá, iv. 222-225; in Birbhúm, iv. 327; in Chittagong, vi. 145; in Dinájpur, vii. 377; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 282, 319. *See also* Castes.
Ghátwálí land tenures in Bardwán, iv. 77, 85; in Bánkurá, iv. 254, 255; in Monghyr, xv. 115, 119; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 129, 130; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 373, 374; in Singbhúm, xvii. 90. *See also* Tenures of land.
Ghayáspur, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 207.
Ghazálmárí, *bíl* in the 24 Parganás, i. 30.
Gházikhálí river, v. 20.
Gházi Miyán, marriage ceremonial in Bográ, viii. 183-185.
Gheriá, Battles of, in Murshidábád, ix. 93, 94, 180, 191.
Ghiásábád or Badrihát, *thánd* in Murshidábád, ix. 91, 92.
Ghias-ud-dín II., Grave of, vii. 62.
Ghipukur Kátá, *khál* in 24 Parganás, i. 31, 32.
Gholghát, early fortress of the Portuguese in Húglí, iii. 299.
Ghorághát, *chaklah* and *sarkár*, i. 358, 359.
Ghorakhálí, *khál* in Jessor, ii. 178.
Ghorangi, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 28.
Ghordaur, tank in Tirhut, xiii. 61.
Ghosá Bágh, *chaklah* in Noákhálí, vi. 344.
Ghosewat, village in Tirhut, xiii. 54.
Ghospárá, seat of the origin of the Kartábhajá sect in Nadiyá, ii. 53-55.
Ghughudángá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.
Ghúgrí river, xiv. 29.
Ghusurí, trading village near Howrah, with cotton mills, iii. 372, 375.
Ghutin, a calcareous earth used for making lime in Murshidábád, ix. 34.
Gidhaur, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 176,
Gidhaur, town in Monghyr, xv. 71, 72.
Gidwas, indigo concern in Purniah, xv. 371.
Gilábárí, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 392, 442.
Giriyak, village in Patná, xi. 82, 83.
Girls' schools in the 24 Parganás, 202, 203, 209, 219, 220; in Nadiyá, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127; in Jessor, ii. 315, 316; in Midnapur, iii. 183, 184; Húglí, iii. 405; in Bardwán, iv. 165; in Bánkurá, iv. 299; in Birbhúm, iv. 416; in Dacca, v. 135, 137; in Bákarganj, v. 235; in Faridpur, v. 351; in Chittagong, vi. 221, 222; in Noákhálí, vi. 338, 339, 341; in Tipperah, vi. 438; in Maldah, vii. 124; in Rangpur, vii. 336, 337, 339; in Dinájpur, vii. 430, 431, 433; in Rájsháhí, viii. 114, 115; in Bográ, viii. 292, 293, 299, 300; in Murshidábád, ix. 171, 222-225, 228; in Pábná, ix. 360, 362-364; in Dárjíling, x. 191, 195; in Jalpáigurí, x. 314, 318; in Kuch Behar, x. 437, 439; in Patná, xi. 199; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 229, 233, 234; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 372, 373; in Monghyr, xv. 169; in Purniah, xv. 406-409, 411, 412; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 480; in Singbhúm, xvii. 130, 132; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 364; in Cuttack, xviii. 213, 214, 218, 219; in Balasor, xviii. 353, 354, 356, 358, 359. *See also* Educational Statistics.
Goá, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 303, 357.
Goálá caste, in the 24 Parganás, i. 63; in Nadiyá, ii. 47; in Jessor, ii. 195; in Sarán, xi. 249; in Sháhábád, xii. 194; in Tirhut, xiii. 44; in Champá an, xiii. 236, 244; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 68; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 283, 320; in Monghyr, xv. 57; in

Purniah, xv. 354; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 328; in Singbhúm, xvii. 64, 65; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 292. *See also* Castes.
Goálandá, town in Faridpur, at junction of Padmá and Jamuná rivers; present terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and starting-point of Assam steamers, i. 166-168; v. 261, 292, 334.
Goálbárí. *See* Gaybárí.
Goáldes peak, in Orissa, xix. 199.
Goalpotá canal, 24 Parganás, i. 32.
Goáiá, trading village in Bardwán, iv. 134.
Goárí, local name of Krishnagar, *q.v.*
Gobardángá town, with river traffic, municipality, traditions of Krishna, i. 34, 89, 115; English school, i. 207; dispensary, i. 254.
Gopináthpur, village in Barambá State, Orissa, xix. 274.
Gobindganj, *thánd* in Rangpur, vii. 328.
Gobindganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Gobindganj, village and *thánd* in Champáran, xiii. 228, 234, 311.
Gobindpur subdivision, Mánbhúm, xvii. 271, 366, 367.
Gobindpur, *thánd* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 271, 366.
Gobindpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 443.
Gobindpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 449.
Gobindpur, mart in Gayá, xii. 62.
Gobrá village, in the Sundarbans, Old ruins near, i. 327.
Gobrá Gáng, watercourse in the 24 Parganás, i. 31, 32.
Goddá sub-District, Santál Parganás, xiv. 274, 277, 375.
Goddá *thánd*, Santál Parganás, xiv. 363.
Godhuá, village in Sarán, xi. 257.
Godiápárá, village in Nayágarh State, Orissa, xix. 306.
Godná, native name of Revelganj, xi. 259.
Goghát, village and railway station in Bardwán, iv. 65.
Gográ river. *See* Ghagrá.
Gogrí, *thánd* in Monghyr, xv. 48, 160, 161, 174.
Goh, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 145.
Gohán, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Gokarna, canal in Tipperah, vi. 365.
Gokiltá, *parganá* in Birbhúm, iv. 424.
Gokulpur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 240.
Golá, The, in Patná city, xi. 69, 70.
Golándárs or brassfounders. *See* Castes.
Gold found in the rivers of Midnapur, iii. 39, 149; in Champáran, xiii. 228, 229; in Singbhúm, xvii. 23; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 167, 190, 201, 202, 247; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 259; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 202, 203, 312.
Gold and silver work in Dacca, v. 111; in Cuttack, xviii. 83, 175. *See also* Manufactures.
Golund or Wazírpur Kátá *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 31.
Gomati. *See* Gumti.
Gondi, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Gonds, an aboriginal tribe in Singbhúm, xvii. 39; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 156-158, 172, 181, 193, 216, 231, 232, 248, 249; in Cuttack, xviii. 77, 78; in Balasor, xviii. 277; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 241. *See also* Aboriginal Population.
Gondwárá, *thánd* in Purniah, xv. 244, 398, 415; indigo concern, xv. 370.
Goosery. *See* Ghusrí.
Gop, *thánd* in Purí, xix. 28.
Gopál Bhaltá, a follower of Chaitanya, and one of six original *gurus*, i. 73.
Gopálá, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 275, 310.
Gopálganj sub-division, Sáran, xi. 226, 355.
Gopálganj, town in Faridpur, with trade in jute, &c., and manufacture of mats, v. 291.
Gopálganj, town in Sáran, xi. 232, 361.
Gopálganj, mart in Dinájpur, vii. 412.
Gopálnagar *tappá* in Tipperah, vi. 443.
Gopálpur, trading village in Jessor, ii. 302.
Gopálpur, village in Maldah, vii. 131.
Gopálpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 448.
Gopálpur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 188, 189.
Gopálpur Mírzanagar *parganá*, Noákhálí, vi. 344.
Gopánadí River, iii. 24.
Gopíballabhpur, site of fair in Midnapur in honour of Chaitanya, iii. 152.
Gopínáth, *melá* or fair in Nadiyá, ii. 55, 56, 104.
Gopínáthpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Gopínáthpur, village in Tigariá State, Orissa, xix. 314.
Gorabandi land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Gorábázár, suburb of Barhampur in Murshidábád, ix. 76; vital statistics, ix. 244.

Goráchánd Pir, Muhammadan Saint at Haruá, in the 24 Parganás, i. 112, 113.
Gorághát, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 366, 442.
Gorághát, city in Rangpur, vii. 324.
Gorághát, *chaklah* in Rangpur, vii. 156, 270, 316, 324, 325.
Gorághát, village and *thánd* in Dinájpur, vii. 363, 365, 411, 413, 423.
Goráits. *See* Village Officials.
Gorámárá, village in Rangpur, vii. 165, 309.
Gorkátí, or pasture-leases. *See* Tenures of land.
Goságins or Goswámis, religious preceptors of the Vaishnavs, in the 24 Parganás, i. 65, 67, 107, 108. *See also Akrás* and Vaishnavs.
Gosáin Durgápur Fair, Nadiyá, ii. 56.
Gosáinpur, market village, in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Government, Assumption of the, by the English. *See* History.
Government estates (*khás mahál*) in the 24 Parganás, i. 266, 267; in Bánkurá, iv. 253; in Bákarganj, v. 368, 369; in Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 36, 93, 102; in Chittagong, vi. 214; in Noákhálí, vi. 303, 304; in Tipperah, vi. 397; in Murshidábád, ix. 31, 116; in Pábná, ix. 311, 312; in Dárjíling, x. 110, 112; in Gayá, xii. 103, 104; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 138, 147; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 119; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 392-403, 411, 454-470, 482; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 325. *See also* Tenures.
Government fisheries. *See* Fish, &c.
Government grants for education. *See* Educational Statistics.
Government high school, Balasor, xviii. 355-357.
Govindganj, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161.
Govindpur, part of the original town of Calcutta, i. 20, 181.
Gram, Cultivation of. *See* Agriculture.
Grám saranjamí páiks, old police force in Bardwán, iv. 84, 85, 148, 149.
Granaries, public, in Jessor, ii. 277.
Grás or village headmen in Darjíling, x. 72.
Grass-land Settlements in Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 80, 81, 82.
Great Gandak river, Tirhut, xiii. 19, 130.
Great Ranjít, river in Dárjíling, x. 25, 26.
Green crops, in the 24 Parganás, i. 139; in the Sundarbans, i. 331; in Nadiyá, ii. 64; in Jessor, ii. 244; in Midnapur, iii. 80; in Húglí, iii. 332, 333; in Bardwán, iv. 70, 71; in Bánkurá, iv. 246; in Bírbhúm, iv. 345; in Dacca, v. 83, 84; in Bákarganj, v. 204; in Faridpur, v. 306-308; in Maimansinh, v. 420; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 71; in Chittagong, vi. 159; in Noákhálí, vi. 292, 293, 294; in Tipperah, vi. 390; in Maldah, vii. 72; in Rangpur, vii. 240, 241; in Dinájpur, vii. 391; in Rájsháhí, viii. 60; in Bográ, viii. 210; in Murshidábád, ix. 104, 105; in Pábná, ix. 302; in Dárjíling, x. 95, 96; in Jalpáigurí, x. 273; in Kuch Behar, x. 382; in Patná, xi. 112, 113; in Sáran, xi. 276, 277; in Gayá, xii. 86; in Sháhábád, xii. 234; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 120, 121; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 337; in Purniah, xv. 286, 287; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 102; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 341; in Singbhúm, xvii. 79; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 313; in Cuttack, xviii. 103, 104; in Puri, xix. 94, 95.
Guásubá river, i. 295.
Guicanæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 180.
Gujariá, river in Rangpur, vii. 168.
Gujjar caste. *See* Castes.
Gula jámá, a cultivating tenure. *See* Tenures of land.
Gularbagá, village in Sáran, xi. 359.
Gulgulias, a gipsy tribe in Hazáribágh, xvi. 81; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 307, 308.
Gulikedá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Gultanganj, mart in Sáran, xi. 228, 235.
Gulzárbágh, mart in Patná, xi. 155, 160.
Gum, range of mountains in Dárjíling, x. 24.
Gumání, river, viii. 24, 25; xiv. 268, 269.
Gumánganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.
Gumáshtá, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Gumáshtás, in Nadiyá, ii. 39; in Jessor, ii. 190; in Bardwán, iv. 65; in Bánkurá, iv. 239-241; in Bírbhúm, iv. 344; in Chittagong, vi. 182; in Maldah, vii. 66; in Rangpur, vii. 231, 232; in Bográ, viii. 200, 244; in Patná, xi. 95, 96; in Champáran, xiii. 256; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 106; in Monghyr, xv. 79. *See also* Village Officials.
Gumáshtápur, *thánd* in Maldah, vii. 51, 71, 88, 110, 144.
Gumlá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Gumti, river in Tipperah, vi. 362, 363, 385, 475.
Gunánandí, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 443.

Gunjaipur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 232.
Gunny Trade. *See* Commerce.
Gunny-bags, Manufacture of, in Purniah, xv. 354, 358.
Guntiá Khálí river, i. 27, 32.
Gupteswar, Sacred cave of, in Sháhábád, xii. 216, 217.
Guptipárá, village in Húglí, seat of Sanskrit learning, iii. 315.
Gur, river in Rájsháhí, viii. 24-28.
Gúr, or molasses. *See* Sugar, &c.
Gurjípárá, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Gurkhás. *See* Ethnical Division of the People.
Gurkhá, village in Sáran, xi. 232.
Guruk, village in Húglí, with cotton manufacture, iii. 372.
Gurungs, a sept of Nepálís in Dárjíling, x. 53, 55, 61.
Guthní, village and police outpost in Sáran, xi. 235, 257, 262, 263, 325, 356, 357.
Gutiyá *jolá* or channel, in Rájsháhí, viii. 27.
Guttiferæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 182.
Guyái river, Mánbhúm, xvii. 257.

H

Habits of the people. *See* Ceremonies and Material Condition.
Hábrá, village and *tháná* in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 423, 455.
Hádipur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Hadwá, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 25.
Haiátpur, in Maldah, vii. 28, 50, 101, 102, 103, 127; effects of the great flood of 1871 on, vii. 91.
Haimantik or *áman*, winter rice crop, in the 24 Parganás, i. 134, 135; in the Sundarbans, i. 324, 325; in Nadiyá, ii. 64; in Jessor, ii. 241; in Midnapur, iii. 79; in Húglí, iii. 329, 330; in Bardwán, iv. 70; in Bánkurá, iv. 245, 246; in Bírbhúm, iv. 345; in Dacca, v. 83; in Bákarganj, v. 202, 203; in Faridpur, v. 296, 297; in Maimansinh, v. 419. 420; in Chittagong, vi. 159, 160, 185; in Noákhálí, vi. 292, 295, 296; in Tipperah, vi. 391, 416; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 502; in Maldah, vii. 70, 92, 101; in Rangpur, vii. 234, 235-238, 261; in Dinájpur, vii. 390, 409; in Rájsháhí, viii. 59; in Bográ, viii. 148, 149, 208, 209; in Murshidábád, ix. 101, 102, 136; in Pábná, ix. 301; in Dárjíling, x. 92, 93; in Jalpáigurí, x. 271, 272; in Kuch Behar, x. 379, 380; in Patná, xi. 109, 110; in Sáran, xi. 274, 275, in Gayá, xii. 82, 83; in Sháhábád, xii. 230, 231; in Tirhut, xiii. 81; in Champáran, xiii. 260, 261; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 335; in Monghyr, xv. 91; in Purniah, xv. 283, 284; in Hazáribagh, xvi. 339; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 311, 312; in Cuttack, xviii. 99, 100; in Púrí, xix. 93, 94.
Haiyus, a sept of Nepálís in Dárjíling, x. 58.
Hájangs, an aboriginal hill tribe. *See* Aboriginal Population.
Hajjam caste. *See* Castes.
Hájíganj town and *tháná* in Tipperah, vi. 366, 392, 420, 432, 441.
Hájípur, subdivision of Tirhut, xiii. 17, 34, 105, 113, 178, 180.
Hájípur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 189.
Hájípur, town and *tháná* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 49, 50, 70-72, 130, 146-149, 180; dispensary, 207, 208; ferry, xiii. 21.
Hájípur, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Hájípur *mahal* in *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 364.
Hájí Sharitullá, founder of the Faráizí sect of Muhammadans, v. 195, 290.
Hájo, the founder of the Koch or Kuch Behár dynasty, vii. 315.
Hákims, Muhammádan doctors in Patná, xi. 216.
Halahár, river in Monghyr, xv. 22.
Halakhaurá village. *See* Mallaí.
Haldá, river in Chittagong, vi. 126, 129.
Háldahá, *parganá* in *Sarkár* Mahmudábád, i. 372.
Haldí (*halud*) or turmeric cultivation in the 24 Parganás, i. 148; in Nadiyá, ii. 68, 104; in Jessor, li. 249; in Húglí, iii. 339; in Bardwán, iv. 71; in Dacca, v. 89; in Faridpur, v. 312; in Rájsháhí, viii. 63; in Pábná, ix. 302; in Lohárdága, xvi. 342. *See also* Agriculture.
Haldí, river, iii. 25; xvi. 39; embankment in Midnapur, iii. 145.
Haldiá *kilá*, Purí, xix. 183.
Halháliá, river in Bográ, viii. 136, 140.
Hál-hásilá land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Halingámárá in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Teak-plantations at, vi. 30.
Hallams, a hill-tribe. *See* Aboriginal Population.
Hálsháns, or village watchmen, in Bardwán, iv. 66; in Bírbhúm, iv. 344, 368. *See also* Village Officials.
Hámidpur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 189.

Hamilton's (Dr F. Buchanan), Account of the Fishes and Fisheries of Bengal, xx. 5-103.
Hánchá-katákhál, river in Dinájpur, vii. 361.
Handápa village, capital of Athmallik State, Orissa, xix. 271.
Hángará, river in the 24 Parganás, i. 31.
Hánkwás. *See* Hunting Parties.
Hánlí river. *See* Matábhángá.
Hánsia Bangálipur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Hánskhálí, market village in Nadiyá, ii. 62, 104.
Hánskol or long-stemmed rice. *See* Rice, long-stemmed.
Hanu, river in Jessor, ii. 177.
Háodá *bíl*, a considerable lake in the Madhupur jungle, Maimansinh, v. 388.
Háolá or *háwálá* land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Háorá, river in Hill Tipperah, vi. 475.
Hárábátí, river in Bográ, viii. 137, 138.
Háramiá, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Haraní, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.
Haráságar, river in Pábná, ix. 271, 275.
Haraulí, village in Tirhut, xiii. 72.
Haráwát, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 155, 247.
Hárbáng, police outpost in Chittagong, vi. 216,
Harbhángá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 361.
Haborá river, xiii. 223, 224.
Harbours of Chittagong, vi. 191-193; of Cuttack, xviii. 25, 33-35; of Balasor, xviii. 252-262; of Purí, xix. 21, 22.
Harchoká, in Cháng Bhakár State, Chutiá Nágpur, Excavations near, xvii. 187, 188.
Hardeá *chaur* in Sáran, xi. 234, 236.
Harhá river, xiii. 223, 225,
Hári caste, swineherds and sweepers. *See* Castes.
Háriá Chángá, river in the Sundarbans, i. 295.
Haribáns, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Harichandrapur, town in Maldah, vii. 127.
Haricharanpur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 232.
Harihar or Bhadrá river, i. 299; ii. 174, 180.
Hariharganj, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203, 258.
Hariharpur, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 226.
Háringhátá, or Madhumatí, or Baleswar, or Barásiá river, i. 287, 297, 298; ii. 174, 232-235; v. 160, 164, 262.
Haripur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Haripur Bejurá, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 443.
Haripur, *tappá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 425.
Harirámpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 439.
Harish Chandra, Rájá, Chief of the Chakmás, vi. 102, 142.
Harishpur Kilá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 226.
Harispur, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Harlá, hill in Chittagong, vi. 125.
Harlákí, *thánd* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 180.
Harnágang. *See* Bidyáharí river.
Harnátánd, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 310.
Haruá, village in the 24 Parganás, i. 111; fair in honour of Gorá Chánd, i. 227.
Hasanpurá, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Hásárá, town in Dacca, v. 61, 63.
Hasdo or Heshto river, xvii. 214.
Hásim Kátí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 231.
Hástar *bíl* in Dinájpur, vii. 442.
Hastings, Warren, in Murshidábád, ix. 18, 71, 189, 190, 193. *See also* History.
Hasúá, town in Gayá, xii. 42, 60, 61.
Hatampur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Hátandá, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 81, 82, 84, 89, 134.
Hatandá, *párganá* in Purniah, xv. 297, 298, 336, 422.
Hatáshar, village in Dinájpur, vii. 450.
Hátházárí village and *thánd* in Chittagong, vi. 136, 153, 176, 216, 225.
Hathiágárh (North and South) fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 20, 21, 29, 232.
Hathikándá, *parganá* in Húglí, i. 364.
Háthpor tunnel, in Rámgarh hill, Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 238.
Hátí, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 190.
Hátí, village in Tirhut, xiii. 62.
Hátiá, *thánd* in Noákhálí, vi. 269, 273, 285, 288, 324, 333, 342.
Hátiá river in Noákhálí, vi. 250, 251, 257.
Hátiá island, Noákhálí, vi. 238, 239, 252, 253, 330.
Hátimundá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 226.
Hatindá, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Hatwá estate and family in Sáran, The, xi. 285, 286, 351, 368-371.
Hatwá, village in Sarán, xi. 257, 360.
Hausnáchá, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 228.
Haulongs, clan of Lusháis, Raid by, vi. 19, 20; number of, vi. 60.
Hávili Purniah, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 298, 336, 337, 422, 423.
Havi, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 190, 191.

Hávilí Darbhangah, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 190.
Havilishahr or Hálishahr, *parganá* in Nadiyá and the 24 Parganás, i. 20, 233, 363.
Hávilí Tárá, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 135.
Háwalá (*háolá*) land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Hazar Tuki, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 154, 247.
Hazrat Panduah, proposed name of Panduah, vii. 59.
Hazrátpur, mart in Dinájpur, vii. 442, 447.
Házárí or military tenures in Noákháli, vi. 247.
HAZÁRIBÁGH DISTRICT (Vol. XVI.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 17; Boundaries and Jurisdiction, 17-22; General Aspect, 22-25; Hills, 25-35; Rivers, 35-40; River Traffic, 40; Fisheries, 41; *Feræ Naturæ*, 41, 42; Mineral Springs, 42-44; Forests, 44-47; Jungle Products, 47-53; Population, Early Estimates of, 53; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 17, 53-55; Density of the Population, 55; Population according to Sex and Age, 55-58; Abstract of the Population of each Subdivision and Police Circle, 56; Infirmities of the People, 58; Ethnical Division of the People, 59-62; Aboriginal Tribes and Hillmen, 63-74; Emigration and Immigration, 74, 75; Castes, 75-83; Religious Division of the People, 83-85; Division of the People into Town and Country, 85-88; Hazáribágh Town, 85-87; Ichák Town, 87; Chatrá Town, 87, 88, 170; Smaller Towns and Villages, 88; Village Headmen and Officials, 88-91; Village Disputes, 91, 92; Material Condition of the People, 92-95; Pilgrimages, 95, 96; Conveyances, 96; Agriculture, 96-106; Rice, 97-101; Other Cereals and Green Crops, 101, 102; Oil Seeds and Fibres, 103; Vegetables, 103, 104; Fruit-trees, 104; Miscellaneous Crops, 104, 105; Area, Outturn of Crops, 105; Condition of the Peasantry, 105, 106; Cesses, or *abwábs*, 106, 107; Domestic Animals, 107, 108; Agricultural Implements, Wages, and Prices, 108-110; Weights and Measures, 110, 111; Labouring Classes and Spare Lands, 111-117; Land Tenures, 117-135; Rotation of Crops, 135; Operation of Act X. of 1859, 135, 136; Manures, 136; Irrigation, 136-138; Natural Calamities, 138; Famines, 138; Famine Warnings, 138, 139; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, 139; Roads, 139, 140; Railways, 140; Coal, 141-157; Iron, 158; Tin, 158-160; Copper, 160, 161; Mica, 161-164: Antimony, 164; Tea Cultivation, 164-168; Silk Rearing, 168-170; Commerce and Manufactures, 170-172; Exports and Imports, 171, 172; Capital and Interest, 173; Income of the District, 173; Revenue and Expenditure of the District, 173-177; Balance Sheets of the District, 174, 175; Protection to Person and Property, 177; Rent Law, 177; Police Statistics, 177-184; Criminal Statistics, 179-183; Local Police, 183, 184; Jails and Jail Statistics, 184-187; Education and Educational Statistics, 187-190; Postal Statistics, 190; Administrative Divisions, 191, 192; Fiscal Divisions, 192-199; Meteorology and Climate, 199, 200; Medical Aspects of the District, 199-206; Vital Statistics, 201; Diseases, 201, 202; Vaccination, 202; Health of the European Troops, 202-204; Charitable Dispensaries, 204-206; History of the Landholders, 206, 207; History of the Jains, 207-227.
Hazáribágh town, headquarters of Házáribágh district, xvi. 85-87.
Hazáribandar, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Headquarters, Administrative, of the 24 Parganás, i. 17, 18; of Nadiyá, ii. 18, 58, 59; of Jessor, ii. 169, 201-203; of Midnapur, iii. 17, 18, 61; of Húglí, iii. 251, 298-301; of Bardwán, iv. 17, 58, 59; of Bánkurá, iv. 205, 229, 230; of Birbhúm, iv. 312, 335; of Dacca, v. 17, 18, 61. 62; of Bákarganj, v. 157, 199, 200; of Faridpur, v. 255, 291, 294; of Maimansinh, v. 383, 410, 411; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 22; of Chittagong, vi. 109; of Tipperah, vi. 356; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 518, 519; of Maldah, vii. 18; of Rangpur, vii. 225; of Dinájpur, vii. 356; of Rájsháhí, viii. 116-118; of Bográ, viii. 130, 133, 302, 304; of Murshidábád, ix. 18-230; of Pábná, ix. 270, 280, 296; of Dárjíling, x. 18, 22, 24, 87-90; of Jalpáigurí, x. 216, 261, 262; of Kuch Behar, x. 332, 359, 368, 439; of Patná, xi. 18, 74; of Sáran, xi. 258, 259, 354; of Gayá, xii. 17, 18; of Sháhábád, xii. 204; of Tirhut, xiii. 18, 51, 52; of Champáran, xiii. 219, 250; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 17, 80-84; of the Santál Par-

ganás, xiv. 265; of Monghyr, xv. 18; of Purniah, xv. 256; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 17, 56, 85-87, 191; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 231, 320, 321; of Singbhúm, xvii. 17, 70, 71; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 253; of Cuttack, xviii. 20; of Balasor, xviii. 248; of Purí, xix. 17.
Health. *See* Medical Aspects.
Hemp, Cultivation of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 145; in Nadiyá, ii. 67; in Jessor, ii. 255; in Midnapur, iii. 80; in Húglí, iii. 334; in Bardwán, iv. 72; in Bánkurá, iv. 246; in Dacca, v. 87, 88; in Faridpur, v. 308; in Tipperah, vi. 390; in Rangpur, vii. 243; in Rájsháhí, viii. 55, 61-63; in Bogra, viii. 212; in Murshidábad, ix. 104, 105, 154; in Pábná, ix. 302. *See also* Fibres.
Hemtábád, *tháná* in Dinájpur, vii. 423, 447, 457.
Henckell, Attempts made by Mr, to reclaim the Sundarbans, i. 327-331.
Henckellganj, market village, founded by Mr Henckell on the north edge of the Sundarbans, i. 34, 233; ii. 224, 303; English school, i. 206.
Hental, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 306.
Hesátu, a hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 25.
Heshto or Hasdo river, xvii. 214.
Heslá, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.
Hichmí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 445.
Higher schools. *See* Educational Statistics.
High-level canal, Cuttack, xviii. 39-41.
Hijili, *châklah*, i. 356, 358; historical account of, i. 385-389; now in Midnapur, iii. 21; seat of salt manufacture, iii. 150-152; history and administration of, iii. 199, 200.
Hijili Kasbá, *parganá* in Midnapur, iii. 199; embankment, iii. 145.
Hijrápur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 132, 135.
Hílí, mart in Dinájpur, vii. 413, 414, 445.
Hilki, fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 233, 364.
Hills of Midnapur, iii. 23; of Bánkurá, iv. 207, 208; of Dacca, v. 19, 20; of Maimansinh, v. 385; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 24, 25; of Chittagong, vi. 124, 125; of Noákhálí, vi. 250; of Tipperah, vi. 361, 362; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 473, 474; of Maldah, vii. 27; of Murshidábad, ix. 23; of Pábná, ix. 271; of Dárjíling, x. 19-24; of Jalpáigurí, x. 225; of Patná, xi. 18, 19; of Gayá, xii. 19; of Sháhábád, xii. 159, 160; of Champáran, xiii. 221; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 267, 268; of Monghyr, xv. 20; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 25-35; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 233, 234, 236, 237; of Singbhúm, xvii. 19-21; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 167, 200, 214, 224, 225; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 256; of Cuttack, xviii. 21, 22; of Purí, xix. 18; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 198-200.
Hill Passes in Sháhábád, xii. 160; in Champáran, xiii. 221; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 268.
Hill Tipperah State (Vol. VI.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 459, 460; Political Constitution, 460-463; History, 463-470; The present Rájá, 470-472; General Aspect of the Country, 472, 473; Hill System, 473, 474; River System, 474-476; Fisheries and Marshes, 476; Lines of Drainage and Minerals, 477; Jungle Produce, 477, 478; Feræ Naturæ, 478-480; Population—Failure of Census operations, 480, 481; Estimate of population, 481; Ethnical Division of the people, 482; Hill Tribes—Tipperahs, 482-488; Hallams, 488, 489; Kukís, 489; Vocabulary of the Tipperah and Lushái languages, 489, 490; Manipurís, 491; Religious Festivals, 491, 492; Immigration and Emigration, 492-494; Castes, 494, 495; Religious division of the people of the plains, 495; Agartalá, the capital of the State, 495-497; Kailáshar and Udáipur Villages, 497; Places of Historical Interest—Old Agartalá, 497, 498; Old Udáipur, 498, 499; Material Condition of the People—Dress, Food, and Dwellings, 499, 500; Agriculture—Crops, 500; Rice cultivation, 500, 501; *Jhúm* mode of Cultivation, 501, 502; Area and Out-turn of Crops, 502; Condition of the Peasantry, 502, 503; Spare Land, 503; Domestic Animals, 503, 504; Agricultural Implements, Wages and Prices, Weights and Measures, 504; Landless Day-labourers, 504, 505; Land Tenures, 505, 506; Rates of Rent, 506; Manure, 506, 507; Natural Calamities, 507; Roads, 507; Commerce and Trade, 508, 509; Capital and Interest, 509; Revenue Administration, 509-513; Courts of Justice, 513-515; the Rájá's Military Force, 515-517; Police and Jail Statistics, 517, 518; Educational Statistics, 518; Administrative and Fiscal Divisions, 518, 519; Climate, Temperature, and Rainfall, 519; Dis-

eases, 519, 520; Indigenous Drugs, 520, 521; Medical Charities, 521, 522.
Hill Tract granted to Chebu Lámá in Dárjíling, x. 112-114.
Hill Assembly, Mr Cleveland's, xiv. 306-308.
Hill Tribes, 24 Parganás, i. 50, 51; Sundarbans, i. 318, 319; Nadiyá, ii. 45, 46; Jessor, ii. 194; Midnapur, iii. 51, 52; Húglí, iii. 281, 284; Bardwán, iv. 46; Bánkurá, iv. 221, 229; Bírbhúm, iv. 334; Dacca, v. 41-44; Bákarganj, v. 190; Faridpur, v. 285; Maimansinh, v. 401, 402; Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 39-66; Chittagong, vi. 142, 143; Noákhálí, vi. 273, 274; Tipperah, vi. 376-379; Hill Tipperah, vi. 482-492; Rájsháhí, viii. 40; Bográ, viii. 165; Murshidábád, ix. 43, 46-48; Pábná, ix. 279, 282, 284, 285; Dárjíling, x. 44, 45, 47-80, 205-212; Jalpáigurí, x. 252-256; Hazáribágh, xvi. 60, 61, 63-74; Lohárdagá, xvi. 251, 252, 254-299; Singbhúm, xvii. 39-63; Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. *passim*; Cuttack, xviii. 77, 78; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 208-255. *See also* Aboriginal Population.
Hilsá mart and *thánd* in Patná, xi. 35, 83, 206.
Himálayan races in Dárjíling, x., appendix, 205-212.
Himságar, sacred pond of the Kartábhajás in Nadiyá, ii. 55.
Hindu population of the 24 Parganás, i. 44, 71, 72; of the Sundarbans, i. 317; of Nadiyá, ii. 51; of Jessor, ii. 196; of Midnapur, iii. 44, 58; of Húglí, iii. 273, 291; of Bardwán, iv. 38, 54; of Bánkurá, iv. 213, 228; of Bírbhúm, iv. 324, 325, 336; of Dacca, v. 34; of Bákarganj, v. 182; of Faridpur, v. 280; of Maimansinh, v. 394; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 36, 37, 68, 102; of Chittagong, vi. 130, 137, 138, 139, 147, 149, 151, 152, 218, 219-221; of Noákhálí, vi. 269, 270, 277, 280-282, 337, 338; of Tipperah, vi. 373, 381, 386, 435, 438; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 482, 495, 518; of Maldah, vii. 37, 47; of Rangpur, vii. 208-210, 221, 222-224, 227, 229; of Dinájpur, vii. 366, 370-373, 382; of Rájsháhí, viii. 36-38; 50-52; of Bográ, viii. 165-181; of Murshidábád, ix. 43-45, 48-56, 57-59; of Pábná, ix. 279, 282-284, 286-288; of Dárjíling, x. 41-46, 80-84; of Jalpáigurí, x. 249, 251, 256-260; of Kuch Behar, x. 341-346, 358; of Patná, xi. 36, 54-59, 65; of Sáran, xi. 241, 256, 264, 354; of Gayá, xii. 30, 39; of Sháhábád, xii. 181, 201; of Tirhut, xiii. 35, 37, 48, 49; of Champáran, xiii. 249; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 47, 77; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 278, 279, 321, 322; of Monghyr, xv. 49, 59; of Purniah, xv. 245, 255; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 57, 61, 62, 83; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 248, 252-254, 318; of Singbhúm, xvii. 33, 55, 69, 70; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 153, 155, 164, 169; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 270, 296; of Cuttack, xviii. 64, 66, 78, 83; of Balasor, xviii. 266, 277, 278; of Purí, xix. 27, 29, 30, 40; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 205, 207, 259, 261.
Hindol State, Orissa, xix. 206, 210-217, 261, 287-289, 328.
Hindol village, capital of Hindol State, xix. 288.
Hingalbhágá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 359.
Hingír estate, in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 190.
Hinglá *nadí*, stream in Bírbhúm, iv. 317.
Hínsí or Helencha river in the 24 Parganás, i. 31, 32.
Hirá Bonga festival, Singbhúm, xvii. 50.
Hiranyakashipa, the Titan, Legend of, xiv. 100, 101.
Hirní, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 191.
Historical interest, Places of. *See* Towns, &c.
History, Early, of the 24 Parganás, i. 18-22; of the family of the Rájás of Nadiyá, ii. 142-165; of Jessor, ii. 306; of Midnapur, iii. 19-22; of Húglí, iii. 300, 301; of Bardwán, iv. 18-21; of the Family of the Máhárájá of Bardwán, iv. 137-143; of the Rájá of Bishnupur, Bánkurá, iv. 230-237; of Bírbhúm, iv. 312-316; of the Rájás of Bírbhúm, iv. 382-395; of Dacca, v. 45, 46, 122-126, 129; in Faridpur, v. 356, 257; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 18; of Chittagong, vi. 110-124; of Noákhálí, vi. 239-248; of Tipperah, vi. 357-360; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 463-470; of Maldah, vii. 18; of Rangpur, vii. 156, 310-325; of Dinájpur, vii 356-358; of Rájsháhí, viii. 20, 21; of Bográ, viii. 130-133; of the Rájás of Rájsháhí, viii. 54, 55; of Murshidábád, ix. 18-21; of Pábná, ix. 270; of the Díwání and Nawábs of Murshidábád, ix. 172-195; of the Seths of Murshidábád, 252-265; of Dárjíling, x. 18, 19; of Jalpáigurí, x. 216-223; of Kuch Behar State, x. 402-426; of Patná city, xi. 67-71; of Behar town,

xi. 77, 78; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 18-21; of Purniah, xv. 220-225; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 18-22; of the landholders of Hazáribágh, xvi. 117-127, 206, 207; of Chutiá Nágpur Proper, Palámau, and Lohárdagá, xvi. 444-478; of Orissa, xviii. 177-200.

History, Administrative, of the 24 Parganás, i. 183; of the Sundarbans, i. 345, 346; of Nadiyá, ii. 142-165; of Jessor, ii. 306, 307; of Midnapur, iii. 154-157; of Húglí, iii. 378-380; of Bardwán, iv. 18-21, 137-143; of Bánkurá, iv. 279-281; of Bírbhúm, iv. 312-316; of Dacca, v. 126-129; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 88-95: of Noákhálí, vi. 329-331; of Tipperah, vi. 427, 428; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 461, 462; of Maldah, vii. 18, 19; of Rangpur, vii. 160, 161; of Dinájpur, vii. 356-358; of Rájsháhí, viii. 20, 21; of Bográ, viii. 130-133; of Murshidábád, ix. 230-232; of Pábná, ix. 365, 366; of Dárjíling, x. 18, 19, 196, 197; of Jalpáigurí, x. 216-223; of Kuch Behar, x. 427-432; of Patná, xi. 181-183; of Sáran, xi. 337, 338; of Gayá, xii. 122; of Sháhábád, xii. 271-274; of Tirhut, xiii. 165, 166; of Champáran, xiii. 297, 298; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 18-22; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 361, 362; of Monghyr, xv. 155-157; of Purniah, xv. 393-397; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 18-22; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 231; of Singbhúm, xvii. 107-115; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 149-152; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 353; of Cuttack, xviii. 200-202; of Balasor, xviii. 44; of Purí, xix. 155; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 263, 264.

Holipur, village in the Dhenkánal State, Orissa, xix. 282.

Holiberiá fair in Nadiyá, ii. 57.

Hóli, festival in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 46.

Holdings of the cultivators, Size of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 148, 149; in the Sundarbans, i. 336, 337; in Nadiyá, ii. 64; in Jessor, ii. 255; in Midnapur, iii. 83; in Húglí, iii. 341, 342; in Bardwán, iv. 73; in Bánkurá, iv. 248; in Bírbhúm, iv. 362; in Dacca, v. 92; in Bákarganj, v. 205; in Faridpur, v. 297; in Maimansinh, v. 443; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 75; in Chittagong, vi. 162; in Noákhálí, vi. 279, 296, 297; in Tipperah, vi. 396, 398; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 503; in Maldah, vii. 48, 68, 69, 79; in Rangpur, vii. 225, 226, 227, 229, 242, 266; in Dinájpur, vii. 388, 389, 396, 397, 408, 409, 457; in Rájsháhí, viii. 65; in Bográ, viii. 203-206; in Murshidábád, ix. 97, 107, 108, 119, 120; in Pábná, ix. 305, 306; in Dárjíling, x. 99, 100; in Jalpáigurí, x. 276; in Kuch Behar, x. 385; in Patná, xi. 117; in Sáran, xi. 294, 295; in Gayá, xii. 95; in Sháhábád, xii. 240; in Tirhut, xiii. 106, 107; in Champáran, xiii. 277, 278; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 129, 130; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 341, 342; in Monghyr, xv. 106, 107; in Purniah, xv. 303-306; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 92-95, 105, 106; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 334, 335, 355, 356; in Singbhúm, xvii. 82, 83; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 178, 197, 210, 241; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 317; in Cuttack, xviii. 107-109; in Balasor, xviii. 282-294; in Purí, xix. 96.

Holí, or *Dol-jatrá*, festival in Patná, xi. 57, 58.

Hollandais-sáhí, ancient Dutch settlement in Balasor, xviii. 283.

Homnábád, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 443, 444.

Horse-racing in Bákarganj, v. 216.

Hos or Larka Kols, in Singbhúm, xvii. 36, 37, 40. *See also* Kols.

Hospitals. *See* Dispensaries.

Hot springs in Bírbhúm, iv. 322; in Dárjíling x. 32, 33; near Rájgir in Patná, xi. 80, 81; in Monghyr, xv. 74-78, 206; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 42-44; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 239.

Houses of the People in the 24 Parganás, i. 129, 130; in the Sundarbans, i. 322, 323; in Nadiyá, ii. 62, 63; in Jessor, ii. 240; in Midnapur, iii. 74; in Húglí, iii. 328, 329; in Bardwán, iv. 68; in Bírbhúm, iv. 344; in Dacca, v. 65, 66, 75, 76; in Bákarganj, v. 202; in Faridpur, v. 295; in Maimansinh, v. 419; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 54, 55, 63, 69, 70; in Chittagong, vi. 158; in Noákhálí, vi. 290, 291; in Tipperah, vi. 387, 388; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 500; in Maldah, vii. 69; in Rangpur, vii. 226; in Dinájpur, vii. 388; in Rájsháhí, viii. 57; in Bográ, viii. 206; in Murshidábád, ix. 97-99; in Pábná, ix. 299, 300; in Dárjíling, x. 70, 91; in Jalpáigurí, x. 270; in Kuch Behar, x. 371; in Patná, xi. 102-105; in Sáran, xi. 271, 272; in Gayá, xii. 75; in Sháhábád, xii. 225, 226; in Tirhut, xiii. 77-79; in Champáran, xiii. 258; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 110, 111; in the Santál Parganás, xiv,

310, 311, 331, 332; in Monghyr, xv. 81; in Purniah, xv. 276-278; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 93; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 334; in Singbhúm, xvii. 60, 78; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 307, 308; in Cuttack, xviii. 98; in Balasor, xviii. 289; in Purí, xix. 92, 93; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 243.

Houses, Number of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 42, 43; in Nadiyá, ii. 34, 35; in Jessor, ii. 186; in Midnapur, iii. 41; in Húglí, iii. 273; in Bardwán, iv. 33; in Bánkurá, iv. 212; in Bírbhúm, iv. 323; in Dacca, v. 31-33; in Bákarganj, v. 178, 183; in Faridpur, v. 278, 281; in Maimansinh, v. 393; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 35, 102; in Chittagong, vi. 133, 136; in Noákhálí, vi. 268, 269; in Tipperah, vi. 372; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 481; in Maldah, vii. 37; in Rangpur, vii. 206; in Dinájpur, vii. 370; in Rájsháhí, viii. 35; in Bográ, viii. 159; in Murshidábád, ix. 39, 40; in Pábná, ix. 279, 280; in Dárjiling, x. 41, 42; in Jalpáigurí, x. 247, 248; in Kuch Behar, x. 339; in Patná, xi. 35; in Sáran, xi. 241; in Gayá, xii. 30, 31; in Sháhábád, xii. 180; in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 35; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 46; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 276, 277; in Monghyr, xv. 48; in Purniah, xv. 244; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 56; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 249; in Singbhúm, xvii. 33; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 153; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 270; in Cuttack, xviii. 64, 65; in Balasor, xviii. 264, 265; in Purí, xix. 27, 28; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 204.

Howrah, sub-division and magistracy in Húglí, iii. 252, 275, 412; town and suburbs, history and description of, iii. 294, 295; boundaries, iii. 295; census, iii. 296, 297; educational census, iii. 298; hospital, iii. 440.

Húglí (or Hooghly) District, (Vol. III.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, Headquarters, &c., 251; Boundaries and Jurisdiction, 252; General Aspect, 253; River System, 254-262; Lakes, Watercourses, and Canals, 262; Riverside Towns and Utilisation of the Water Supply, 263; Fisheries, &c., 264; Marsh Reclamation, 265; Jungle Products, Embankments, and *Feræ Naturæ*, 266; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 267-284; Density of Population, 269-273; Population according to Sex and Age, 273; according to Occupation, 276-280; Ethnical Division of the People, 280-284; List of Castes, 284-291; Religious Division of the People, 291-293; Division of the People in Town and Country, 292; Howrah Town, 292-298; Húglí and Chinsurah, 298, 301; Other Municipalities, 301-305; Smaller Towns and Places of Importance, 305-315; Village Institutions, 317-321; Fairs and Religious Gatherings, 322-328; Material Condition of the People, 328, 329; Agriculture, 329-358; Rice Crop, 329-331; Other Cereals, 331; Pulses and Green Crops, 332; Oil-seeds, 333; Fibres, 334; Vegetables, 334-337; Fruit Trees, 337; Miscellaneous Crops, 338, 339; Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 340; Condition of the Peasantry, 341, 342; Operation of the Land Law, and Domestic Animals, 343; Agricultural Implements and Wages, 344; Prices of Food Grains, 345; Weights and Measures, 345, 346; Day-Labourers and Spare Land, 347; Land Tenures, 348-353; Rates of Rent, 354-356; Manures and Irrigation, 357; Rotation of Crops and Blights, 358; Floods, 359, 360; Droughts, 361; Famine of 1866, 362-367; Foreign and Absentee Landlords, 367; Roads and Means of Communication, 368-370; Railroads, 370; Canals, 371; Mines, Quarries and Manufactures, 372; Condition the Manufacturing Classes, 373; F tinct Manufactures, 374; Trade a Commerce, 375; Capital and Inter 376; Institutions, Newspapers, Printing Presses, 377; Incomes Income-Tax, 377, 378; Adminis tion, 378-417; Revenue and Expe ture, 378-381; Land Revenue, 383; Land Law, 383; Courts, Police Statistics, 384, 385; Crim Cases, 386, 387; Jail Statistics, 409; Postal Statistics, 410; Sub-I sional Administration, 411-413; Lis Fiscal Divisions, with details, 417; Medical Topography, 417; Epidemic of Malarious Fever Causes, and Nature, and Mortality, 437; Native Practitioners and Drugs, 438, 439; Dispensaries, 4

Húglí river, i. 18, 24, 25, 29, 293 18, 23, 24, 252, 254, 255, 258.

Húglí town, forming one munici with Chinsurah, founded by the P guese, first settlement of the Engl Lower Bengal, iii. 299-301; I

bárá, iii. 301; Húglí College, iii. 392-394; hospital, iii. 440.
Húglí or Burá Mantreswar estuary in the 24 Parganás, i. 28.
Hukumapur, *táluk* in Bírbhúm, iv. 425, 426.
Hukurní rent-free grants of land. *See* Tenures of land.
Human sacrifice among the Kandhs, in Orissa, xix. 234-236; its suppression by the British, xix. 236-238.
Humayun Jah, Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 194.
Hunting expeditions (*hánkwás*) of the Santáls, xiv. 316, 317; of the Hos in Singbhúm, xvii. 26, 30, 31, 309.
Hurpá bán, flood-wave on the rivers in Bánkurá, iv. 209.
Husáin Sháh, Afghán king (1497-1521), vii. 315.
Husáinábád, *khál* in the 24 Parganás, i. 33.
Husáinábád, river mart, with paddy trade in the 24 Parganás, i. 34.
Husáinpur, *pargána* in *Sarkár* Sulaimánábád i. 366.
Husáinpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 443, 448.
Husbandmen. *See* Cultivators, Tillage, &c.
Husepur, village in Sáran, xi. 230, 358.

I

rpur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 226.
river in Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 190, 200, 201.
áhimpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 44.
áhimpur (*tappá*), *parganá* in Tipperah, 444.
himpur, town in Tipperah, v. 383.
, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 139.
, town in Hazáribágh, xvi. 85-87.
ádá town, with sugar market, sor, ii. 212, 295.
matí river, Nadiyá, ii. 19.
matí river, (1) tributary of the ná, i. 25, 26; (2) offshoot of the ná, i. 35, 287, 299.
átí, river in the Chittagong Hill ts, vi. 27.
atí, river in Dinájpur, vii. 362.
atí, river in Pábná, ix. 270, 271.
kur, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 426.
ur *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 32.
bur, village with English school, in the 24 Parganás, i. 206, 233; powder factory and railway station, i. 110, 166.
Idálpur, *parganá* in Bákarganj, Historical sketch of, i. 224, 225.
Idiots, Number of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 44; in Nadiyá, ii. 38; in Jessor, ii. 189; in Midnapur, iii. 44; in Húglí, iii. 276; in Bardwán, iv. 39; in Bánkurá, iv. 215; in Bírbhúm, iv. 326; in Dacca, v. 34; in Bákarganj, v. 184; in Faridpur, v. 280; in Maimansinh, v. 395; in Chittagong, vi. 137; in Noákhálí, vi. 270; in Tipperah, vi. 373; in Maldah, vii. 39; in Rangpur, vii. 210; in Dinájpur, vii. 373; in Rájsháhí, viii. 37; in Bográ, viii. 160; in Murshidábád, ix. 41, 42; in Pábná, ix. 281; in Dárjíling, x. 44; in Jalpáigurí, x. 252; in Patná, xi. 36; in Sáran, xi. 242; in Gayá, xii. 30, 32; in Sháhábád, xii. 183; in Tirhut, xiii. 35; in Champáran, xiii. 235; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 47; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 280; in Monghyr, xv. 50; in Purniah, xv. 245; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 58; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 273; in Cuttack, xviii. 67; in Balasor, xviii. 267; in Purí, xix. 30; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 208.
Idrákpur, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 287, 324, 325.
Idrákpur, site of ruins of a circular fort, Dacca, v. 72.
Ihtimám land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Ijárás, or farming tenures in the 24 Parganás, i. 155, 267, 271, 272; in Nadiyá, ii. 72; in Jessor, ii. 264; in Bardwán, iv. 83; in Bánkurá, iv. 259; in Bírbhúm, iv. 366, 367; in Chittagong, vi. 179; in Noákhálí, vi. 312, 313; in Tipperah, vi. 401, 409, 410; in Maldah, vii. 80; in Rangpur, vii. 275, 279; in Dinájpur, vii. 401, 403; in Rájsháhí, viii. 72; in Bográ, viii. 234-236; in Murshidábád, ix. 117, 118; in Pábná, ix. 313, 314; in Kuch Behar, x. 396; in Patná, xi. 125; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 141, 147; in Singbhúm, xvii. 83, 90; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 325, 326, 328. *See also* Tenures of land.
Ijrí river, Mánbhúm, xvii. 256, 257.
Ikhtiárpur, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20.
Ilambázár, trading town in Bírbhúm with lac factory, iv. 336, 377-379.
Illegal cesses (customary) or *abwábs*, in the Sundarbans, i. 358; in Midnapur, iii. 108-113; in Dacca, v. 97, 127; in Chittagong, vi. 180-182; in Noákhálí,

vi. 315, 316; in Tipperah, vi. 411, 412; in Bográ, viii. 248-250; in Murshidábád, ix. 71, 200; in Pábná, ix. 318; in Kuch Behar, x. 428; in Patná, xi. 96, 127; in Gayá, xii. 70-72; in Tirhut, xiii. 106, 107; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 158-160; in Monghyr, xv. 120-127; in Purniah, xv. 388; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 106, 107; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 368-370, 372, 380, 381; in Cuttack, xviii. 121.

Imádpur, *mahal* in *Sarkár* Khalífatábád, i. 373.

Imádpur, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 176.

Imámbárá, or Muhammadan mosque, at Húglí, iii. 301; in Murshidábád city, ix. 67, 68.

Imámganj, mart in Gayá, xii. 56.

Immigration and Emigration in the 24 Parganás, i. 51, 52; in the Sundarbans, i. 318, 320; in Nadiyá, ii. 45, 46; in Midnapur, iii. 352; in Húglí, iii. 284; in Bardwán, iv. 46; in Bánkurá, iv. 221; in Bírbhúm, iv. 326; in Dacca, v. 41-46; in Bákarganj, v. 188-190; in Faridpur, v. 285, 286; in Maimansinh, v. 401, 402; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 51, 66-68; in Chittagong, vi. 118, 119, 135, 143, 144; in Noákhálí, vi. 256, 257, 274, 275; in Tipperah, vi. 379; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 492, 493, 494; in Maldah, vii. 41; in Dinájpur, vii. 376; in Rájsháhí, viii. 40; in Bográ, viii. 167-169; in Murshidábád, ix. 45, 46; in Pábná, ix. 285; in Dárjíling, x. 84, 85; in Kuch Behar, x. 340; in Patná, xi. 39, 40; in Sáran, xi. 268, 269; in Gayá, xii. 34, 35; in Sháhábád, xii. 168-188; in Tirhut, xiii. 40, 41; in Champáran, xiii. 239, 240; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 52, 53; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273, 319, 362; in Monghyr, xv. 54, 55; in Purniah, xv. 253, 254; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 74; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 299, 300; in Singbhúm, xvii. 63; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 153; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 288-290; in Cuttack, xviii. 71; in Balasor, xviii. 270, 271.

Implements of Agriculture in the 24 Parganás, i. 150, 151; in the Sundarbans, i. 337, 338; in Nadiyá, ii. 70; in Jessor, ii. 256; in Midnapur, iii. 84; in Húglí, iii. 343, 344; in Bardwán, iv. 74; in Bánkurá, iv. 249; in Bírbhúm, iv. 363, 364; in Dacca, v. 93; in Bákarganj, v. 206; in Faridpur, v. 319, 320; in Maimansinh, v. 444; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 75; in Chittagong, vi. 162, 163; in Noákhálí, vi. 299; in Tipperah, vi. 396; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 504; in Maldah, vii. 75, 76; in Rangpur, vii. 265, 266; in Dinájpur, vii. 396, 397; in Rájsháhí, viii. 66; in Bográ, viii. 223, 224; in Murshidábád, ix. 109; in Pábná, ix. 306, 307; in Dárjíling, x. 69, 100, 101; in Jalpáigurí, x. 277, 278; in Kuch Behar, x. 385; in Patná, xi. 118, 119; in Sáran, xi. 296; in Gayá, xii. 96; in Sháhábád, xii. 240-243; in Tirhut, xiii. 107; in Champáran, xiii. 278, 279; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 130, 131; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 342; in Monghyr, xv. 108; in Purniah, xv. 309, 310; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 108; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 356, 357; in Singbhúm, xvii. 47, 62, 84; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 210; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 318; in Cuttack, xviii. 117; in Balasor, xviii. 295; in Purí, xix. 97.

Imported Capital in Nadiyá, ii. 105; in Bardwán, iv. 135, 136; in Bánkurá, iv. 278; in Bírbhúm, iv. 381, 382; in Dacca, v. 116; in Bákarganj, v. 217; in Faridpur, v. 340, 341; in Rájsháhí, viii. 89; in Bográ, viii. 278; in Murshidábád, ix. 170; in Pábná, ix. 350-352; in Dárjíling, x. 164-178. *See also* Capital.

Imports and Exports of the 24 Parganás, i. 171-173; of the Sundarbans, i. 345; of Nadiyá, ii. 103; of Jessor, ii. 304; of Midnapur, iii. 152; of Húglí, iii. 375; of Bardwán, iv. 135; of Bánkurá, iv. 277; of Bírbhúm, iv. 380; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 84-86; of Chittagong, vi. 130, 188-190, 195-199, 207, 208, 210, 215; of Noákhálí, v. 256, 322, 323, 326, 327; of Tipperah, v. 420, 422-424; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 50, 509; of Maldah, vii. 101, 102, 10 of Rangpur, vii. 264, 265, 307, 308; Dinájpur, vii. 411, 414, 441; of R shání, viii. 88; of Bográ, viii. 222, 2 of Murshidábád, ix. 20, 30, 157-16 of Pábná, ix. 274, , 5, 334, 336-3 of Dárjíling, x. 158; of Jalpáigur 237, 297, 299; of Kuch Behar, x. 400; of Patná, xi. 25, 26, 1567 172-177, 334; of Sáran, xi. 260, 324, 330, 331-334; of Gayá, xii 119; of Sháhábád, xii. 263-265 269; of Tirhut, xiii. 131-162; of páran, xiii. 290-296; of Bhágalpu 183-191; of the Santál Parganás 354-360; of Monghyr, xv. 142-15 Purniah, xv. 371-380; of Hazár xvi. 87, 88, 172; of Lohárdag 420; of Singbhúm, xvii. 105, 10 Cuttack (False Point, 31, 32), xviii.

176; of Balasor, xviii. 337-341, 343, 344; of Purí, xix. 154.
Inámí land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Ináyatpur, town in Maldah, vii. 136.
Ináyatpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Income and Income Tax in the 24 Parganás, i. 173-182; in Nadiyá, ii. 111; in Midnapur, iii. 154; in Húglí, iii. 377; in Bardwán, iv. 136, 137; in Bánkurá, iv. 279; in Bírbhúm, iv. 382; in Dacca, v. 118; in Bákarganj, v. 217; in Faridpur, v. 341; in Maimansinh, v. 462; in Chittagong, vi. 212; in Noákhálí, vi. 329; in Tipperah, vi. 426; in Maldah, vii. 105; in Rangpur, vii. 310; in Dinájpur, vii. 415; in Rájsháhí, viii. 92; in Bográ, viii. 278, 280-282; in Murshidábád, ix. 172, 196-201; in Pábná, ix. 353-355; in Dárjíling, x. 178, 182;; in Jalpáigurí, x. 301, 304; in Kuch Behar, x. 432-435; in Patná, xi. 181; in Sáran, xi. 337; in Gayá, xii. 120, 121; in Sháhábád, xii. 275; in Tirhut, xiii. 165; in Champáran, xiii. 296, 297; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 192-194; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 361; in Monghyr, xv. 154, 155; in Purniah, xv. 385-387; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 173-177; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 420, 470-472; in Singbhúm, xvii. 107.
Indái, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Indás, village and *thánd* in Bardwán, iv. 63.
Independent *táluks*. *See* Tenures of land.
India-rubber in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 32, 84, 85.
Indian corn, Cultivation and varieties of. *See* Cereal Crops.
Indigenous drugs, in the 24 Parganás, i. 247-249; in Nadiyá, ii. 140; in Jessor, ii. 336; in Midnapur, iii. 246; in Húglí, iii. 438, 439; in Bardwán, iv. 200, 201; in Bánkurá, iv. 303; in Dacca, v. 144-146; in Bákarganj, v. 248; in Faridpur, v. 359, 360; in Maimansinh, v. 479; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 104; in Chittagong, vi. 231, 232; in Noákhálí, vi. 348, 349; in Tipperah, vi. 451, 452; in Hill [illegible] vi. 520, 521; in Maldah, [illegible] ájpur, vii. 366, 458 [illegible] 123; in Bo [illegible] ábád, ix. 3[illegible] 373, 374; i [illegible] páigurí, x. [illegible]4; in Patná, [illegible] 363, 366; in [illegible] Tirhut, xiii. [illegible]an, xiii. 316; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 256-259; in Monghyr, xv. 199-204; in Purniah, xv. 440-444; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 51-53, in Lohárdagá, xvi. 245, 349, 350; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 191; in Cuttack, xviii. 240-243; in Balasor, xviii. 371, 372; in Purí, xix. 177.
Indigenous schools. *See* Educational Statistics.
Indigo, Cultivation and manufacture of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 147; in Nadiyá, ii. 67, 95-101; in Jessor, ii. 298-300, 305; in Midnapur, iii. 81, 153, 203; in Húglí, iii. 338; in Bardwán, iv. 71; iv. 135, 136; in Bánkurá, iv. 247; in Bírbhúm, iv. 379; in Dacca, v. 89, 116; in Bákarganj, v. 217; in Faridpur, v. 309, 310, 338, 341; in Maimansinh, v. 421, 460; in Tipperah, vi. 425, 426; in Maldah, vii. 73, 74, 76, 98, 99; in Rangpur, vii. 195, 246, 247, 261, 307; in Dinájpur, vii. 440; in Rájsháhí, viii. 63, 72, 87; in Bográ, viii. 269; in Murshidábád, ix. 29, 100, 105, 152, 153, 163, 164; in Pábná, ix. 302, 330, 337, 338; in Patná, xi. 114; in Sáran, xi. 270, 282-287, 306; in Gayá, xii. 92; in Sháhábád, xii. 237, 238; in Tirhut, xiii. 98-104, 138, 139, 163; in Champáran, xiii. 266-269, 290, 291; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 180; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 338, 354; in Monghyr, xv. 138, 139; in Purniah, xv. 293, 354, 361-371.
Indigo factories, in Nadiyá, ii. 95, 97, 249-254, 298-301; in Bardwán, iv. 135-136; in Bánkurá, iv. 278; in Bírbhúm, iv. 382; in Dacca, v. 106; in Faridpur, v. 336, 341; in Maldah, vii. 99; in Dinájpur, vii. 439, 443, 445, 456; in Rájsháhí, viii. 87; in Murshidábád, ix. 53; in Pábná, ix. 293, 330, 331; in Sáran, xi. 285, 286; in Tirhut, xii. 22, 23, 24, 26, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 61, 62, 66, 73, 74; in Champáran, xii. 269; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 20; in Monghyr, xv. 138, 139; in Purniah, xv. 360-371.
Indradyumna, Legend of king, xix. 43-46.
Indranagar, *parganá* in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519.
Indráni, *parganá* in Bardwán, i. 365.
Industrial Statistics. *See* Commerce, Manufactures, &c.
Infirms, Number of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 44; in Nadiyá, ii. 38; in Jessor, ii. 189; in [illegible] iii. 276; [illegible] kurá, iv.

Dacca, v. 34; in Bákarganj, v. 184; in Faridpur, v. 280; in Maimansinh, v. 395; in Chittagong, vi. 137; in Noákhálí, vi. 270, 271; in Tipperah, vi. 373; in Maldah, vii. 39, 40; in Rangpur, vii. 210; in Dinájpur, vii. 373; in Rájsháhí, viii. 37; in Bogra, viii. 160; in Murshidábád, ix. 41; in Pábná, ix. 281; in Dárjíling, x. 44; in Jalpáigurí, x. 252; in Patná, xi. 36; in Sáran, xi. 242, 243; in Gayá, xii. 30, 32; in Sháhábád, xii. 183; in Tirhut, xiii. 35; in Champáran, xiii. 235, 236; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 47; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 280; in Monghyr, xv. 49, 50; in Purniah, xv. 245; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 58; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 251; in Singbhúm, xvii. 35, 36; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 272, 273; in Cuttack, xviii. 67; in Balasor, xviii. 267; in Puri, xix. 30; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 208.

Insanes, Number of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 44; in Nadiyá, ii. 38; in Jessor, ii. 189; in Midnapur, iii. 44; in Húglí, iii. 276; in Bardwán, iv. 30; in Bánkurá, iv. 215; in Bírbhúm, iv. 326; in Dacca, v. 34; in Bákarganj, v. 184; in Faridpur, v. 280; in Maimansinh, v. 395; in Chittagong, vi. 137; in Noákhálí, vi. 270, 271; in Tipperah, vi. 373; in Maldah, vii. 39; in Rangpur, vii. 210; in Dinájpur, vii. 373; in Rájsháhí, viii. 37; in Bográ, viii. 160; in Murshidábád, ix. 41; in Pábná, ix. 281; in Dárjíling, x. 44; in Jalpáigurí, x. 252; in Patná, xi. 36; in Sáran, xi. 242; in Gayá, xii. 30; in Sháhábád, xii. 183; in Tirhut, xiii. 35; in Champáran, xiii. 235; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 47; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 280; in Monghyr, xv. 49, 50; in Purniah, xv. 245; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 58; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 251; in Singbhúm, xviii. 35; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 273; in Cuttack, xviii. 67; in Balasor, xviii. 267; in Puri, xix. 30; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 208.

Institutions, Local Societies, &c., in Nadiyá, ii. 106-111; in Jessor, ii. 305; in Midnapur, iii. 153; in Húglí, iii. 376, 377; in Bardwán, iv. 136; in Bánkurá, iv. 278; in Dacca, v. 117; in Faridpur, v. 341; in Chittagong, vi. 211, 212; in Noákhálí, vi. 329; in Tipperah, vi. 426; in Maldah, vii. 105; in Rangpur, vii. 310; in Rájsháhí, viii. 89-92; in Bográ, viii. 198, 279, 280; in Murshidábád, ix. 170-172; in Pábná, ix. 352; in Jalpáigurí, x. 301; in Kuch Behar, x. 360, 402; in Sáran, xi. 335-337; in Gayá, xii. 121; in Sháhábád, xii. 270, 271; in Tirhut, xiii. 164.

Institutions, Village. *See* Village Officials, &c.

Insurrection in Rangpur in 1873, vii. 157, 158.

Insurrection of 1854, Santál, xiv. 310.

Insurrections in Lohárdagá, xvi. 450-454.

Interest, Places of. *See* Towns, &c.

Interest and Capital, in the 24 Parganás, i. 173; in the Sundarbans, i. 345; in Nadiyá, ii. 105; in Jessor, ii. 304, 305; in Midnapur, iii. 153; in Húglí, iii. 376; in Bardwán, iv. 135; in Bánkurá, iv. 278; in Bírbhúm, iv. 381; in Dacca, v. 115, 116; in Bákarganj, v. 216, 217; in Faridpur, v. 340; in Maimansinh, v. 461, 462; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 86, 87; in Chittagong, vi. 207, 208; in Noákhálí, vi. 328, 329; in Tipperah, vi. 424, 425; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 509; in Maldah, vii. 104; in Rangpur, vii. 308-310; in Dinájpur, vii. 414; in Rájsháhí, viii. 88, 89; in Bográ, viii. 277, 278; in Murshidábád, ix. 169, 170; in Pábná, ix. 350; in Dárjíling, x. 164; in Jalpáigurí, x. 300, 301; in Kuch Behar, x. 491, 402; in Patná, xi. 180; in Sáran, xi. 335; in Gayá, xii. 119, 120; in Sháhábád, xii. 269, 270; in Tirhut, xiii. 162-164; in Champáran, xiii. 296; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 191, 192; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 360, 361; in Monghyr, xv. 148, 154; in Purniah, xv. 385; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 173; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 421-423; in Singbhúm, xvii. 106; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 212, 213, 218, 219; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 352.

Intermediate land-tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Inundations. *See* Floods.

Invalid *jágírs*, land tenures in Bhágalpur, xiv. 138, 139, 147.

Invasion of Tipperah by Lushais in 1860, vi. 19, 64.

Invasions of Hill Tipperah by Musalmáns, vi. 466.

Invocation of Gansám, Description of the, xvii. 183-185.

Ipecacuanha cultivation in Dárjíling, x. 176.

Irábatí, a river in Bográ, viii. 137, 138.

Iron in Midnapur, iii. 39, 149; in Bardwán, iv. 29, 125-133; in Bánkurá, iv. 211; in Bírbhúm, iv. 318-322; in Dacca, v. 19, 26, 108; in Maimansinh, v. 390; in Tipperah, vi. 368, 418; in Murshid-

ábád, ix. 21, 33, 34, 87, 163, 164; in Pábná, ix. 337, 338, 348; in Dárjíling, x. 31, 140-142; in Jalpáiguri, x. 239; in Gayá, xii. 25, 26; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 40, 241; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 272, 354; in Monghyr, xv. 137, 138; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 150, 158, 171; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 412, 413; in Singbhúm, xvii. 22, 23; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 167, 201, 247; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 259.
Irregular cesses (*abwábs*) in the Sundarbans, i. 358; in Midnapur, iii. 108-113; in Dacca, v. 97, 127; in Chittagong, vi. 180-182; in Noákhálí, vi. 315, 316; in Tipperah, vi. 411, 412; in Dinájpur, vii. 405; in Bográ, viii. 248-250; in Murshidábád, ix. 71, 200; in Pábná, ix. 318; in Kuch Behar, x. 428; in Patná, xi. 96, 127; in Gayá, xii. 70-72; in Tirhut, xiii. 106, 107; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 158-160; in Monghyr, xv. 120-127; in Purniah, xv. 388; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 106, 107; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 368-370, 372, 380, 381; in Cuttack, xviii. 121.
Irrigation in the 24 Parganás, i. 35, 158; in the Sundarbans i., 301; in Nadiyá, ii. 33, 83; in Jessor, ii. 182, 274; in Midnapur, from the Midnapur High Level Canal, iii. 29-36; from other sources, iii. 37, 114; in Húglí, iii. 263, 264, 357; in Bardwán, iv. 92; in Bánkurá, iv. 269; in Bírbhúm, iv. 371; in Dacca, v. 23, 102; in Faridpur, v. 330; in Maimansinh, v. 389, 457; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28; in Chittagong, vi. 184; in Tipperah, vi. 366, 415; in Maldah, vii. 28, 90; in Rangpur, vii. 161, 169, 291, 292; in Dinájpur, vii. 408; in Rájsháhí, viii. 30; in Bográ, viii. 147, 148, 251; in Murshidábád, ix. 130-131; in Pábná, ix. 325; in Dárjíling, x. 124; in Jalpáiguri, x. 236, 292; in Kuch Behar, x. 394; in Patná, xi. 28, 29, 118, 119, 129; in Sáran, xi. 231, 235, 305; in Gayá, xii. 23, 105-107; in Sháhábád, xii. 168, 241-243, 249, 250; in Tirhut, xiii. 22, 27, 28, 86; in Champáran, xiii. 227, 228, 284; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 26, 32, 33; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 345, 346; in Monghyr, xv. 23-29; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 136-138; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 408; in Singbhúm, xvii. 22, 95; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 167, 196; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 259, 339; in Cuttack, xviii. 37-53, 146; in Puri, xix. 25, 137, 138; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 202.
Ishánpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Islámábád *chaklah*, i. 358.
Islámábád, "Residence of the Faithful," name given to Chittagong town by Umed Khán, vi. 113.
Islámábád, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 285.
Islámpur or Atasarái, mart in Patná, xi. 83.
Islands, *Parganá* in Noákhálí, consisting of, vi. 344.
Ismáilpur *parganá* in *Sarkár* Sulaimánábád, i. 365.
Istimrárí land tenures in the 24 Parganás, i. 270, 271; in Nadiyá, ii. 72; in Bánkurá, iv. 259; in Bírbhúm, iv. 366, 367; in Maldah, vii. 80; in Rangpur, vii. 275, 278; in Dinájpur, vii. 401, 402; in Bográ, viii. 231; in Murshidábád, ix. 116; in Pábná, ix. 314; in Purniah, xv. 318, 319; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 123; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 372. *See also* Tenures of land.
Iswarípur village, old name Yasohara (Jessor), traditional seat of Rájá Pratápáditya, 24 Parganás, i. 116-118, 238, 364.
Iswarpál, the present hereditary *kartá* of the Kartábhajás, i. 74.
Itámáti, village in Nayágarh State, Orissa, xix. 306.
Ivory carving in Murshidábád, ix. 153, 154.

J

Jábai, manufacturing village in Bardwán, iv. 133.
Jabar Álmá, trading village in Bákarganj, v. 201.
Jabdí, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 191.
Jadabpur, market in Jessor, ii. 294.
Jádúra, a Mundári dance, xvii. 50.
Jafar Khán, or Murshid Kulí Khán, a Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 173-178; his assessment under Aurangzeb, i. 357.
Jafar Ujiál, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.
Jafarábád, or Lohaghar, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.
Jáfarganj, town in Tipperah, vi. 363, 366, 420.
Jafarganj, village in Rangpur, vii. 305.
Jafarpur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Jagádal, village in I
Jagadánanda, town
285.

Jagamohan, the Hall of Audience in the Temple of Jagannáth, xix. 58.
JAGANNÁTH TEMPLE (Vol. XIX.)—Introduction, 40-43; Legendary Origin of the Idol, 43-50; Vishnuvite Reformation, Chaitanya, 50-52; Vishnuvite Corruption, 52-54; Endowments and Religious Offerings, 54-57; the Temple, 57-59; the Car Festival (*Rathjátrá*), 59-62; the Pilgrims, 62-67; Pilgrim Mortality, 67-70; Sanitary Measures, 70-72. *See also* Palm-leaf Records.
Jagannáth town. *See* Purí.
Jagannáthdighí *tháná* in Tipperah, vi. 378, 413, 432, 434, 441.
Jagannáthpur, village in Lohárdagá, xvi. 322.
Jagannáthpur, *tháná* in Cuttack, xviii. 65, 203.
Jagarábád, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 276, 310.
Jagat Seth, the Banking House of, in Murshidábád, ix. 252-265.
Jágátdál, village in the 24 Parganás, Ruins of old fort at, i. 115.
Jagatigarh, village in Bod State, Orissa, xix. 277.
Jagatsinhpur sub-division of Cuttack, xviii. 65, 81, 144, 145, 222, 223.
Jagatsinhpur, town and *tháná* in Cuttack, xviii. 65, 90, 203.
Jagdíspur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 232.
Jagdíspur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Jagdíspur railway station, Santál Parganás, xiv. 352.
Jágirs, or rent-free grants of land in the 24 Parganás, i. 279; in Jessor, ii. 227; in Midnapur, iii. 97-100; in Dacca, granted to tiger-killers, v. 27; for defence against Maghs and Assamese, v. 120, 127; in Kuch Behar, x. 392; in Patná, xi. 127; in Monghyr, xv. 115, 116, 119; in Purniah, xv. 323; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 121, 122, 127, 197; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 370-374; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 333, 334; in Cuttack, xviii. 134, 135; in Balasor, xviii. 317-320; in Purí, xix. 132-135. *See also* Tenures of land.
Jágír granted to Lord Clive, i. 19, 20.
Jahád, or sacred war. *See* Wahábís.
Jahán Khán, early reclaimer of the Sundarbans, Ruins connected with his name near Bágherhát, Jessor, ii. 228-231.
Jahanábád, sub-division of Bardwán, iv. 171, 172.
Jahanábád, municipality in Bardwán, iv. 61, 62; dispensary, iv. 198.
Jahánábád, sub-division of Gayá, xii. 31, 56-60, 143.
Jahánábád, town and *tháná* in Gayá, xii. 31, 42, 56, 57, 143.
Jahánábád, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Jahángárá, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 247, 248.
Jahángírábád, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 191.
Jahángírnagar, or Jahángírábád, name of Dacca City changed to, v. 67.
Jahángírnagar *chaklah*, which, under the Settlement of Jafar Khán, included Bákarganj and the Sundarbans, i. 358; v. 221.
Jahángírpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Jaharpur Dáura, *khál* in Maldah, vii. 72.
Jáidia, *parganá* in Jessor, i. 372.
Jáiganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 449.
Jáikhál, stream in Bánkurá, iv. 208.
Jáikhálí *khál*, Jessor, ii. 180.
Jail Manufactures in the 24 Párganás, i. 197-199; in Nadiyá, ii. 119-120; in Jessor, ii. 312, 313; in Midnapur, iii. 170; in Húglí, iii. 390, 391; in Bardwán, iv. 154, 155; in Bánkurá, iv. 291, 292; in Bírbhúm, iv. 407, 408; in Dacca, v. 135; in Bákarganj, v. 233, 234; in Faridpur, v. 347, 348; in Maimansinh, v. 470, 471; in Chittagong, vi. 219; in Noákhálí, vi. 373; in Tipperah, vi. 435; in Maldah, vii. 116; in Rangpur, vii. 334; in Dinájpur, vii. 428, 429; in Rájsháhí, viii. 107, 108; in Bográ, viii. 290, 291; in Murshidábád, ix. 210-215, in Pábná ix. 358-390; in Dárjíling, x. 185-187; in Jalpáigurí, x. 312, 313; in Kuch Behar, x. 438; in Patná, xi. 195; in Sáran, xi. 349; in Gayá, xii. 134; in Sháhábád, xii. 279, 280; in Tirhut, xiii. 174, 175; in Champáran, xiii. 303, 304; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 224, 225; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 369, 370; in Monghyr, xv. 164, 165; in Purniah, xv. 403, 404; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 184-187; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 476-478; in Singbhúm, xvii. 126, 127; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 362; in Cuttack, xviii. 212; in Balasor, xviii. 352; in Purí, xix. 165.
Jail Statistics, General, 24 Parganás, i. 193-199; Nadiyá, ii. 118-120; Jessor, ii. 311-313; Midnapur, iii. 168-172; Húglí, iii. 387-391; Bardwán, iv. 153-156; Bánkurá, iv. 290-293; Bírbhúm, iv. 406-409; Dacca, v. 134, 135; Bákarganj, v. 232-234; Faridpur, v. 346-348; Maimansinh, v. 468-471; Chittagong,

vi. 218, 219; Noákhálí, vi. 335-337; Tipperah, vi. 435, 436; Hill Tipperah, vi. 517, 518; Maldah, vii. 115-118; Rangpur, vii. 332-335; Dinájpur, viii. 427-429; Rájsháhí, viii. 105-108; Bográ, viii. 288-291; Murshidábád, ix. 210-215; Pábná, ix. 358-360; Dárjíling, x. 185-187; Jalpáiguri, x. 312, 313; Kuch Behar, x. 438; Patná, xi. 193-195; Sáran, xi. 347-349; Gayá, xii. 131-134; Sháhábád, xii. 278-280; Tirhut, xiii. 172-175; Champáran, xiii. 302-304; Bhágalpur, xiv. 214-225; Santál Parganás, xiv. 368-370; Monghyr, xv. 161-165; Purniah, xv. 401-404; Hazáribágh, xvi. 184-187; Lohárdagá, xvi. 476-478; Singbhúm, xvii. 124-127; Mánbhúm, xvii. 360-362; Cuttack, xviii. 209-212; Balasor, xviii. 350-352; Puri, xix. 163-165.

Jáinagar, village in Tirhut, xiii. 58, 59.

Jáinagar, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.

Jáinagar, trading village and municipality in the 24 Parganás, i. 34; Hindu temple, i. 88; English school, i. 204, 228.

Jains, a religious sect, in Maldah, vii. 48; in Rangpur, vii. 224; in Dinájpur, vii. 382, 383; in Rájsháhí, viii. 52; in Murshidábád, ix. 58, 158, 159, 264, 265; in Patná, xi. 64; in Gayá, xii. 39, 41; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 83, 87; in Monghyr, xv. 60; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 84; their history, xvi. 207-209; philosophy, xvi. 209-212; religion, xvi. 212-216; pilgrimages to Parásnáth Hill, xvi. 216-227; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 318; in Singbhúm, xvii. 40; in Cuttack, xviii. 79.

Jain temples, Ruins of, in Gayá, xii. 41; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 298-302. *See also* Antiquarian Remains.

Jaintgarh, village in Singbhúm, xvii. 127.

Jainti, river in Hazáribágh, xvi. 38, 39.

Jáipur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 439, 451.

Jáipur, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.

Jáitorá, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.

Jáitpur, village in Sáran, xi. 258.

Jájnagar, village in Tipperah, vi. 358.

Jájpur, sub-division of Cuttack, xviii. 65, 81, 145, 146, 222.

Jájpur, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 226, 363.

Jájpur, town and *tháná* in Cuttack, xviii. 65, 81, 82, 84, 89, 203; dispensary, xviii. 238.

Jakhalpur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 191.

Jákhar, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 191, 192.

Jakhírpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.

Jalálábád and Fathiábád, provinces under early Muhammadan rule, comprising the present districts of Dacca, Faridpur, and Bákarganj, v. 119.

Jálálpur, village in Sáran, xi. 258.

Jalámutá, *parganá* in Midnapur, Historical account of, iii. 200, 201; embankment, iii. 143.

Jalangí river, ii. 19-32; ix. 18, 20, 23, 24, 25.

Jallápahár hill cantonment in Dárjíling, x. 26, 110.

Jaldá, mart in Chittagong, vi. 198.

Jaldháká, *tháná* in Rangpur, vii. 328, 344, 349.

Jaldháká river, x. 28, 225, 232, 335.

Jaldí, police outpost in Chittagong, vi. 216.

Jaleswar *sarkár*, i. 359, 370, 371.

Jaleswar, *parganá* in Midnapur and Balasor, i. 355, 371; iii. 18; xviii. 363.

Jaleswar, town and *tháná* in Balasor, iii. 18; xviii. 265, 284, 360.

Jálí, village and *tháná* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 69, 70, 125, 180.

Jálí. *See* Rice Crops.

Jáliás, a fishing caste. *See* Castes.

Jálí-khás, village union in Tirhut, xiii. 49.

Jaliyá Chandála, village in Maldah, vii. 131.

Jalkadár, canal in Chittagong, vi. 187.

Jalkar, or fishing leases in the 24 Parganás, i. 276; in Maldah, vii. 83; in Murshidábád, ix. 31, 120; in Pábná, ix. 275, 276, 311. *See also* Tenures of land.

Jalkar Bathán, *jhíl* in Maldah, vii. 140.

Jalkar Kallak Sujá, *jhíl* in Maldah, vii. 131.

Jalpái, a land tenure peculiar to Midnapur, connected with manufacture of salt, iii. 88, 89.

JALPÁIGURÍ DISTRICT (Vol. X.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 215, 216; Jurisdiction and Administrative History, 216-218; Early History and Acquisition of the Bhután Dwárs, 218-22[illegible]; General Aspects and Superficial Configuration of the District, 223, 224; Mountains, 225; River System, 225-234; Character of the Rivers, 234, 235; Fords and Ferries, 235, 236; River Traffic, 236, 237; Utilisation of the Water Supply, 237; Fish and Fisheries, 237, 238; Marsh Cultivation, 238; Lines of Drainage, 238, 239; Minerals, 239; Forests, 239-245; Pastu[illegible]

Wild Vegetable Products, &c., 245; *Ferœ Naturæ*, 245, 246; Population, Early Estimates of, 246; Census of 1872 and its Results, 246-249; Population according to Religion, Sex, and Age, 249-252; Infirmities of the People, 252; Ethnical Division of the People, 252-254; Aboriginal Tribes, 254-256; Hindu Castes, 256-259; Muhammadan Population, 259, 260; Religious Division of the People, 260; Distribution of the People into Town and Country, 260-262; Jalpáigurí Town, Headquarters, and Military Cantonments, 261, 262; Village Officials, 262, 263; Description of the *Parganás* comprising the Regulation part of the District, 264-269; Religious Gatherings, Fairs, &c., 269, 270; Material Condition of the People, 270, 271; Agriculture, 271-278; Rice Cultivation, 271-273; Other Crops, 273, 274; Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 274-276; Condition of the Cultivators, 276, 277; Domestic Animals, 277; Agricultural Implements, 277, 278; Wages and Prices, 278, 279; Weights and Measures, 279; Landless Day-labourers, 279, 280; Spare Land, 280; Land Tenures, 280-286; Rates of Rent, 286-292; Manure, Irrigation, &c., 292; Natural Calamities, 293; Famines and Famine Warnings, 293, 294; Foreign and Absentee Landholders, 294; Roads, 294-296; Railway, 296; Manufactures, 297; Commerce and Trade, 297-300; River Trade Statistics, 298-300; Capital and Interest, 300, 301; Institutions, 301; Incomes and Income-Tax, 301; Revenue and Expenditure, 301-304; Balance-Sheets of the District, 302; Land Tax, 303, 304; Principal Estates, 304-307; Police Statistics, 307-312; Jail Statistics, 312, 313; Educational Statistics, 313-319; Postal Statistics, 319; Climate, Temperature, Rainfall, &c., 320, 321; Diseases, 321-323; Vital Statistics, 323; Charitable Dispensaries, 325, 324; Native Medicines, 325; Drugs not Indigenous but Sold in the Bázárs, 323, 326; Universal Drugs, 326; Native Medical Practitioners, 326; Geology, 326, 327.

Jalpáigurí town, headquarters of the District, x. 216, 261, 262.

Jamás or *Jots*, cultivating tenures in the 24 Parganás, i. 155, 273-275; in diyá, ii. 73; in Jessor, ii. 258; in dwán, iv. 83; in Bánkurá, iv. 261-263; in Bírbhúm, iv. 367, 368; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 82; in Rájsháhí, viii. 71; in Bográ, viii. 236-239; in Murshidábád, ix. 117, 118, 120; in Pábná, ix. 312, 313. *See also* Tenures of land.

Jamaica, Emigrants to. *See* Emigration.

Jámáityás, an aboriginal tribe in Hill Tipperah, vi. 482, 483.

Jamálganj Buzurg, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.

Jamálpur, trading village in Bardwán, iv. 134.

Jamálpur, sub-division of Maimansinh, v. 475.

Jamálpur, municipal town in Maimansinh, v. 411, 412.

Jamálpur, town in Monghyr, xv. 60, 61, 72-74.

Jamáwah, system of indigo cultivation in Sháhábád, xii. 237, 238.

Jambu Channel, False Point, xviii. 29.

Jámdá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.

James and Mary Sands (a corruption of *jal mári*) in the Húglí, between the mouths of the Rúpnáráyan and Dámodar rivers, iii. 23, 24, 255; their origin and scheme for their removal, iii. 257-261.

Jamhaulí, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 274, 313.

Jamín, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 377.

Jámirá, estuary in the 24 Parganás, i. 28.

Jámká, rivet in Balasor, xviii. 251.

Jamní river, xiii. 226.

Jamní Parna Paer, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 377.

Jámpui, peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.

Jámpui Kang, range in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.

Jámtárá, sub-division of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 274, 277.

Jámtárá, village and *thánd* in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 277, 352, 363.

Jamuá river, xiii. 223.

Jamúí, sub-division of Monghyr, xv. 48, 83, 172, 175.

Jamúí, town and *thánd* in Monghyr, xv. 48, 60, 61, 69-71, 161, 175; dispensary, xv. 21

Jamú-Kándí or Kándí, town in Murshidábád, ix. 80, 81.

Jamuná [several rivers of this name in Bengal], i. 25, 26, 32, 34, 287, 295, 360, 374; iii. 310; v. 20, 385, 386; vii. 359, 362, 363, 364; viii. 24; ix. 271, 272; xv. 227, 230; the local name for the Brahmaputra in Bográ, viii. 135-138.

Jamwárí, river in Tirhut, xiii. 22.
Janakpur village, the residence of the Rájá of Chang Bhakár, xvii. 187.
Janárddanpur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Janatábád, court name of Gaur, *q.v.*
Janayábád, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 226.
Jangalábádi leases, vi. 505. *See also* Tenures of land.
Jangalburí land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Jangal Dawá, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Jangalia, hill in Chittagong, vi. 125.
Jangal-Tutá, fair in Maldah, vii. 67.
Jangáon, village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Jangipur or Jahángírpur, a trading town in Murshidábád, ix. 29, 81, 82, 159, 160, 167.
Jangipurí, variety of jute. *See* Jute.
Jannatábád *sarkár*, i. 359.
Jánt, an irrigating machine. *See* Irrigation.
Jarah, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 145.
Jaráil, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 192.
Jarbar, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Jareyás, a sept of Nepálís in Dárjíling, x. 55, 56.
Jarhan rice crop. *See* Rice.
Jári-murá, peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Járul wood in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 31.
Jashpur Tributary State (Vol. XVII.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 199; History, 199; General Aspect, Hills, and Rivers, 200, 201; Minerals, 201, 202; Forests and Jungle Products, 202; Population, 202, 203; Ethnological Classification, the Korwás and other tribes, 203-207; the Rájá, his Residence, History, &c., 207, 208; Agriculture, Rice, and other Crops, 208, 209; Cultivated Area, &c., 209, 210; Domestic Animals and Agricultural Implements, 210; Wages and Prices, Weights and Measures, 210, 211; Land Tenures and Rates of Rent, 211, 212; Manure, 212; Natural Calamities, 212; Capital and Interest, 212, 213; Judicial Statistics, 213.
Játrápur village, with Vaishnav temple, Jessor, ii. 231.
Jatrápur, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Jayánsháhí, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 356, 446.
Jayápur, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 363.
Jaykrishnapur, fair in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Jaynagar, estate in Chittagong, vi. 174, 175, 214.
Jaynagar, *tappá* in Noákhálí, vi. 344.
Jaypur, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 226, 227.
Jegná, village in Sáran, xi. 231.
Jehulí, village in Champáran, xiii. 250.
Jerádkhánah, name of portion of the Sundarbans on the rent-roll of Sháh Sujá, i. 380.
Jessái, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 439, 455.
Jessor District (Vol. II.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 169; Boundaries, Jurisdiction, and General Aspect, 170, 171; Rivers, 171-181; Lakes, Marshes, &c., 181; Canals, 181; River Traffic and Fisheries, 182; Land Reclamation, 183, 184; Swamp and Jungle Products, 184; *Feræ Naturæ* and Fish, 184, 185; Population, Early estimates of, 185, 186; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 186-200; Population according to Sex and Age, 189; according to Occupation, 189-194; Ethnical Division of the People, 194; Castes, 194-196; Religious Division of the People, 196-200; Towns and Important Places, 200-240; Jessor Town and the Rájás of Jessor, 201-205; Rájás of Naldangah, 288, 289; Muhammadpur, 212-216; Nárál and its *Zamíndárs*, 216-218; Lakshmípásá and its Kulin Bráhmans, 219-221; Chándkhálí, and its weekly marts, 224-226; Bágherhát and Khán Jahán's Tomb, 227-231; Morrellganj and the Haringhátá River, 232-239; Material Condition of the People, 240, 241; Agriculture, 241-256; Rice Crops, 241-243; Extent of Cultivation and Out-turn of Crops, 243-249; Indigo, 249-254; Jute, 254; Condition of the Cultivators, 255; Occupancy Rights, 255; Domestic Animals, 256; Agricultural Implements, 256; Wages and Prices, 256, 257; Weights and Measures, 257; Day-labourers, 257, 258; Spare Land, 258; Land Tenures, 258-266; Rates of Rent, 266-273; Enhancement of Rent, 273; Manure, Irrigation, and Fallows, 273, 274; Natural Calamities, 274-277; Blights, 274; Floods, 274, 275; Embankments, 275, 276; Droughts, Famines, and Famine Warnings, 276-278; Compensating Influences, 277; Foreign and Absentee Landowners, 278; Roads and Means [illegible]a-

tion, 270-298; Indigo, 298-300; Extinct Manufactures, 300, 301; Condition of the Manufacturing Classes, 301, 302; Commerce and Trade, 302-304; Capital and Interest, 304, 305; Institutions and Societies, 305; Newspaper, 305; Administration, 306-328; Changes of Jurisdiction, 306; Revenue and Expenditure, 307; Land Revenue, 308; Courts and Land Law, 308, 309; Police Statistics, 309, 310; Criminal Classes, 310, 311; Jail Statistics, 311-313; Educational Statistics, 313-316; Postal Statistics, 317; Subdivisional Administration, 317-320; Fiscal Divisions, 320-328; Medical Aspects and Climate, 328-329; Diseases, 329-336; Native Practitioners, 336; Fairs and Religious Gatherings, 336-338; Conservancy, Sanitation, &c., 338-340; Charitable Dispensaries, 340, 341.

Jessor or Rasúlpur *mahal*, *Sarkár* Khalifatábád, i. 373.

Jessor, subdivision, ii. 317.

Jessor town, locally known as Kasbá, or Yashohara, headquarters of Jessor District, ii. 201-205; Rájás of, i. 22; their history, ii. 203-205; dispensary, ii. 305, 341.

Jessor *chaklah*, i. 358.

Jeth rayats, or village headmen, in Sáran, xi. 265; in Sháhábád, xii. 219, 220; in Tirhut, xiii. 75; in Champáran, xiii. 256; in Monghyr, xv. 80; in Purniah, xv. 272, 273. *See also* Village Officials, &c.

Jetmalpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 439.

Jewellery, Manufacture of. *See* Manufactures.

Jhálakátí or Maháráj ganj, municipality and market in Bákarganj, v. 170, 200; fair, v. 216.

Jhaleswarí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.

Jhálidá, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.

Jhálidá, town in Mánbhúm, xvii. 297.

Jhanidah, subdivision of Jessor, ii. 318.

Jhanidah or Janáidaha, trading village in Jessor, ii. 209, 302, 339; dispensary, ii. 305, 341.

Jhanjhárpur, village in Tirhut, xiii. 56, 57.

Jhankar, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 227.

Jhapartáil, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 439-443.

Jhapjhapiá river, 24 Parganás, i. 32.

Jharáhí *nadí* in Sáran, xi. 227, 230.

Jharbárí, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 449.

Jhargáon *parganá*, Midnapur, iii. 202; school, iii. 179.

Jhariá, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.

Jhariá coal-field in Mánbhúm, xvii. 255, 259, 348-350.

Jharipur village in Midnapur, with fair in honour of Siva, iii. 152.

Jhámps, mat screens placed in rivers to form dams, Nadiyá, ii. 21.

Jhau, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 306.

Jháudángá village, with river traffic, 24 Parganás, i. 35, 229.

Jháudiá, *parganá* in *Sarkár* Mahmudábád, i. 372.

Jhikiá, river in Hazáribágh, xvi. 38.

Jhilmilí, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241, 242.

Jhils. *See* Marshes.

Jhím river, xiii. 20, 24.

Jhinái river, v. 387.

Jhingergáchá, trading village in Jessor, ii. 205, 289, 294.

Jhorás, a sept of Gonds, in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 172, 193.

Jhulan játrá, annual fair at Kisoríganj, Maimansinh, v. 413, 461.

Jiáganj, trading town in Murshidábád, ix. 83, 84.

Jiárákh, *parganá* in Nadiyá, i. 372.

Jíb, a follower of Chaitanya, one of the six original *gurus*, 24 Parganás, i. 73.

Jíhan land tenure in Hazáribágh, xvi. 124, 125.

Jiban Bázár, mart in Dinájpur, vii. 413.

Jibikái táluk land tenure. *See* Tenures of land.

Jilingá, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 25, 26.

Jímach, village in Tirhut, Fair at, xiii. 61.

Jin, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 307.

Jithuá, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 235.

Joár Bháterá, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.

Joár Rámdebpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.

Job Charnock, founder of Barrackpur, &c., i. 82.

Jodh, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 227.

Jogís, a weaving caste. *See* Castes.

Jogiásan, land tenure, Maldah, vii. 84.

Johilpur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.

John de Silveyra, an early Portuguese buccaneer, v. 44.

Jots, cultivating land tenures, Jessor, ii. 259; in Noákhálí, vi. 312; in Tipperah, vi. 409; in Maldah, vii. 80; in Rangpur, vii. 275, 278, 279; in Dináj-

pur, vii. 403, 404; in Rájsháhí, viii. 71; in Bográ, viii. 236-239; in Murshidábád, ix. 117, 118, 120; in Pábná, ix. 309, 311-313; in Dárjíling, x. 117-120; in Jalpáigurí, x. 263, 282-284, 287, 303, 304; in Kuch Behar, x. 333, 359, 384, 388-390. *See also* Tenures of land.
Jot pradháni, tenure, viii. 336. *See also* Tenures.
Jot Báni, village in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Jot Gharíb, village in Maldah, vii. 137.
Jot Gopáli, village in Maldah, vii. 137.
Jot Narsinh, village in Maldah, vii. 137.
Jotdár, channel of the Devi estuary, Cuttack, xviii. 25, 26.
Jotipur, village in Keunjhar State, Orissa, xix. 260.
Juángs, an aboriginal tribe in the Orissa Tributary States, description of, xix. 241, 242; their habits and customs, xix. 242, 243; dwellings, mode of cultivation, and food, xix. 243, 244; weapons and dress, xix. 244; dances, xix. 244-246; physical characteristics, religion, and domestic ceremonies, xix. 246, 247.
Júbá, deserted fortress of, in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 239.
Jubáneswárí, river in Rangpur, vii. 168.
Jubaráj, the heir-apparent in Hill Tipperah, vi. 461.
Judicial Statistics. *See* Courts, &c.
Judum, village in Daspallá State, Orissa, xix. 280.
Jugdiá, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 298, 344.
Jugdiá in Noákháli, East India Company's factory at, vi. 247, 288.
Jugi, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 455.
Julindá, village in Daspallá State, Orissa, xix. 280.
Júm Book, Register of rights of headmen, &c., in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 94, 95.
Júm cultivation, vi. 30, 32, 65, 72-74, 82, 142, 273, 377, 501, 502.
Jumiá Maghs. *See* Khyoungthás.
Jungles. *See* Forests.
Jungle products of the 24 Parganás, i. 36, 37; of the Sundarbans, i. 304-315; of Jessor, ii. 184; of Midnapur, iii. 39; of Húglí, iii. 266; of Bardwán, iv. 29; of Bánkurá, iv. 211; of Bírbhúm, iv. 377, 379; of Dacca, v. 18; of Bákarganj, v. 158; of Faridpur, v. 257; of Maimansinh, v. 390; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 32, 33; of Chittagong, vi. 132; of Noákhálí, vi. 258; of Tipperah, vi. 368, 369; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 477, 478; of Maldah, vii. 31, 33; of Rangpur, vii. 193-195; of Dinájpur, vii. 366; of Rájsháhí, viii. 30; of Bográ, viii. 149, 150; of Murshidábád, ix. 34; of Pábná, ix. 277; of Dárjíling, x. 37, 38; of Jalpáigurí, x. 245; of Kuch Behar, x. 383, 444-447; of Gayá, xii. 26, 27; of Sháhábád, xii. 172-176; of Tirhut, xiii. 29; of Champáran, xiii. 229-231; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 34-38; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 272, 273; of Monghyr, xv. 32-34; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 47-53, 171; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 242-245; of Singbhúm, xvii. 23, 24; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 167, 168, 190, 191, 202, 229; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 264, 265; of Cuttack, xviii. 21, 58; of Purí, xix. 26; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 203.
Jurisdiction, History, changes of, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 21, 22; in the Sundarbans, i. 286; in Nadiyá, ii. 18; in Jessor, ii. 170, 306, 307; in Midnapur, iii. 18-22; in Húglí, iii. 252, 253; in Bardwán, iv. 18-21; in Bánkurá, iv. 206, 207; in Bírbhúm, iv. 316, 317; in Dacca, v. 18; in Bákarganj, v. 158; in Faridpur, v. 257; in Maimansinh, v. 283; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 21, 22; in Chittagong, vi. 124; in Noákhálí, vi. 238, 239; in Tipperah, vi. 356, 357; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 460-470; in Maldah, vii. 18, 19; in Rangpur, vii. 156, 161; in Dinájpur, vii. 356-358; in Rájsháhí, viii. 20, 21; in Bográ, viii. 130-133; in Murshidábád, ix. 18-21; in Pábna, ix. 270; in Dárjíling, x. 18, 19; in Jalpáigurí, x. 216-218; in Kuch Behar, x. 332; in Patná, xi. 18; in Sáran, xi. 226; in Gayá, xii. 18; in Sháhábád, xii. 158; in Tirhut, xiii. 18; in Champáran, xiii. 220; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 18-22; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 266; in Monghyr, xv. 18, 19; in Purniah, xv. 220; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 22; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 232; in Singbhúm, xvii. 18; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 149-152; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 254; in Cuttack, xviii. 20; in Balasor, xviii. 248, 344; in Purí, xix, 155; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 196-198.
Jute in the 24 Parganás, cultivation, i. 143-145; in the Sundarbans, i. 325, 326; in Nadiyá, cultivation and trade, ii. 64-67; in Jessor, ii. 254; in Húglí, cultivation, iii. 334; in Dacca, cultivation and trade, v. 86, 87; in Bákarganj, v. 204; in Faridpur, v. 308, 338, 339; in Maimansinh, Jute Commissioner's report, v. 421-441; varieties of plant, v

steeping, v. 425; out-turn and prices, v. 426; exhaustion of soil by crop, v. 427; alleged deterioration in quality, v. 428-431; extension of trade, v. 431-433; cultivation by means of advances, v. 434; buying and selling of fibre at rural marts, v. 435, 436; at Calcutta, v. 437; names for the productions of different places, v. 438, 439; recent variations in price, v. 440; prospects of the trade, v. 441; in Noákhálí, cultivation, vi. 292; import, vi. 256; price, vi. 300; in Tipperah, cultivation, vi. 390, 392, 394, 413; export, vi. 392, 419, 423, 244; price, vi. 392; in Maldah, cultivation, vii. 72; import, vii. 101; in Rangpur, cultivation, vii. 242, 260; out-turn, vii. 243, 261; paper made of, vii. 305; export vii. 307, 308; in Dinájpur, cultivation, vii. 391; leaves eaten as food, vii. 389; export, 411, 414; in Rájsháhí, cultivation, viii. 60; in Bográ, viii. 212-214; in Murshidábád, cultivation and trade, ix. 104, 154, 157, 158, 162-164; in Pábná, 273-275, 293-296, 302-305, 307, 309, 328, 331, 334, 335, 337, 338, 340, 341, 343-346; in Dárjíling, cultivation, x. 96; in Jalpáigurí, x. 273, 297, 298, 299, 300; in Kuch Behar, x. 337, 382, 398, 399, 401; in Sháhábád, cultivation, xii. 235; in Tirhut, cultivation, xiii. 84, 85; in the Santál Parganás, cultivation, xiv. 337; in Purniah, cultivation, xv. 290-293; markets, xv. 293, 379; export and import, xv. 377-379; in Hazáribágh, cultivation, xvi. 103; in Mánbhúm, cultivation, xvii. 314; in Cuttack, cultivation, xviii. 103; in Purí, cultivation, xix. 94.

K

Kabadak or Kapotáksha river, i. 18, 19, 27, 171, 173, 181, 287, 299.
Kábar Lake, the, in Monghyr, xv. 23, 83.
Kábar, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 144.
Kábilpur, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 253.
Kabirájs, or native medical practitioners, their drugs, modes of treatment, &c., in Nadiyá, ii. 139, 140; in Jessor, ii. 190, 336; in Midnapur, iii. 245; in Húglí, iii. 438, 439; in Bardwán, iv. 200, 201; in Bánkurá, iv. 302; in Bírbhúm, iv. 455; in Dacca, v. 144-146; in Bákarganj, v. 284; in Faridpur, v. 369, 360; in Maimansinh, v. 479; in Noákhálí, vi. 349, 350; in Maldah, vii. 150, 151; in Dinájpur, vii. 456, 458; in Rájsháhí, viii. 123; in Bográ, viii. 309-315; in Murshidábád ix. 243; in Jalpáigurí, x. 325, 326; in Kuch Behar, x. 444; in Patná, xi. 215, 216; in Gayá, xii. 152; in Tirhut, xiii. 204; in Champáran, xiii. 315, 316; in Monghyr, xv. 198, 199; in Manbhúm, xvii. 371; in Balasor, xviii. 372.
Kabkhand, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 248.
Kaburgah, rent-free tenure. *See* Tenures of land.
Kachang, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 139.
Kachnár, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Kachuá, market village in Jessor, founded by Mr Henckell, i. 320, 327; ii. 231.
Kálijorí, *pargáná* in Purí, xix. 130, 172.
Kadam Rásúl mosque in Gaur, vii. 56.
Kadamgáchí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 226.
Kadamtalí river, name of part of the Khámatí, i. 26.
Kádbá, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 356.
Kádbá in Noákhálí, Ruins of factory at, vi. 247, 288.
Kádbá, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 298, 299, 337, 423, 424.
Kádbá, *thánd* in Purniah, xv. 243, 244, 398, 415.
Kádbá Bedrábád, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 344.
Kádihátí, municipality, in the 24 Parganás, i. 89; English school, i. 206.
Kádírganj, mart in Gayá, xii. 62.
Kaedá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 363.
Kágrámurí, market village, in the 24 Parganás, i. 136.
Kahalgáon. *See* Colgong.
Kaibartta caste, their origin, history, and sub-divisions, in the 24 Parganás, i. 57, 63, 64; in the Sundarbans, i. 317; in Nadiyá, ii. 47, 48; in Jessor, ii. 195; in Midnapur, iii. 54, 67; in Húglí, iii. 288; in Noákhálí, vi. 276; in Tipperah, vi. 380; in Maldah, vii. 45; in Rangpur, vii. 216, 217; in Dinájpur, vii. 379; in Purniah, xv. 254. *See also* Castes.
Kaigrám, mart in Chittagong, vi. 198.
Kailapál, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.
Kailás Ranján school in Rangpur, vii. 341.
Kailáshar sub-division, Hill Tipperah, vi. 480, 495, 517, 518.
Kailáshar, *parganá* in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519.
Kailáshar, village in Hill Tipperah, vi. 495, 497; school, vi. 518; dispensary, vi. 521, 522.

Kailrohrá, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Kaimí háwálá land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Káimur Hills in Sháhábád, xii. 158, 159, 160, 176, 291, 293.
Kainí, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Kaintá, village in Athmallik State, Orissa, xix. 271.
Káitalá, village in Tipperah, vi. 384.
Kajra, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 177.
Kalná, village in Dinájpur, vii. 446.
Kakrául, village in Tirhut, Fair at, xiii. 59.
Kaksá, village and *tháná* in Bardwán, iv. 65.
Kakulábáz, mart in Chittagong, vi. 199.
Kálá Kúsí, river in Purniah, xv. 227, 229.
Kálá Pálí, village union in Tirhut, xiii. 49.
Kalábágh, police outpost in the Khandmáls, Orissa, xix. 264.
Kaláí, river in Dinájpur, vii. 360.
Kalam Bonga festival, Singbhúm, xvii. 51.
Kalámatiyá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 227.
Kálá-nadí, a tributary of the Kárátoya river in Dinájpur, vii. 363.
Kálápániá, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Kalápathar, police outpost in Bánkí State, Orissa, xix. 264.
Kalároá, municipality in the 24 Parganás, i. 89; seat of river trade, i. 35, 230.
Kalároá Husáinpur, fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 234, 364.
Kálí Durgápur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 455.
Káliá, or Gangní river, ii. 179.
Káliá village in Jessor, with a settlement of Káyasths, ii. 221; dispensary, ii. 305.
Káliáchak, *tháná* in Maldah, vii. 50, 86, 90, 110, 128; indigo concern at, vii. 99.
Káliáganj, *tháná* in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 423.
Káliáganj, *tháná* in Purniah, xv. 243, 244, 398, 415.
Káliánganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Káliághai river, tributary of the Haldí, in Midnapur, iii. 25.
Kaliánpur Koarí, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 358.
Káliár[illegible]har, village in Tipperah, vi. 383.
Kálíbhanj Island, Cuttack, xviii. 34.
Kálícharanpur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 233.
Kálidáh *bíl*, or marsh, in Dinájpur, 454.
Kaligáchhá, village in Tipperah, vi. 382, 384.
Kálígáchhí river, 24 Parganás, i. 26.
Kálígangá river, ii. 176, 177.
Kálíganj, municipal union of villages with large *bázár*, 24 Parganás, i. 34, 99, 170, 227.
Kálíganj, trading town in Nadiyá, ii. 32, 62.
Kálíganj, town in Jessor, ii. 208, 295.
Kálíganj, village in Rangpur, vii. 164, 304, 309.
Kálíganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 412, 436, 444.
Kálíghát, site of great temple of Kálí in the 24 Parganás, i. 101.
Kálíkund river, tributary of the Haldí, in Midnapur, iii. 25.
Kálínaná, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Kálindí river, i. 26, 32, 287.
Kálindí Rání, head of the Chakmá tribe, vi. 35, 36, 90.
Kálindrí, river in Maldah, vii. 22, 25.
Kalingá municipality, 24 Parganás, i. 80, 81.
Kalingá, ancient name of Orissa, *q.v.*
Kalintarákshí, "pigeons' eyes," a pattern of silk fabric made in Maldah, vii. 95.
Kálísankar, founder of family of Nárál *zamíndárs*, Jessor, ii. 217.
Kalítas, a caste in the Tributary States of Chutia Nágpur, xvii. 173, 174.
Káljání river, x. 225, 233, 234, 336.
Kalkalá Kilá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 227.
Kálkámárá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 412.
Kálkápur, site of old Dutch factory in Murshidábád, ix. 91.
Kálkápur, *tháná* in Singbhúm, xvii. 34, 122.
Kálná, or Culna sub-division, iv. 169, 170.
Kálná, or Culna, town in Bardwán on the Bhágirathí, with ferry, iv. 59, 60, 135.
Kálpí, village and rice market in the 24 Parganás, i. 226.
Kalpurá, village in Sáran, xi. 357.
Kaltái indigo concern, Purniah, xv. 371.
Kalus, caste of oil-pressers. *See* Castes.
Kalyándi in Noákhálí, Old factory of the E. I. Company at, vi. 288.
Kalyan *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 26.
Kamaládhar, village in Daspallá State, Orissa, xix. 280.
Kamalákhand, mart in Bhágalpur, xiv. 101.

Kámár caste. *See* Castes.
Kámárálí Chaudharí's *hát*, market in Chittagong, vi. 198.
Kamardáchaur, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 363.
Kamárganj, *tháná* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 213.
Kámárjaní, trading village in Dinájpur, vii. 309, 348.
Kamátápur, city in Kuch Behar State, Ruins of, vii. 314; x. 362-370.
Kambrá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 192.
Kámdebpur, mart in the 24 Parganás, i. 226.
Kámdiyá Hát, village mart in Dinájpur, vii. 435.
Kamiás, or serfs, in Patná, xi. 123, 124; in Gayá, xii. 72, 73; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 111-115; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 362.
Kámís, a sept of Nepális in Dárjíling, x. 53.
Kamlá river, Tirhut, xiii. 20, 25, 26, 27.
Kamlabárí, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 135.
Kámrápur (Tappá) *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.
Kámrúp, Rangpur formerly part of, vii. 156, 167, 310.
Kámrúpí Vaidiks, Bráhmans from Oudh, in Rangpur, vii. 214.
Kamtaul, village in Tirhut, xiii. 62, 125.
Káná, or Maureksha, or Mor river, iv. 317; ix. 25.
Káná *nadi*, and Kansona *khál*, old channels of the Dámodar, iii. 361, 423, 429; iv. 23, 24.
Káná *nadi*, or little Dhalkisor, tributary of the Dámodar, in Bardwán, iv. 24.
Kanáipur, manufacturing and trading village in Faridpur, v. 292.
Kanaká hill range in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 200.
Kanárak Sun Temple, Ruins of the, in Orissa, xviii. 186; xix. 84-91.
Kanauj Bráhmans, immigrants into the 24 Parganás, i. 51, 56. *See also* Kanyákubyá.
Kánchanjangá mountain, x. 20.
Kánchanjhau mountain, x. 20.
Kánchanpur, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 322, 344.
Kánchi, a river in Lohárdagá, xvi. 235.
Kanchikhand, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 227.
Kánchrápárá railway station, 24 Parganás, i. 166.
Kandalia *mahal*, *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 364.
Kandhs, an aboriginal tribe in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 172, 173, 193; in Cuttack, xviii. 69, 77, 178; in Puri, xix. 31; in the Orissa Tributary States, description of, xix. 209, 218, 219; their social organization, xix. 219-211; public law, xix. 221; private blood-revenge, xix. 221, 222; origin and transfer of rights, xix. 222-224; character, ceremonies, and customs, xix. 224-232; religion, xix. 232-234; human sacrifices, xix. 234-236; its suppression, xix. 236-238.
Kándí, or Jamu-Kándí, town in Murshidábád, ix. 80, 81.
Kándís. *See* Village Officials.
Kandurlí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 445.
Kandwá in Champáran, Fair at, xiii. 256.
Kángsá river, v. 487.
Kanhár river, xvi. 236; xvii. 225, 227.
Kanhaulí, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 192.
Kaniká Kilá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 227.
Kanjagolá, village in Hindol State, Orissa, xix. 289.
Kanjiálá Bará, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 377.
Kanjiálá Chhotá, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 377.
Kankái, river in Purniah, xv. 227, 231.
Kankánagar, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.
Kankar, or nodular limestone in Murshidábád, ix. 21, 34; in Champáran, xiii. 228, 229; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 151; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 412. *See also* Geological.
Kánkiná, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 246, 253.
Kánkiná, village in Rangpur, vii. 309, 310, 317.
Kánkjol, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 127, 135.
Kánkjol, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Kánkjol, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 377.
Kánkjol, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 299, 337, 424.
Kánkrá, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 307.
Kánkrá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 359, 362.
Kanksiálí (Coxcali) river, i. 26, 32.
Kánmán, *parganá* in Puri, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Káno, river in Singbhúm, xvii. 21.
Kánpur, village in Narsinhpur State, Orissa, xix. 304.
Kánsárís, caste of braziers, 24 Parganás, i. 63; Jessor, ii. 47, 101. *See also* Castes.
Kánsát, village fair in Maldah, vii. 67, 101, 142.
Kánsbáns, river in Balasor, xviii. 251.

Kantá Barrachhá, village union in Tirhut, xiii. 49.
Kantái, village in Tirhut, xiii. 53, 54.
Kantáir, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 449.
Kántánagar, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 449.
Kántátalá Kátá, *khál* in the 24 Parganás, i. 31, 33.
Kánthálpará village noted for Sanskrit learning, and fair in the 24 Parganás, i. 111, 233.
Kanthí. *See* Contai.
Kanthio, village in Dhenkánal State, Orissa, xix. 282.
Kantilo, town in Khandpárá State, Orissa, xix. 201, 262, 300.
Kántlá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 454.
Kántnagar, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Kánúngos, or village accountants. *See* Village Officials.
Kanyákubyá, or Kanaujiyá Bráhmans in Bhágalpur, xiv. 54, 55.
Káo river, xii. 165.
Káorás, caste of swine-herds in the Sundarbans, i. 317; in Nadiyá, ii. 49; in Jessor, ii. 207. *See also* Castes.
Káorápukur, *khál* in the 24 Parganás, i. 31.
Kapálís, a cultivating caste in the 24 Parganás, i. 69; in the Sundarbans, i. 317. *See also* Castes.
Kápargádi, range of hills in Singbhúm, xvii. 19, 20.
Kápilmuní, Hindu sage, connected with mythical origin of the Ganges, i. 28.
Kápilmuní, site of ancient ruins in Jessor, ii. 223, 224, 337.
Kapírpur, village in Sarán, xi. 257.
Káptái, river in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 25.
Kar *pujá*, festival in Hill Tipperah, vi. 492.
Kárágolá, village in Purniah, Fair at, xv. 260-263, 371.
Karái, *mahál* in Midnapur, i. 371.
Karái, river in Tirhut, xiii. 19, 24, 25.
Karái, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 307.
Karáibárí, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.
Káraibárí, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Karáibárí, *chaklah*, i. 358.
Karambá village, near Calcutta, in the 24 Parganás, i. 230.
Karamnása river, the accursed stream of the Hindus, xii. 164, 165.
Karangás, a cultivating caste. *See* Castes.
Káranji, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.
Karanpurá, coal-field in Hazáribágh, xvi. 146-151.
Kárátoyá, river, i. 25; vii. 161, 167, 359, 363, 364; viii. 135-139; xi. 271; x. 225, 229-232.
Karchá, an irregular cess. *See* Irregular Cesses.
Karda, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 136.
Karddí, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.
Kargáon, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, i. 370.
Karharbárí, coal-field in Hazáribágh, xvi. 141-146; xvii. 351.
Kárí Sáth, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Karímganj, *bázár* and jute mart in Maimansinh, v. 415, 441.
Karímganjí, a variety of jute. *See* Jute.
Karímpur, town in Nadiyá, with river traffic, ii. 33.
Karimul, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 227.
Karindá, village in Hindol State, Orissa, xix. 288, 289.
Kárjís, village rent-collectors in Balasor, xviii. 287.
Karkárí, river in Lohárdagá, xvi. 235.
Kárkhánás, sugar refineries in Jessor, ii. 206.
Karm, festival of aboriginal tribes in Lohárdagá, xvi. 290, 291.
Karnágarh, hill in Bhágalpur, xiv. 83, 84.
Karnái, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Karnáphulí river, vi. 22, 23, 25, 27, 125, 126, 129.
Káro or Korá, hill in Bánkurá, iv. 207, 307.
Káro river (North and South), xvii. 21, 22.
Karohi, *mahal* in *Sarkár* Jaleswar, i. 371.
Karsand, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Karsaut, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Karsiáng, town in Dárjíling, x. 87, 110.
Kartábhajás, sect of Hindus, founded in Nadiyá by Rám Dulál, i. 73-75; ii. 53-56.
Kartikpur Rájnagar Jalkar Mahal, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.
Karto river, or Old Tístá, vii. 362.
Kárú, river in Lohárdagá, xvi. 235.
Kásái (Cossye), river, iii. 25; xvi. 39; xvii. 255, 257, 258; embankment, iii. 145.
Kasái, river in Monghyr, xv. 22.
Kasáipur, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.
Kásálang, river in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 25.
Kásálang, village in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 2.
at, vi. 105.

Kasandás, a sept of Nepálís, Dárjíling, x. 58, 59.
Kasbá, local name of Jessor town, ii. 169.
Kasbá *mahal*, *Sarkár* Khalífatábád, i. 373.
Kasbá village, near Calcutta, in the 24 Parganás, i. 230.
Kasbá, trading village in Bardwán, with ferry, iv. 25, 64.
Kasbá, *tháná* in Tipperah, vi. 378, 432, 442.
Kasbá, market village in Purniah, xv. 263, 371.
Kasbá-Badánpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 446.
Kasbá-Chaurá, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 438.
Kasbá-Khardaha, village in Dinájpur, vii. 446.
Kasbá-Kismat, village in Dinájpur, vii. 450.
Kásiádángá, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 235.
Kásiádángá, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Kasiári, village in Midnapur, with silk manufacture and trade, iii. 68, 152.
Kasiátu, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 25.
Kasidá, embroidered cloth manufactured in Dacca, v. 110.
Kásiganj, river in Hill Tipperah, vi. 475.
Kásijorá, *parganá* in Midnapur, i. 371.
Kásijorá, village, with community of mat-makers, in Midnapur, iii. 68, 149.
Kásimári, market village in the 24 Parganas, i. 227.
Kásimbázár (Cossimbazar), decayed town in Murshidábád, ix. 87-90.
Kásimnagar, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 136.
Kásimpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Kásimpur, trading village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 436.
Kásimpur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 137.
Kásimpur, silk mart in Maldah, vii. 101.
Kásimpur, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 299, 300, 337, 424.
Kásinagar, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 232.
Kásinath *táluk* in *Sarkár* Khalífatábád, i. 373.
Kásipur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Kásipur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.
Kásipur, town in Mánbhúm, xvii. 297.
Kásiswarpur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 231.
Kasmá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 192, 193.
Kasmar, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 358.
Kastuá-khári, river in Dinájpur, vii. 362.
Kátábári, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Katak. *See* Cuttack.
Kátál, The, jungle tract in Maldah, vii. 21, 22, 27, 33, 34.
Kátátári, village in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Kate, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 227.
Kátghar, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Kathálihát, village in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Kathiá, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Kátiádí, jute mart in Maimansinh, v. 415, 441.
Kátipárá village in Jessor, with settlement of Káyasths, ii. 227.
Katiyá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 227.
Katiyar, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 300, 337, 424, 425.
Kátjurí, river in Cuttack, xviii. 23, 24, 35.
Katkí river, ii. 172.
Katná river, xiv. 28.
Katrá, or Akbarpur, village and *tháná* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 54, 55, 179.
Katras, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.
Kátsáhí, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 363.
Katsál *mahal*, *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 364.
Katuábári *jolá*, or channel, in Rájsháhí, viii. 27.
Katuriyá, *tháná* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 213, 238.
Kátwá, or Cutwa, subdivision of Bardwán, iv. 170.
Kátwá or Cutwa, town in Bardwán on the Bhágirathí, with ferry, iv. 25, 62, 63, 67, 135; dispensary, iv. 194-196.
Kaulik, sect of Hindus, Patná, xi. 56, 57.
Kaurs, a hill tribe in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 233, 234, 249.
Kausaki, ancient name of the Kúsí river, *q. v.*
Kawákhol mart in Gayá, xii. 62.
Kayá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 360.
Kayáganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.
Kayámá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 363.
Káyapat, manufacturing village in Midnapur, iii. 67.
Káyasths, caste of writers, their origin, subdivisions, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 59, 60; in Nadiyá, ii. 47; in Jessor, ii. 195, 221, 227; in Midnapur, iii. 53; in Húglí, iii. 286; in Bardwán, iv. 49, 50; in Bánkurá, iv. 225; in Birbhúm, iv. 330; in Dacca, v. 47; in Bákarganj, v. 191; in Faridpur, v. 286; in Maimansinh, v. 404; in Chittagong, vi. 145; in Noákhálí, vi. 275; in Tipperah, vi. 380; in Maldah, vii. 45; in Rangpur, vii. 215; in Dinájpur, vii. 373; in Rájsháhí, viii. 43; in Bográ, viii. 173; in Murshidábád, ix. 50; in Pábná, ix. 286; in Dárjíling, x. 81, 82; in Jalpáigurí, x. 257; in Kuch

Behar, x. 343; in Patná, xi. 44, 45, 99; in Sáran, xi. 247, 248; in Gayá, xii. 32; in Sháhábád, xii. 19; in Tirhut, xiii. 44; in Champáran, xiii. 242; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 63, 64; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 319; in Monghyr, xv. 57; in Purniah, xv. 254; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 76; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 302; in Singbhúm, xvii. 64; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 163; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 290; in Cuttack, xviii. 72, 73; in Balasor, xvi. 273; in Puri, xix. 31, 37.
Kázipárá, village and fair in the 24 Parganás, i. 110, 111.
Kázirhát, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 246, 253, 270, 317.
Kázis, or Muhammadan priests, vii. 228; viii. 202; xv. 273.
Kedar, *parganá* in Midnapur, settlement of, iii. 102.
Kedarkhand *mahal* in Midnapur, i. 371.
Kelás, a vagrant caste. *See* Castes.
Kelo, river in Cuttack, xviii. 23, 24.
Kandí, *parganá* in Hazáribágh, land tenures in, xvi. 133-135.
Kendrápárá subdivision, Cuttack, xviii. 65, 81, 144, 221, 222.
Kendrápárá, town and *tháná*, Cuttack, xviii. 65, 81, 82, 89, 90, 203.
Kendrápárá Canal, Cuttack, xviii. 29, 31, 41-43, 49.
Kendulí, village in Bírbhúm, with annual fair, birthplace of Jaideva, iv. 343.
Kenkti, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 307.
Keográm, village in Bardwán, with fair, iv. 67.
Keorá, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 307.
Keruyálkhand, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 227, 228.
Kerwá Kismat, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Kesabpur, town in Jessor, with trade in sugar and manufacture of pottery, ii. 206, 289, 294.
Kesariyá, *tháná* in Champáran, xiii. 234, 253, 311.
Kesat, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Kesnágarh ruins in Singbhúm, xvii. 72.
Ketrá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Keul river, xv. 20, 21, 22; xvi. 38.
Keunjhar State, Orissa, xix. 205, 206, 210-217, 261, 289-299, 324.
Keunjhar village, capital of Keunjhar State, xix. 290.
Khadah, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 276, 310.
Khagául, town in Patná, xi. 66, 90, 191.
Khagoriá, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Gurkhá settlement at, vi. 67.
Khairábád river, v. 161-165.
Khairát land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Khajaulí, village and *tháná* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 55, 56, 180.
Khajrá, village in Purniah, School at, xv. 413.
Khájurá, sugar market in Jessor, ii. 206, 289, 295.
Khajwá, village in Sáran, xi. 355.
Khalárá, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 439-442, 444.
Khalifatábád *sarkár*, i. 359, 373.
Khalilábád, *tappá* in Tipperah, vi. 357.
Kháliskhálí *bíl*, 24 Parganás, i. 30.
Khalispur, *parganá* in Jessor, i. 372, 373.
Khalsí, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 307.
Khámár, system of indigo cultivation by hired labour, Jessor, ii. 251.
Khámár Mahal, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 253, 289.
Khambas, a sept of Nepális in Dárjíling, x. 53.
Khán Jahán, early reclaimer of the Sundarbans, i. 382.
Khánábári land tenures, or building leases. *See* Tenures of land.
Khand, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 193.
Khandáit, an Uriyá military caste, in the 24 Parganás, i. 59; in Cuttack, xviii. 72; in Balasor, xviii. 273, 274; in Singbhúm, xvii. 63, 64.
Khándár, or Naráyanpur, *mahal* in Midnapur, i. 371.
Khandaulí, village in Bhágalpur, xiv. 94.
Khandgirí hill in Puri, Antiquarian remains on, xviii. 179, 180; xix. 72, 73.
Khandgosh, village and police station in Bardwán, iv. 63.
Khandi, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 228.
Khandikar caste. *See* Castes.
Khand-máls State, Orissa, xix. 205, 206, 210-217, 261, 278, 279.
Khandpárá State, Orissa, xix. 206, 210-217, 261, 299-301.
Khandpárá village, capital of Khandpárá State, xix. 300.
Khandtarn, village in Champáran, xiii. 250, 309.
Khangor, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 444, 445.
Khánsámáganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.
Khánsámanbandar, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 449.
Khanwá *nadí* in Sáran
Khanwá, village in Ti

Kharagpur, *parganá* in Midnapur, i. 371; iii. 102-104.
Kharáil, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 445, 446.
Kharáil village in Dinájpur, vii. 445.
Kharakdihá in Hazáribágh, Land tenures in, xvi, 129-133.
Kharakpur, *parganá* in Monghyr, History of, xv. 177-183.
Kharakpur, *thána* in Monghyr, xv. 48, 160, 174; dispensary, xv. 209, 210.
Kharakpur irrigation works, Monghyr, xv. 24-29.
Kharan, embankment in Midnapur, iii. 144.
Kharar *mahal*, *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 364.
Kharbá, *tháná* in Maldah, vii. 51, 87, 110.
Kharchuní ferry in Tipperah, vi. 363, 364.
Khardah, village in the 24 Parganás, connected with traditions of the Vaishnav sect, place of pilgrimage, and fair, i. 107, 108; railway station, i. 166; manufactory of brushes, i. 170; school, i. 206, 230.
Khardaha, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 446.
Khardaha, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.
Khargáon, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 428.
Khargariá, *khál* in Monghyr, xv. 21.
Khargariá, mart in Monghyr, xiii. 124, 130.
Khárí, mission station in the 24 Parganás, i. 106, 235.
Khárí, or Khariá, river in Bardwán, iv. 23.
Khárí, river in Dinájpur, vii. 362.
Khariás, an aboriginal hill tribe. *See* Aboriginal Population.
Kharidá tenures, xix. 120-123.
Khárijá, or independent *táluks* in Noákhálí, vi. 305; in Cuttack, xviii. 131; in Balasor, xviii. 309, 310. *See also* Tenures of land.
Kharijurí, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20.
Kharkhái river, Singbhúm, xvii. 21.
Kharmátár railway station, Santál Parganás, xiv. 352.
Kharriás, an aboriginal tribe in Lohárdagá, xvi. 262-265; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 285-287, 307; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 247. *See also* Aboriginal Population.
Kharsáwán, political estate in Singbhúm, xvii. 18, 32, 33, 34, 76, 92-94, 121, 138.
Kharsáwán, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 71, 139.
Kharsuá, river in Cuttack, xviii. 23, 25.
Kharturí, village in Champáran, xiii. 250.
Kharwárs, an aboriginal tribe in Sháhábád, xii. 189, 190; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 49, 52; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 311-317. *See also* Aboriginal Population.
Khás mahals, estates under direct management of Government, in the 24 Parganás, i. 266, 230; in Bánkurá, iv. 253; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 36, 39, 102; in Chittagong, vi. 214; in Noákhálí, vi. 303, 304; in Tipperah, vi. 397; in Pábná, ix. 312; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 138, 147; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 119; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 392-403, 411, 454-470, 480; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 325. *See also* Tenures of land.
Khás Táluk, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 253.
Khás Táluk, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 366, 446.
Kháspar, embankment in Midnapur, iii. 141.
Khási, a tributary of the Tángan, vii. 26.
Kháspel, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.
Kháspur, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20.
Khátá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Khátákhálí watercourse, Dacca, v. 138.
Khatangá, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, i. 370; iv. 428, 429.
Khátrá, market village, in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Khatrís. *See* Kshattriyás.
Khatsá, *nadí* in Sarán, xi. 227.
Khayerbárí, village in Dinajpur, vii. 365, 443.
Khayráti, land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Khayrá, market village, in the 24 Parganás, i. 234.
Khejás, subordinate tax-collectors in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 89, 90.
Khejurí, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 363.
Khejurpárá, police outpost in the Khandmáls, Orissa, xix. 264.
Kherhi, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 248.
Kherhi, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 183.
Khet Lál, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.
Khet Lál, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Khidarganj, town in Maldah, vii. 127.
Khiongs, or Buddhist houses of religion, &c., in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 40, 41, 70, 99, 100; in Chittagong, vi. 158, 220.
Khíra, village in Monghyr, xv. 172.
Khirang, in Balasor, Fair at, xviii. 284.
Khirat, a rent-free grant of land. *See* Tenures of land.
Khirní, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 427, 428.

Khirpá, village in Húglí, with community of cotton-weavers, iii. 372.
Khizirpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.
Kholá Khálí creek, 24 Parganás, i. 25, 31.
Kholpetuá river, i. 26, 27, 32, 299.
Kholrá, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 300, 338, 425.
Khorám, village in Sáran, xi. 232.
Khoroposh, land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Khudiá river, Mánbhúm, xvii. 257.
Khúdkhást, land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Khulná, market village in Jessor, i. 27, 300, 314; ii. 222, 300, 305, 341.
Khulsí, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Khundwát land tenure in Hazáribágh, xvi. 124.
Khúnt kátti, land tenure in Singbhúm, xvii. 86.
Khupí, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.
Khupí, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Khurd, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Khurdhá subdivision, Purí, xix. 28, 91, 178-192.
Khurdhá, *khás mahál* in Purí, xix. 183.
Khurdhá, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Khurdhá, *tháná* in Purí, xix. 28, 183.
Khurdhá rebellion of 1804, xix. 183-185; rebellion of 1817-18, xix. 185-192.
Khursand, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 193.
Khursarái, village in Húglí, with cotton manufacture, iii. 372.
Khusbáriá, *khál* in Húglí, iii. 254.
Khush Bágh, or Garden of Happiness, old cemetery of the Nawábs of Murshidábád, ix. 72, 73.
Khushbásh lákhiráj land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Khúskí, system of indigo cultivation, in Tirhut and Champáran, xiii. 103, 104, xiii. 268, 269.
Khweymis. *See* Kumís.
Khyengs, a tribe of Toungthás, vi. 49, 57.
Khyoungthá tribes ("Children of the River"), vi. 19, 37, 39-43, 88, 142, 143, 152, 218.
Kíching, village in Singbhúm, Temples at, xvii. 72, 73.
Kidderpur, large market town on Tolly's Canal near Calcutta, called after Mr Kyd, site of Government and other docks, i. 31, 100, 236.
Kilá, or Citadel of Gaur, The, vii. 56.
Kilá, The, in Patná, xi. 155, 161.
Kilá-Ambo, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 363.
Kilá Ambohátá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 363.
Kilá Manjalpur, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 363.
Kilá Patná, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 363.
Kilá Talmundá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 364.
Kilájáts, or tributary estates, in Cuttack, xviii. 122-125.
Kimíriá, river in Cuttack, xviii. 23, 25.
King-fishers' skins, Trade in, in Chittagong, vi. 133, 190; in Tipperah, vi. 370, 419.
Kirátás or Kichaks, a sept of Nepális in Dárjíling, x. 56, 57.
Kiráts, original legendary inhabitants of Bengal, i. 53.
Kirpá, timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 307.
Kirtínásá river, v. 20, 21.
Kishanpur, village in Maldah, vii. 139.
Kishenganj, village and *tháná* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 93, 213, 238.
Kismat Ankurá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 364.
Kismat Gopináthpur, village in Maldah, vii. 131.
Kismat Katsái, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 364.
Kismat Nápo, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 364.
Kismat Sarsaná, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 236.
Kismat Udái, village in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Kisoríganj, subdivision of Maimansinh, v. 476.
Kisoríganj, municipality and scene of fair, in Maimansinh, v. 412, 413.
Kisoríganj, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Kistkarí rayats, tenants at will. *See* Tenures of land.
Kit *mahal* in *Sarkár* Madáran, i. 369.
Koárí, *parganá* in Sarán, xi. 303.
Koásá, or Koáth, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Kochná, *bíl* in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Kochs, semi-Hinduized aborigines, in Jessor, ii. 196; in Dacca, v. 42; in Tipperah, vi. 378; in Maldah, vii. 34, 40, 46, 68; in Rangpur, vii. 211, 219; in Dinájpur, vii. 379, 380; in Dárjíling, x. 80; in Jalpáigurí, x. 255, 256; in Kuch Behar, x. 346-358. *See also* Aboriginal Population.
Kodhár, *parganá* in Purí, x[illegible] 172, 173.
Kodindá, *parganá* in Bala[illegible] 364.

Koel river (North and South), xvi. 38, 235, 236; xvii. 21, 22.
Koelwár, railway station in Sháhábád, xii. 257.
Koerís, a cultivating caste, branch of the Kaibarttás, in the 24 Parganás, i. 68; in Patná, xi. 46; in Sháhábád, xii. 195; in Tirhut, xiii. 44; in Champáran, xiii. 236, 243; in Monghyr, xv. 51, 58; in Purniah, xv. 254, 255; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 78; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 305, 306; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 292, 306. *See aslo* Castes.
Koherá river, xiii. 225.
Koiná river, Singbhúm, xvii. 21, 22.
Kokalhát, a waterfall in Hazáribágh, xvi. 28.
Kokuyákhand, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 228.
Kolápárá, village in Tipperah, vi. 383.
Kolarian races in Lohárdagá, xvi. 254-256, 265.
Kolási indigo concern in Purniah, xv. 367-370.
Koldángí, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 455.
Kolhán, The, Government estate in Singbhúm, xvii. 18, 31, 33, 34, 75, 87-89, 121, 135, 136.
Kols, an aboriginal tribe, 24 Parganás, i. 51; Dinájpur, vii. 382; Patná, xi. 39; Sháhábád, xii. 190; Santál Parganás, xiv. 286, 287; Hazáribágh, xvi. 60, 65; Lohárdagá, xvi. 251, 265-278, 325; Singbhúm, xvii. 19, 36, 37, 39-59, 77; subjugation of, xvii. 107-115; Mánbhúm, Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 156, 158, 162, 217; Cuttack, xviii. 67, 78; Balasor, xviii. 277; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 241.
Kol insurrection of 1831, in Lohárdagá, xvi. 451-454.
Komár, village in Dhenkánal State, Orissa, xix. 282.
Konch, village in Gayá, xii. 55.
Konnagar, village in Húglí, and railway station, iii. 306.
Kopá, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Kopái, or Kopa, or Sál nádi, stream in Bírbhúm, iv. 317.
Kopilás, peak in Orissa, xix. 199.
Kopilás, village in Dhenkánal State, xix. 260; temples and fairs at, xix. 199.
Korá hill, in Bánkurá, iv. 207, 307.
Korá (Koherá) river, xii. 167.
Koráikalá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 139.
KOREA TRIBUTARY STATE (Vol. XVII.) Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 213; History, 213, 214; General Aspect, Hills, Rivers, and Forests, 214, 215; *Ferœ Naturæ*, 215; Population, 215, 216; Ethnological Classification, 216, 217; the Rájá's Residence, &c., 217, 218; Capital and Interest, 218, 219; Revenue and Police Statistics, 219-221.
Korfá land tenure, sub-lease under cultivator, in the 24 Parganás, i. 155, 278; in Bánkurá, iv. 262; Bírbhúm, iv. 368; in Rangpur, vii. 280, 281; in Bográ, viii. 238. *See also* Tenures of land.
Koron, town and *tháná*, in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 277, 322, 363.
Korwás, an aboriginal tribe in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 204-206, 234.
Koshtá, local name for jute in Maimansinh, v. 421.
Koskirá, village in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270, 271.
Kot Ráháng, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Kotáin, hill in Lohárdagá, xvi. 237.
Kotálpur, village and *tháná* in Bardwán, iv. 65.
Kotáls. *See Kotwáls*.
Kotchanpur, sugar mart in Jessor, ii. 210, 280, 289, 293.
Kotdes, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Kotgarh, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Kothiá, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Kotnayí, river in Rangpur, vii. 167.
Kotrang municipality in Húglí, with brick manufactures, &c., iii. 304.
Kotsárí, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.
Kotwálí, *mahal* in *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 362.
Kotwálí, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 54, 137.
Kotwálí, town in Maldah, vii. 137.
Kotwálípárá *parganá* in Bákarganj, Historical sketch of, i. 225, 226.
Kotwáls, or village police officers in Bardwán, iv. 66; in Bírbhúm, iv. 403; in Rangpur, vii. 233; in Murshidábád, ix. 96, 121; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 330, 331. *See also* Village Officials, &c.
Koyákhái river, xviii. 23, 24, 25; xix. 19.
Krinnáhar, trading village in Bírbhúm, iv. 380.
Krisháns, or day-labourers. *See* Day-Labourers.
Krishna Chandra, Rájá of Nadiyá, ii. 154-161.
Krishnadeopur, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 344.
Krishnaganj sub-division in Purniah, xv. 244, 382, 383, 413, 415, 416.
Krishnaganj town, seat of commerce, &c., in Nadiyá, ii. 33, 62, 104.

Krishnaganj, town and *tháná* in Purniah, xv. 243, 244, 265, 266, 371, 379, 398, 415.
Krishnagar College in Nadiyá, ii. 120, 121.
Krishnagar, sub-division of Nadiyá, ii. 131.
Krishnagar or Krishnanagar, locally known as Goárí, headquarters of Nadiyá, municipality, seat of commerce, and manufactory of clay figures, residence of Rájás of Nadiyá, ii. 32, 58, 101, 104, 106; college, ii. 120, 121; dispensary, ii. 141.
Krishnai, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.
Krishnanagar, village in Dinájpur, vii. 450.
Kshattriyá caste in the 24 Parganás, i. 58; in Nadiyá, ii. 47; in Jessor, ii. 194; in Midnapur, iii. 52; in Húglí, iii. 285; in Bardwán, iv. 46-49; in Bánkurá, iv. 222; in Bírbhúm, iv. 329, 330; in Dacca, v. 47; in Bákarganj, v. 190; in Faridpur, v. 286; in Maimansinh, v, 403; in Chittagong, vi. 145; in Noákhálí, vi. 275; in Tipperah, vi. 380; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 495; in Maldah, vii. 45; in Rangpur, vii. 215; in Dinájpur, vii. 377, 379; in Rájsháhí, viii. 43; in Bográ, viii. 171, 172; in Murshidábád, ix. 48; in Pábná, ix. 286; in Dárjíling, x. 81; in Jalpáigurí, x. 256, 257; in Kuch Behar, x. 343; in Patná xi. 42, 43; in Sáran, xi. 248; in Sháhábád, xii. 191, 192; in Tirhut, xiii. 43; in Champáran, xiii. 240; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 61, 62; in Monghyr, xv. 55, 56; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 76; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 300-302; in Singbhúm, xvii. 63; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 290; in Cuttack, xviii. 72; in Balasor, xviii. 272; in Puri, xix. 30, 36; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 255.
Kubazpur, *parganá* in *Sarkár* Sulaimánábád, i. 367.
KUCH BEHAR STATE (Vol. X.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 331, 332; Jurisdiction, 332; General Aspect, 333; River System, 334-336; Changes in the River Courses, 337; River Traffic, 337; *Ferae Naturae*, 338; Population according to Census of 1872, 338-340; Abstract of Area, Population, &c., of each Police Circle, 339; Population according to Sex and Age, 340; Ethnical Division of the People, 340-342; Aboriginal Tribes, 342; Hindu Castes, 342-346; Description and History of the Kochs or Rájbansís, 346-358; Religious Division of the People, 358, 359; Urban and Rural Population, 359, 360; Description of the celebrated Ancient Cities of Dharma Pál and Kamatápur, 360-370; Clothing, Dwellings, Food, &c., of the People, 370-372; Ceremonies at Births and in Early Life of the Kochs, 372-374; Marriage Ceremonies, 374-377; Funeral Ceremonies, 377, 378; Religious Worship, 378, 379; Agriculture, 379-387; Rice Cultivation, 379-382; Other Crops, &c., 382, 383; Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 383, 384; Condition of the Cultivating Classes, 384, 385; Domestic Animals, 385; Agricultural Implements, 385; Wages and Prices, 385, 386; Weights and Measures, 387; Day-labourers, 387; Waste Lands, 387; Land Tenures, 388-392; Rates of Rent, 392-394; Manure, Irrigation, &c., 394; Natural Calamities, Floods, Droughts, &c., 394, 395; Famines, 395; Famine Warnings, 395, 396; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, 396; Roads and Means of Communication, 396, 397; Manufactures, 397, 398; Commerce and Trade, 398, 399; River Trade Statistics, 399, 401; Exports and Imports, 399, 401; Capital and Interest, 401, 402; Institutions, 402; History of Kuch Behar State, 402-426; Genealogical Table showing the Descent of the present Rájá of Kuch Behar, 426; Native Administration, 427-430; British Administration, 431-440; Revenue and Expenditure, 432; Financial Administration, 432-434; Balance Sheets of the State, 433; Revenue Collections for the Six Years, 1869-70 to 1874-75, 434; Land Revenue, 434, 435; Rent Suits, 435; Courts of Justice, 435; Police Statistics, 436, 437; Educational Statistics, 437-439; Criminal and Jail Statistics, 438; Postal Statistics, 439, 440; Administrative Divisions, 439, 440; Climate, Meteorology, &c., 440-443; Medical History, 441-444; Native Medical Practitioners, 444; Indigenous Drugs, 444; Fairs and Religious Gatherings, 444; Botany, 444-447.
Kuch Behar town, capital of the State, x. 332, 359, 360.
Kuch Behar family, Rise of the present, vii. 315, 316.
Kuch Behari, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.

Kudra river, xii. 166.
Kuhundá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 228.
Kuhuní *kilá* in Puri, xix. 183.
Kuiyá, river in Murshidábád, ix. 25.
Kujang Kilá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 228.
Kújí Ghát, hill-pass in Bhágalpur, xiv. 250.
Kukís. *See* Lusháis.
Kukuí, river in Bardwán, iv. 24.
Kukráhátí, village in Midnapur, with river traffic, iii. 37.
Kulághát, mart in Rangpur, vii. 167, 269, 309.
Kuldihá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Kulgáchí, *bíl* in the 24 Parganás, i. 30; partly drained, i. 227.
Kulhuá, a hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 29.
Kuliá, fair in Nadiyá, ii. 57.
Kulik, river in Dinájpur, vii. 359, 360, 441.
Kulin Bráhmans, their origin, sub-divisions, and customs in the 24 Parganás, i. 53-55, 60, 62; at Lakshmípásá in Jessor, their history and customs, ii. 219-221; in Dacca, v. 53-55; in Tipperah, vi. 380; in Purí, xix. 35. *See also* Bráhmans.
Kulti Bihári, fishing village on the Kulti Gáng in the 24 Parganás, i. 35.
Kulti Gáng, river in the 24 Parganás, i. 33.
Kumándi, a hill in Lohárdagá, xvi. 237.
Kumárs, caste of potters. *See* Castes.
Kumár or Pángásí river, ii. 19, 172, 175, 177; v. 161, 262, 263.
Kumárí, river in Mánbhúm, xvii. 257.
Kumár Bhawáníganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Kumár, *khál* in Jessor, ii. 177.
Kumár Prataṕ *parganá*, *Sarkár* Audumbar, i. 373.
Kumárganj, village and *tháná* in Dinájpur, vii. 328, 344, 349, 365, 411, 412.
Kumárípur, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 300, 338, 425, 426.
Kumárkhálí, municipality in Nadiyá, ii. 60.
Kumárkhálí, trading village in Faridpur, v. 291.
Kumárpál, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 377.
Kumillá (Comillah), chief town of Tipperah, vi. 356, 363, 364, 365, 378, 381, 382, 385, 386, 396, 413, 417, 420, 432, 433, 435, 441, 453, 454.
Kumiriá, village and *tháná* in Chittagong, vi. 136, 153, 216, 225.
Kumís, a tribe of Toungthás, vi. 49, 53-56, 88.
Kumrábád, town in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 322, 354.
Kumárdáchaur, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 364.
Kundá, in Hazáribágh, Land tenures in, xvi. 126-129.
Kundáhit Kareá, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 377.
Kundáhit, town in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 322.
Kundí, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 156, 253, 270, 324.
Kundi, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 364.
Kundiriá, or Sobnálí river, i. 27, 32.
Kunj Gorághát, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 253.
Kunj Gorághát, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Kunjábaná, village in Daspallá State, Orissa, xix. 280.
Kúnthí, system of indigo cultivation in Sháhábád, xii. 237, 238.
Kuntí or Nayásaráí, *khál* in Húglí, iii. 254, 261, 424.
Kunur, river in Bardwán, iv. 23.
Kunwárganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 405.
Kunwarkárí, land tenure in Hazáribágh, xvi. 126.
Kurái, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 364.
Kurakvihár, hill in Gayá, xii. 19.
Kural, village in Nayágarh State, Orissa, xix. 306.
Kuránd, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Kurgáchhí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 240.
Kuriár, *bíl* in Dinájpur, vii. 453.
Kuríganj, mart in Rangpur, vii. 167.
Kurikhái, *tappá* in Tipperah, vi. 356.
Kuris, *melá* or fair in Maldah, vii. 67.
Kurmís, a caste of cultivators, 24 Parganás, i. 64; Patná, xi. 46, 74; Gayá, xii. 37; Sháhábád, xii. 195; Tirhut, xiii. 44, 45; Champáran, xiii. 236, 243; Singbhúm, xvii. 66; Mánbhúm, xvii. 292. *See also* Castes.
Kurniyá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 228.
Kursá, village in Rangpur, vii. 305.
Kuruldángá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Kurulgáchhí dispensary in Nadiyá, ii. 141.
Kurúlo, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Kurus. *See* Muásis.
Kusál, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Kusaleswar, village in Keunjhar State, Orissa, xix. 260.
Kusbhadrá river, xix. 19, 20.

Kusdahá, *parganá* in the 24 Parganás, i. 236, 367.
Kushtiá, sub-division of Nadiyá, ii. 131.
Kushtiá, municipality in Nadiyá, ii. 59; seat of commerce, ii. 32, 104; railway station, ii. 94; dispensary and coolie hospital, ii. 141.
Kushtiá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Kusí river, xiv. 29; xv. 227, 228, 231-233, 341.
Kusiganj, *bíl* in Dinájpur, vii. 445, 446.
Kusmandal, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 228.
Kuspálá *kilá* in Purí, xix. 183.
Kutab Sháh's monument in Gaur, vii. 60.
Kutabdiá island and lighthouse, Chittagong, vi. 144; embankment, vi. 131; outpost, vi. 176, 216.
Kutabpur, town in Maldah, vii. 137.
Kutabpur, village in Midnapur, with fair, iii. 152.
Kutabpur, or Mahákanghat *mahal*, in *Sarkár* Jaleswar, i. 371.
Kutabpur *mahal* in *Sarkár* Mahmúdábád, i. 372.
Kutabsháhí, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 228.
Kutámái, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 438.
Kutiá, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Kutir-bázár, trading village in Tipperah, vi. 420.
Kutumbá, *pargaán* in Gayá, xii. 145.
Kwáhi, river in Hill Tipperah, vi. 475.
Kynsa Khyoung, name given by the hill-men to the Karnaphulí river, *q.v.*

L

Labánakhyá salt spring in Chittagong, vi. 132, 133.
Labbá, *tháná* in Purí, xix. 28.
Labourers. *See* Cultivators.
Labourers, Agricultural day, in the 24 Parganás, i. 154; in the Sundarbans, i. 338; in Nadiyá, ii. 7; in Jessor, ii. 258, 259; in Húglí, iii. 347; in Bardwán, iv. 76; in Bánkurá, iv. 251; in Dacca, v. 95, 96; in Bákarganj, v. 208; in Faridpur, v. 324; in Maimansinh, v. 448; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 76, 77; in Chittagong, vi. 163; in Noákhálí, vi. 275; in Tipperah, vi. 396; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 505; in Maldah, vii. 79; in Rangpur, vii. 266, 272; in Rájsháhí, viii. 68, 69; in Bográ, viii. 204, 205; in Mu[illegible] ix. 97, 110, 114, 115; in P[illegible] 307, 309; in Dárjíling, x. 10[illegible] páigurí, x. 279, 280; in Kuch Behar, x. 385-387; in Patná, xi. 119; in Sáran, xi. 296; in Gayá, xii. 97; in Sháhábád, xii. 243, 244, 246, 247; in Tirhut, xiii. 107; in Champáran, xiii. 279, 281, 282; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 131; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 344, 345; in Monghyr, xv. 108, 109; in Purniah, xv. 310, 311; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 111-115; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 361, 362; in Singbhúm, xvii. 86, 98; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 210, 211; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 320; in Cuttack, xviii. 110, 117, 118; in Balasor, xvii. 297, 300; in Purí, xix. 97.
Labouring Castes. *See* Castes.
Lac trade and manufacture in Bánkurá, iv. 276; in Bírbhúm, iv. 379; in Murshidábád, ix. 34, 163, 164; in Pábná, ix. 337, 338; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 171; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 416-402.
Ladá hill, Singbhúm, xvii. 20.
Ladhurká, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.
Ladná, *tappá* in Sargúja State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.
Laduárí, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 193.
Lagwá hill, Santál Parganás, xiv. 267.
Lahárá village, capital of Pál Lahárá State, Orissa, xix. 309.
Lahejí, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Láherí, or Nuri caste, makers of lac ornaments. *See also* Castes.
Lahoná or *Zar-i-peshgi* land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Lahrhi, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Lahuhan rice crop in Hazáribágh, xvi. 99, 100; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 339. *See also* Rice.
Láichanpur port, Balasor, xviii. 258, 259.
Lakes, Marshes, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 30; in the Sundarbans, i. 299; in Nadiyá, ii. 32; in Jessor, ii. 181; in Húglí, iii. 262; in Dacca, v. 22, 23; in Bákarganj, v. 168, 169; in Faridpur, v. 268, 269; in Maimansinh, v. 388; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 26, 28; in Noákhálí, vi. 255, 256; in Tipperah, vi. 365, 366; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 476; in Maldah, vii. 27, 91, 129; in Rangpur, vii. 161, 168, 169, 345; in Dinájpur, vii. 358, 361, 363, 364, 456, 457; in Rájsháhí, viii. 25; in Bográ, viii. 145; in Murshidábád, ix. 28, 29; in Pábná, ix. 272, 273; in Dárjíling, x. 28, 29; in Jalpáiguri, x. 235; in Kuch Behar, x. 337; in Sáran, xi. 233, 234; in Sháhábád, xii. 168; in Tirhut, xiii.

Parganás, xiv. 270; in Monghyr, xv. 23; in Purniah, xv. 233, 234; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 237; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 258; in Cuttack, xviii. 58; in Balasor, xviii. 251; in Purí, xix. 19.
Lak-handái river, Tirhut, xiii. 20, 23, 24.
Lakhanpur, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 183.
Lakhdá, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.
Lakhipur, town in Maldah, vii. 144.
Lákhiráj, or rent-free land tenures in the 24 Parganás, i. 278-281; in Jessor, ii. 264, 265; in Midnapur, iii. 94-106; in Bardwán, iv. 77, 78; in Bánkurá, iv. 253, 264, 265; in Bírbhúm, iv. 369, 370; in Bákarganj, v. 377-379; in Maimansinh, v. 453; in Chittagong, vi. 175-177, 214; in Noákhálí, vi. 303, 304, 306; in Tipperah, vi. 399, 400, 403, 404, 410; in Maldah, vii. 83-85; in Rangpur, vii. 283; in Dinájpur, vii. 404; in Bográ, viii. 239, 240; in Murshidábád, ix. 108, 121, 122; in Pábná, ix. 314-316; in Kuch Behar, x. 391; in Patná, xi. 127, 186, 188; in Gayá, xii. 102, 103; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 143, 144, 147-149; in Monghyr, xv. 116; in Purniah, xv. 328, 330; in Singbhúm, xvii. 83, 89; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 332, 333; in Cuttack, xviii. 134, 135; in Balasor, xviii. 310-313; in Purí, xix. 111-114, 130-132, 135.
Lakhmiá river, v. 21, 22.
Lakhnautí, former residence of the Muhammadan Governor of Lower Bengal, i. 361, *foot-note*.
Lakhpurá, *tappá* in Purniah, xv. 300, 301, 338, 426.
Lakimárá peak in Chittagong, vi. 125.
Lakrajít, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 364.
Lákshám, *tháná* in Tipperah, vi. 378, 432, 441.
Lakshanpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.
Lakshman Sen, last independent Hindu King of Bengal, his capital at Nadiyá, ii. 57, 152, 219; v. 54.
Lakshmí, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Lakshmí Doná, river in Noákhálí, vi. 251.
Lakshmídárí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 229.
Lakshmídiá, *char* in Noákhálí, vi. 251.
Lakshmíganj, mart in Chittagong, vi. 198.
Lakshmíkántpur, village with church and Christian schools, 24 Parganás, i. 232.
Lakshmípásá, sugar mart in Jessor, ii. 302; residence of a colony of pure Kulin Bráhmans, ii. 219-221.
Lakshmípur, township and *tháná* in Noákhálí, vi. 239, 269, 273, 286, 294, 315, 324, 330, 333, 342, 344; East India Company's factory at, vi. 247, 288.
Lakshmípur canal, Noákhálí, vi. 254.
Lál Bakyá river, Tirhut, xiii. 23.
Lál Bázár, *tháná* in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Lál Begí river, xiii. 225.
Lalbárí Jagír Mái Mukhtipur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Lalbárí Khalisá, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Láblegwá, police station in Sáran, xi. 360.
Lálganj, town and *tháná* in Tirhut, xiii. 20, 34, 49, 50, 72, 73, 130, 146, 149-152, 180.
Lálgarh, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Lalmái range of hills in Tipperah, vi. 361, 362, 368, 404.
Lálpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.
Lálpur, town in Tipperah, vi. 399, 420.
Láls, Lushái chiefs, xi. 60.
Lámás, or priests, in Dárjíling, x. 64, 65.
Land, cultivated and uncultivated, outturn of crops, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 148; in the Sundarbans, i. 335, 336; in Nadiyá, ii. 69; in Jessor, ii. 243; in Midnapur, iii. 82; in Húglí, iii. 240; in Bardwán, iv. 72; in Bánkurá, iv. 247; in Bírbhúm, iv. 346; in Dacca, v. 91; in Bákarganj, v. 204; in Faridpur, v. 315; in Maimansinh, v. 442; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 74, 75; in Chittagong, vi. 161, 162; in Noákhálí, vi. 295, 296; in Tipperah, vi. 393, 394; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 502; in Maldah, vii. 73, 74; in Rangpur, vii. 251-259; in Dinájpur, vii. 394, 395; in Rájsháhí, viii. 64-69; in Bográ, viii. 222, 226-228; in Murshidábád, ix. 105-107; in Pábná, ix. 305; in Dárjíling, x. 97-99; 103, 104; in Jalpáigurí, x. 224, 274-276, 280; in Kuch Behar, x. 383, 384; in Patná, xi. 115, 116; in Sáran, xi. 292-294; in Gayá, xii. 94, 95; in Sháhábád, xii. 238-240; in Tirhut, xiii. 104, 105; in Champáran, xiii. 271-277; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 124-129; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 339-341; in Monghyr, xv. 83, 84, 103-106; in Purniah, xv. 293-303; in Hazáribagh, xvi. 105, 192, 199; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 353-355; in Singbhúm, xvii. 81, 82; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 209, 210; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 316, 317; in Cuttack, xviii. 104-107, 231, 232; in Balasor, xviii. 291; in Purí, xix. 95.
Land Law (Act X. of 1859), Operation

of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 149, 157, 189; in the Sundarbans, i. 337; in Nadiyá, ii. 70, 82, 116; in Jessor, ii. 255, 273, 309; in Midnapur, iii. 108, 163; in Húglí, iii. 343, 356, 383; in Bardwán, iv. 86, 147; in Bánkurá, iv. 266, 282; in Bírbhúm, iv. 362, 371; in Dacca, v. 132, 133; in Bákarganj, v. 227, 228; in Faridpur, v. 344; in Maimansinh, v. 466; in Chittagong, vi. 162, 179, 216; in Noákhálí, vi. 297, 298, 309, 315, 332; in Tipperah, vi. 395, 414, 432; in Maldah, vii. 89, 110; in Rangpur, 263, 280, 281, 282, 290, 323, 324, 327; in Dinájpur, vii. 395, 403, 404, 405, 422; in Rájsháhí, viii. 72; in Bográ, viii. 247, 248; in Murshidábád, ix. 120, 130, 201; in Pábná, ix. 317, 320, 321; in Patná, xi. 117, 188, 189; in Sáran, xi. 295, 343, 344; in Gayá, xii. 105, 126, 127; in Sháhábád, xii. 240, 248; in Tirhut, xiii. 169; in Champáran, 282, 284, 298; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 240; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 341, 342, 345, 363; in Monghyr, xv. 117, 158; in Purniah, xv. 340, 341, 397; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 106, 135, 136, 177; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 397, 406, 470-473; in Singbhúm, xvii. 117, 118; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 337, 338, 356; in Cuttack, xviii. 109, 110; in Balasor, xviii. 294, 295.

Land measures in the 24 Parganás, i. 153; in Jessor, ii. 256; in Bánkurá, iv. 250, 251; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 77; in Chittagong, vi. 164, 200; in Noákhálí, vi. 300; in Maldah, vii. 78; in Rangpur, vii. 269-271; in Dinájpur, vii. 398; in Rájsháhí, viii. 68; in Bográ, viii. 225, 226; in Murhidábád, ix. 113-114; in Pábná, ix.s 309; in Dárjíling, x. 102; in Jalpáigurí, x. 279; in Kuch Behar, x. 387; in Patná, xi. 122, 123; in Sáran, xi. 279, 299; in Gayá, xii. 99, 100; in Sháhábád, xii. 245; in Tirhut, xiii. 110; in Champáran, xiii. 281, 312; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 134; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 344; in Monghyr, xv. 112; in Purniah, xv. 314, 315, 331-340; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 111; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 359-361; in Singbhúm, xviii. 85, 86; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 177, 196, 241; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 320; in Cuttack, xviii. 117, 140; in Purí, xix. 101.

Land Reclamation in the 24 Parganás, i. 36; in the Sundarbans, i. 327-335; in Jessor, ii. 183, 184; in Midnapur, iii. 38; in Húglí, iii. 264, 265; in Bardwán, iv. 28; in Dacca, v. 25; in Bákarganj, v. 171-174; in Faridpur, v. 275; in Maimansinh, v. 289, 390; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28; in Chittagong, vi. 132; in Tipperah, vi. 368; in Maldah, vii. 31; in Rangpur, vii. 170; in Dinájpur, vii. 366, 390; in Rájsháhí, viii. 30; in Bográ, viii. 235; in Murshidábád, ix. 32, 103; in Dárjíling, x. 30; in Kuch Behar, x. 338. *See also* Marsh Cultivation, &c.

Land, Rent of. *See* Rent.

Land Revenue of the 24 Parganás, i. 18, 183, 188; of Calcutta in 1717, i. 20; of the Sundarbans, i. 346; of Nadiyá, ii. 115, 116; of Jessor, ii. 308; of Midnapur, under the Mughuls, iii. 18; under the English, iii. 157-163; (mode of collection, iii. 159, 160; cost of collection, iii. 160-162; arrears, iii. 162); of Húglí, iii. 378, 383; of Bardwán, iv. 144-146; (under the Muhammadans, iv. 138, 139); of Bánkurá, iv. 279-282; of Bírbhúm, iv. 395-400; of Dacca, under the Mughuls, v. 126; under the English, v. 130-132; of Bákarganj, v. 226; (mode of collecting, v. 226, 227); of Faridpur, v. 343; of Maimansinh, v. 465; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 98; of Chittagong, vi. 155, 156, 214; of Noákhálí, vi. 332; of Tipperah, vi. 428-430, 431; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 509, 510; of Maldah, vii. 106-110; of Rangpur, vii. 255-257, 326, 327; of Dinájpur, vii. 415-422; of Rájsháhí, viii. 97-99; of Bográ, viii. 280-282; of Murshidábád, ix. 116, 176, 179, 192, 195-201, 232-236; of Pábná, ix. 353-355, 366-369; of Dárjíling, x. 179-182; of Jalpáigurí, x. 302-304; of Kuch Behar, x. 431, 434, 435; of Patná, xi. 186-188; of Sáran, xi. 342, 343; of Gayá, xii. 125, 126; of Sháhábád, xii. 275; of Tirhut, xiii. 168; of Champáran, xiii. 298; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 198, 199; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 362; of Monghyr, xv. 156, 158; of Purniah, xv. 387-396; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 176, 177; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 470-472; of Singbhúm, xvii. 117; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 354; of Cuttack, xviii. 202, 203; of Balasor, xviii. 344-346; of Purí, xix. 157.

Land Revenue of Lower Bengal, under Muhammadan rule, i. 356-358.

Land, Spare or Waste, in the 24 Parganás, i. 154; in the Sundarbans, i. 338, 339; in Nadiyá, ii. 8

Midnapur, iii. 85; in Húglí, iii. 347; in Bardwán, iv. 76; in Bánkurá, iv. 251; in Dacca, v. 64, 96; in Bákarganj, v. 159, 208; in Faridpur, v. 324; in Maimansinh, v. 447; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 77; in Chittagong, vi. 164, 210, 211; in Noákhálí, vi. 301, 302; in Tipperah, vi. 404; in Maldah, vii. 79; in Rangpur, vii. 273; in Rájsháhí, viii. 64-69; in Bográ, viii. 226-228; in Murshidábád, ix. 115; in Pábná, ix. 310; in Dárjíling, x. 103, 104; in Jalpáigurí, x. 280; in Kuch Behar, x. 383, 387; in Patná, xi. 124, 125; in Sáran, xi. 299, 300; in Gayá, xii. 100; in Sháhábád, xii. in Tirhut, xiii. 110; in Champáran, 247; xiii. 282; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 345; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 115-117, 135; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 362; in Singbhúm, xvii. 86; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 196; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 320, 321; in Balasor, xviii. 300, 301.

Land Tenures in the 24 Parganás, i. 261-281; in Nadiyá, ii. 70-74; in Jessor, ii. 259-266; in Midnapur, iii. 348-353; in Húglí, iii. 348-353; in Bardwán, iv. 77-85; in Bánkurá, iv. 252-265; in Bírbhúm, iv. 366-370; in Dacca, v. 97-99; in Bákarganj, v. 365-379; in Faridpur, v. 324, 325; in Maimansinh, v. 450-453; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 77-82; in Chittagong, vi. 116, 117, 156, 164-179; in Noákhálí, vi. 247, 301, 302-313; in Tipperah, vi. 399-411; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 503, 505, 506; in Maldah, vii. 79-85; in Rangpur, vii. 274 284; in Dinájpur, vii. 398-404; in Rájsháhí, viii. 69-72; in Bográ, viii. 229-243; in Murshidábád, ix. 115-123; in Pábná, ix. 310-316; in Dárjíling, x. 104-122; in Jalpáigurí, x. 280-286; in Kuch Behar, x. 388-392; in Patná, xi. 125-127, 186-188; in Sáran, xi. 300, 301; in Gayá, xii. 100-104; in Sháhábád, xii. 245, 246; in Tirhut, xiii. 110-112; in Champáran, xiii. 282, 283; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 135-149; in Monghyr, xv. 114-119; in Purniah, xv. 315-331; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 117-135; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 362-405; in Singbhúm, xvii. 83, 86-94; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 211, 212, 250; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 321-336; in Cuttack, xviii. 122-139; in Balasor, xviii. 301-320; in Purí, xix. 101-135. *See also*, for details, Tenures of land.

Land, Varieties of. *See* Soils.

Land, Waste. *See* Land, Spare.

Landed estates, Number, size, &c., of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 188; in Nadiyá, ii. 115, 116; in Jessor, ii. 308; in Midnapur, iii. 157; in Húglí, iii. 378, 380; in Bardwán, iv. 146, 147; in Bánkurá, iv. 279, 282; in Bírbhúm, iv. 400; in Dacca, v. 130, 131; in Bákarganj, v. 226, 367; in Faridpur, v. 343; in Maimansinh, v. 465; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 98; in Chittagong, vi. 214; in Noákhálí, vi. 332; in Tipperah, vi. 429, 430; in Maldah, vii. 106, 110; in Rangpur, vii. 252, 275, 326, 327; in Dinájpur, vii. 422; in Rájsháhí, viii. 97, 98, 118-121; in Bográ, viii. 229-233, 302-304; in Murshidábád, ix. 116, 121-123, 201, 232-236; in Pábná, ix. 310, 353-355, 366-369; in Dárjíling, x. 182; in Jalpáigurí, x. 303-307; in Kuch Behar, x. 435; in Patná, xi. 287; in Sáran, xi. 343; in Gayá, xii. 126; in Sháhábád, xii. 275; in Tirhut, xiii. 168; in Champáran, xiii. 298; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 201; in Monghyr, xv. 158; in Purniah, xv. 392; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 117-127, 197; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 362-389, 411; in Singbhúm, xvii. 117: in Mánbhúm, xvii. 354; in Cuttack, xviii. 202, 203; in Balasor, xviii. 344, 346; in Purí, xix. 157.

Landholders. *See* Landed Estates.

Landholders, Absentee and Foreign. *See* Absentee.

Landless labouring classes, in the 24 Parganás, i. 154; in Nadiyá, ii. 71, in Jessor, ii. 257, 258; in Húglí, iii. 347; in Bardwán, iv. 76; in Bánkurá, iv. 251; in Dacca, v. 95, 96; in Bákarganj, v. 208; in Faridpur, v. 324; in Maimansinh, v. 448; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 77; in Chittagong, vi. 164; in Noákhálí, vi. 301; in Tipperah, vi. 399; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 504, 505; in Maldah, vii. 78; in Rangpur, vii. 272; in Dinájpur, vii. 398; in Rájsháhí, viii. 68, 69; in Bográ, viii. 204, 205; in Murshidábád, ix. 97, 110, 114, 115; in Pábná, ix. 307, 309; in Dárjíling, x. 103; in Jalpáigurí, x. 279, 280; in Kuch Behar, x. 385-387; in Patná, xi. 123, 124; in Sáran, xi. 299; in Sháhábád, xii. 246, 247; in Champáran, xiii. 281, 282; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 344, 345; in Monghyr, xv. 112-114; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 111-115; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 361, 362; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 320; in Cuttack, xviii. 117, 118.

Landslips in Dárjíling, x. 29.

Langar Kháná (Almshouse) at Dacca, v. 149.
Languages spoken by the Hill Tribes, of Chittagong, Hill Tipperah, &c., vi. 43, 45, 53, 55, 57, 93, 100, 142, 143, 274, 376, 488, 489, 490, 491; in Murshidábád, ix. 216; by the Paháriás, xiv. 302; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 254, 255; by aboriginal tribes in Singbhúm, xvii. 36, 37, 60, 61, 69; by the people of Singbhúm, xvii. 136, 138, 139.
Lanktharái range in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Lapso hill, Singbhúm, xvii. 20.
Larka Kols. *See* Hos and Kols.
Lashkarpur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 132, 137.
Laterite found in Midnapur and quarried for building purposes, iii. 39, 149; in Bardwán, iv. 22; in Bánkurá, iv. 456.
Láthas, irrigating machines, in Patná, xi. 29. *See also* Irrigation.
Laukáhá, *tháná* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 180.
Laukik, or worldly Bráhmans, in Cuttack, xviii. 71; in Balasor, xviii. 272; in Purí, xix. 34-36.
Laurels in Rangpur, vii. 177,
Lauriyá, *tháná* in Champáran, xiii. 234, 311.
Lauriyá, Navandgarh or Mathyá, village in Champáran, xiii. 254, 255.
Lawrence *char*, Noákhálí, vi. 251.
Layádá range of hills, Singbhúm, xvii. 19.
Leases of land. *See* Tenures.
Legendary history. *See* History, Early.
Leguminosæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 186.
Lehrá, village in Tirhut, xiii. 61.
Lembái, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Leopards. *See Feræ Naturæ.*
Lepchás, an aboriginal tribe, x. 47-53, 61.
Lepers, Number of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 44; in Nadiyá, ii. 38; in Jessor, ii. 189; in Midnapur, iii. 44; in Húglí, iii. 276; in Bardwán, iv. 39; in Bánkurá, iv. 215; in Bírbhúm, iv. 326; in Dacca, v. 34; in Bákarganj, v. 184; in Faridpur, v. 282; in Maimansinh, v. 395; in Chittagong, vi. 138; in Noákhálí, vi. 270; in Tipperah, vi. 373; in Maldah, vii. 39; in Rangpur, vii. 210; in Dinájpur, vii. 373, 442; in Rájsháhí, viii. 37; in Bográ, viii. 160; in Murshidábád, ix. 42; in Pábná, ix. 281; in Dárjíling, x. 44; in Jalpáigurí, x. 252; in Patná, xi. 36; in Sáran, xi. 242; in Gayá, xii. 32; in Sháhábád, xii. 183; in Tirhut, xiii. 35; in Champáran, xiii. 235, 236; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 47; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 280; in Monghyr, xv. 50, 191-195; in Purniah, xv. 245, 435, 436; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 58; in Singbhúm, xvii. 56; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 273; in Cuttack, xviii. 67; in Balasor, xviii. 267; in Purí, xix. 30; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 208.
Libraries, Public, in Midnapur, iii. 153; in Húglí, iii. 376, 377; in Noákhálí, vi. 329; in Rangpur, vii. 310; in Rájsháhí, viii. 91; in Bográ, viii. 279, 280; in Pábná, ix. 352; in Kuch Behar, x. 360, 439. *See also* Institutions, &c.
Life, Loss of, by drowning, in the 24 Parganás, i. 33, 34; in the Sundarbans, i. 299; in Jessor, ii. 182; in Midnapur, iii. 38; in Bánkurá, iv. 211; in Bírbhúm, iv. 318; in Dacca, v. 23; in Bákarganj, v. 170; in Faridpur, v. 269; in Maimansinh, v. 388; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 26; in Chittagong, vi. 127, 128; in Noákhálí, vi. 256; in Tipperah, vi. 366; in Maldah, vii. 27; in Rangpur, vii. 169; in Rájsháhí, viii. 28; in Murshidábád, ix. 29; in Pábná, ix. 273; in Dárjíling, x. 29; in Jalpáigurí, x. 236; in Patná, xi. 25; in Sáran, xi. 234; in Gayá, xii. 23; in Tirhut, xiii. 28; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270; in Monghyr, xv. 23; in Purniah, xv. 233; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 237; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 255; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 258.
Life, Loss of, by wild beasts and snake bite, in the 24 Parganás, i. 38; in the Sundarbans, i. 315; in Nadiyá, ii. 34; in Midnapur, iii. 39, 41; in Húglí, iii. 266; in Bardwán, iv. 29; in Bánkurá, iv. 212; in Bírbhúm, iv. 322; in Bákarganj, v. 177; in Faridpur, v. 277; in Maimansinh, v. 392; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 34; in Chittagong, vi. 133; in Noákhálí, vi. 259, 266; in Tipperah, vi. 370; in Maldah, vii. 35; in Rangpur, vii. 197, 202; in Dinájpur, vii. 368; in Rájsháhí, viii. 31; in Murshidábád, ix. 35; in Pábná, ix. 278; in Jalpáigurí, x. 246; in Patná, xi. 31, 32; in Sáran, xi. 238; in Gayá, xii. 28; in Sháhábád, xii. 180; in Tirhut, xiii. 30; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273; in Monghyr, xv. 197, 298; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 41; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 246; in Singbhúm, xvii. 24; in the Tributary State
xvii. 191; in Mán

Cuttack, xviii. 59; in Purí, xix. 26; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 203.
Lilájan, a river in Hazáribágh, xvi. 37.
Limbus, a sept of Nepális, in Dárjíling, x. 53, 57, 58, 61.
Limestone, in Midnapur, iii. 39; in Húglí, iii. 372; in Bardwán, iv. 132, 133; in Bánkurá, iv. 211; in Bírbhúm, iv. 318, 321; in Murshidábád, ix. 21, 34, 163, 164; in Pábná, ix. 335, 337, 338; in Dárjíling, x. 31, 152-157; in Jalpáigurí, x. 239; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 150, 151; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 412.
Lime Ash (*Chdi*), formed by burning shells, Jessor, ii. 184.
Lines of Drainage in the 24 Parganás, i. 36; in the Sundarbans, i. 304; in Jessor, ii. 170, 171; in Midnapur, iii. 39, 229, 230; in Húglí, iii. 265, 266; in Bardwán, iv. 25; in Dacca, v. 26; in Bákarganj, v. 172-174; in Faridpur, v. 276; in Maimansinh, v. 390; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 29; in Chittagong, vi. 132; in Noákhálí, vi. 258; in Tipperah, vi. 368; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 477; in Maldah, vii. 31, 33; in Rangpur, vii. 161, 170, 175; in Dinájpur, vii. 358, 363; in Rájsháhí, viii. 30; in Bográ, viii. 149; in Murshidábád, ix. 27, 33; in Pábná, ix. 277; in Dárjíling, x. 30, 31; in Jalpáigurí, x. 238, 239; in Kuch Behar, x. 333, 334, 338; in Patná, xi. 18, 31; in Sáran, xi. 228, 229, 237; in Gayá, xii. 25; in Sháhábád, xii. 168; in Tirhut, xiii. 29; in Champáran, xiii. 228; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 33, 34; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 35; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 238, 239; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 259; in Cuttack, xvii. 58.
Linseed, Cultivation of, in Rájsháhí, viii. 60; in Bográ, viii. 210; in Murshidábád, ix. 104, 163, 164; in Pábná, ix. 302, 337, 338. *See also* Oilseeds.
Lion Dynasty, The, in Orissa, xviii. 187.
Litigation in Chittagong, vi. 155, 156, 171, 172; in Noákhálí, vi. 328; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 471; in Patná, xi. 99; among the Kandhs, xix. 224. *See also* Courts.
Little Bághmáti river, xiii. 19, 24.
Little Balán river, xiii. 25, 26, 27.
Little Gandak river, xiii. 19, 22, 222, 223; xv. 20, 21, 22.
Little Ranjít river, x. 26.
Living, Cost of. *See* Material Condition of the People.
Lochan Mandil, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Locusts. *See* Blights.
Lohá kaerá, timber tree of the Sundarbans, i. 307, 308.
Lohárs, or village blacksmiths. *See* Castes.
Lohágará, seat of sugar manufacture in Jessor, ii. 296.
Lóhághar, or Jafarábád, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.
LOHÁRDAGÁ DISTRICT (Vol. XVI.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 231; Boundaries and Jurisdiction, 231, 232; General Aspect, 232-234; Rivers, 235-237; Lakes and Marshes, 237; River Traffic, 237, 238; Fisheries, 238; Lines of Drainage, 238, 239; Hot-Springs, 239; Waterfalls, 239; Forests, 239-242; Jungle Products, 242-245; Pasturage Grounds, 245, 246; *Ferae Naturae*, 246; Estimates of Population, 246, 247; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 247, 248; Population according to Sex and Age, 248-251; Abstract of the Population in each Subdivision, 249; Ethnical Division of the People, 251-254; Aboriginal Tribes, 254-299; Emigration and Immigration, 299, 308; Castes, 300-318; Religious Division of the People, 318, 319; Division of the People into Town and Country, 319-323; Ránchí Town, 320, 321; Dorandá, 321; Chutiá, 321; Daltonganj, 321; Garwá, 322; Lohárdagá, 322; Jagannáthpur, 322; Doisá, 322; Tilmi, 322, 323; Fairs, 323, 324; Village Officials, 324-332; Village Disputes and Ordeals, 332-334; Material Condition of the People, 334, 335; Clothing, 334; Dwellings, 334; Furniture, 334; Food, 335; Cost of Living, 335; Agriculture, 335-362; Soils, 335; Classes of Land, 336-338; Rice Cultivation, 338-340; Preparations made from Rice, 340; Cereal Crops, 340; Green Crops, 341; Oil-Seeds, 341; Miscellaneous Crops, 341, 342; Cotton, 342, 343; Tobacco, 343-346; Silk, 346-349; Dyes and Tanning, 349, 350; Opium, 350-352; Tea, 352, 353; Area, Out-turn of Crops, 353-355; Condition of the Peasantry, 355, 356; Domestic Animals, 356; Agricultural Implements, 356, 357; Wages, and Prices, 357, 358; Weights and Measures, 358-361; Day Labourers, 361, 362; Spare Land, 362; Land Tenures, 362-405; Rates of Rent, Operation of Act X., 406; Rotation of Crops, 406, 407; Manure, 407, 408; Irrigation,

408; Natural Calamities, 408; Embankments, 409; Famines, 409; Famine Warnings, 409-411; Foreign and Absentee Landlords, 411; Roads, 411, 412; Mines and Quarries, 412; Coal, 413-415; Manufactures, 415-420; Lac Trade, 416-420; Income of the District and Income Tax, 420; Commerce and Trade, 420, 421; Capital and Interest, 421-425; Missions and Missionary Schools, 423-444; Legendary History of Chutiá Nágpur Proper, 444-447; Relations of the Rájás of Chutiá Nágpur Proper with the Muhammadans, 447-450; Acquisition of the District by the British, 450-454; Early History of Palámau, 454-470; Revenue and Expenditure, 470-472; Land Tax, 470-472; Protection to Person and Property, 470-474; Rent Law, 470-473; Police Statistics, 473, 474; Criminal Statistics, 474-476; Jail Statistics, 476-478; Educational Statistics, 478-481; Postal Statistics, 481; Administrative Divisions, 482; Fiscal Divisions, 483; Medical Aspects, 483-487; Climate, 483, 484; Temperature, 484; Rainfall, 484; Diseases, 484; Cattle Diseases, 484, 485; Vaccination, 485; Vital Statistics, 485, 486; Sanitation, 486, 487; Charitable Dispensaries, 487.

Lohárdagá town, xvi. 322.

Lohawar, a hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 29.

Lok, river in Dinájpur, vii. 360.

Lokanpur, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 154, 248.

Lokmánpur, *thánd* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 213, 237.

Loknáth Nandí, the first *zamindár* in Rangpur District who obtained a permanent settlement, vii. 322, 323.

Long Island, Cuttack, xviii. 27.

Long-stemmed Rice, in the 24 Parganás, i. 36; in the Sundarbans, i. 303; in Nadiyá, ii. 33; in Jessor, ii. 184, 241, 242; in Midnapur, iii. 38, 39; in Húglí, iii. 329, 330; in Dacca, v. 25; in Bákarganj, v. 171; in Faridpur, v. 276; in Maimansinh, v. 390; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28; in Chittagong, vi. 132; in Noákhálí, vi. 258; in Tipperah, vi. 368; in Maldah, vii. 32; in Rangpur, vii. 170; in Rájsháhí, viii. 30; in Bográ, viii. 149, 209; in Murshidábád, ix. 32, 33, 102; in Pábná, ix. 277; in Kuch Behar, x. 379-381; in Sáran, xi. 236, 237; in Sháhábád, xii. 168; in Tirhut, xiii. 28, 29, 81; in Champáran, xiii. 228; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 117; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270, 335; in Cuttack, xviii. 58; in Balasor, xvii. 263. *See also* Rice.

Loran river, xiv. 28.

Loss of life by drowning, wild beasts, and snake-bite. *See* Life, Loss of.

Lotá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.

Low castes. *See* Castes.

Lowán, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 193.

Lugu, a hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 26.

Lunatic Asylums, 24 Parganás, i. 256-259; Dacca, v. 148, 149; Murshidábád, ix. 171, 249-251; Patná, xi. 220, 221.

Lunatics, Number of. *See* Insanes.

Lundrá, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.

Luráin Tang peak in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 24.

Lúrik, the ballad of, xiv. 87-89.

Lushais, a tribe of Toungthas, Customs, &c., of, vi. 49, 59-65; expedition against, vi. 20, 21, 470; language of, vi. 489, 490; number of, vi. 35, 482; raids by, vi. 19, 360, 468, 469.

Lyall, Jas., and Co., silk firm in Murshidábád, ix. 151.

M

Mabárikpur, village in Maldah, vii. 140.

Máchhgáon Canal, Cuttack, xviii. 43, 44.

Máchhgáon, rice mart in Cuttack, xviii. 26, 27.

Máchhgáon port in Purí, xix. 22.

Madad-mash land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Madahpurá subdivision, Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 126, 152, 153, 238.

Madahpurá, town and *thánd* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 87, 213, 238.

Madaks or *Mayrás*, caste of confectioners, i. 64. *See also* Castes.

Madakhálí, embankment in Midnapur, iii. 144.

Madanganj, a suburb of Náráinganj, in Dacca, v. 23, 69.

Madanganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 413, 452.

Madanmálá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.

Madáran *sarkár*, i. 359, 360, 367-369.

Madáran Havíli *mahal*, *Sarkár* Madáran, i. 368.

Mádárí river, i. 34.

Mádárípur, subdivision of Bákarganj, v. 210, 244.

Mádárípur, trading town in Bákarganj, v. 201.
Madgurí, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.
Mádhabnagar, *tháná* in Hill Tipperah, vi. 517.
Mádhabpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Mádháil, village in Dinájpur, vii. 464.
Mádhalkátí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 229.
Mádhav Sen, Hindu King of Bengal, i. 379.
Mádhepur, village-union and *tháná* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 49, 57, 180.
Madhuban, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 377.
Madhubaní subdivision, Tirhut, xiii. 17, 34, 105, 114, 178, 179, 180.
Madhubaní, town in Tirhut, xiii. 55; dispensary, xiii. 206, 207.
Madhubaní *tháná*, Champáran, xiii. 234, 250.
Madhumatí river, eastern boundary of Jessor, ii. 174-177. *See also* Haringhátá.
Madhupur Jungles, in Dacca and Maimansinh, v. 1, 26, 384.
Madhupur railway station, Santál Parganás, xiv. 352.
Madhupur Kilá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 228.
Madhwál, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 276, 310.
Madhwápur, village in Tirhut, xiii. 69, 125.
Madnábatí, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Madnupur, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.
Madrá, village in Húglí, with basket manufacture, iii. 373.
Madras, Traffic between Orissa and, xix. 152-155.
Madrasás, or Muhammadan schools, in Nadiyá, ii. 111; in Húglí, iii. 292-295; in Bardwán, iv. 136. *See also* Educational Statistics.
Madreshár, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 448.
Mágárs a sept of Nepálís in Dárjíling, x. 54, 55, 61.
Magh parab festival, Singbhúm, xvii. 48-50.
Maghs, immigrants from the Arákán coast, in the 24 Parganás, i. 50; in the Sundarbans, i. 319, 320; depredations of, in the Sundarbans, i. 382, 383; in Midnapur, iii. 38; in Dacca during the Mughul rule, v. 67, 74, 120, 121, 188; settlement of, in Bákarganj, v. 188-190; in Rangpur, vii. 248, 308.
Maghía or Mugía, fair in Jessor, ii. 304, 337.
Maghyá Doms, a predatory tribe in Tirhut, xiii. 172; in Champáran, xiv. 247-249.
Magiri festival in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 45, 46.
Maglispur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Magnoliæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 185.
Magrá or Náráyantalá *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 31.
Magrah, trading village and railway station in Húglí, iii. 312.
Magráhát, produce mart and mission station in the 24 Parganás, i. 119, 228.
Mágurá, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20, 236, 364.
Mágurá subdivision, Jessor, ii. 318.
Mágurá town and seat of mat-making, &c., in Jessor, ii. 211, 212; dispensary, ii. 305.
Mahábar, range of hills in Hazáribágh, xvi. 28.
Mahábar Járimo, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 26.
Mahábbatpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 445.
Mahádebnagar, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 229.
Mahádebpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 437, 443.
Mahair, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 143.
Mahájans, or village grain-merchants and money-lenders, in Bardwán, iv. 66; in Bográ, viii. 202; in Murshidábád, ix. 97, 170; in Pábná, ix. 294, 304. *See also* Village Officials and Condition of the Cultivators.
Mahájan's-hát, village in Chittagong, vi. 190, 198.
Mahal, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.
Mahálát Kharakpur. *See* Kharakpur.
Mahálládárs. *See* Mátabars.
Mahals, revenue divisions of Bengal under the Muhammadans, i. 365.
Mahámuní temple in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 45, 106.
Mahámurí river. *See* Mátámurí.
Máhán, river in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 225, 226.
Mahánadí river, xviii. 22-25, 35, 36, 178; xix. 200, 201; estuaries, xviii. 25, 27.
Mahánadí, village in Barambá State, Orissa, xix. 274.
Mahánagar, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 447.

Mahánandá river, vii. 22, 24, 28, 31, 91, 359, 441; viii. 22, 23; x. 25, 225, 229; xv. 227, 229-231.
Mahápatrá Bráhmans in Bhágalpur, xiv. 59, 60.
Mahárájá, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 455.
Mahárájganj, village and police outpost in Sáran, xi. 261, 262, 355, 356.
Mahárájganj, mart in Patná, xi. 155, 160.
Mahárájganj, village in Bákarganj, v. 170, 200; fair at, v. 216.
Mahárájpur railway station, Santál Parganás, xiv. 352.
Mahása, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 439-442, 447.
Mahásinhpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Mahásthán Garh, a Muhammadan shrine, in Bográ, viii. 192-196.
Máhato, a village official in Lohárdagá, xvi. 325-327.
Mahátrán land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Mahávinyaká peak, in Cuttack, xviii. 22; ruins on, xviii. 96, 97.
Mahddipur Zilá Páendábeg Joár Khájuriá, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.
Mahendra, *khál* in Noákhálí, vi. 250.
Mahendrapur indigo factory, Purniah, xv. 370.
Máher hill, Gayá, xii. 19.
Mahesbathán, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Mahesh, suburb of Serampur in Húglí, scene of festivals in honour of Jagannáth, iii. 306, 323.
Maheshkhálí canal in Chittagong, vi. 192.
Maheshrekhá, subdivision of Húglí, iii. 275, 412.
Mahespur municipality, Nadiyá, ii. 62.
Mahespur, village in Maldah, vii. 131.
Mahessí, village in Bhágalpur, xiv. 95.
Maheswarkund fair, Jessor, ii. 304, 337.
Mahiárí, market village in Húglí, iii. 375.
Mahicháil, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.
Mahíganj, town and *tháná* in Rangpur, vii. 156, 225, 308, 318, 328, 344, 349; dispensary, vii. 350, 351.
Mahilá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 193, 194.
Mahilá Zila Turki, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 194.
Mahínagar, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 138.
Mahínagar, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 301, 338, 339, 426.
Mahind, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 194.
Mahípál, village in Dinájpur, vii. 448.
Mahípur, town in Maldah, vii. 130.
Mahísál, village in Dinájpur, vii. 448.
Mahishádal *mahal*, *Sarkár* Madáran, i. 369, now a *parganá* in Midnapur, Historical account of, iii. 206; fair, iii. 152.
Mahmud Taki's *hát* in Chittagong, vi. 198.
Mahmúdábád *sarkár*, ancient division of Bengal, i. 359, 360, 372.
Mahmudpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Mahmudsháhí, *parganá* in Jessor, i. 372; ii. 324.
Mahothí, village-union in Tirhut, xiii. 49.
Mahrí, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.
Máhsír fishing in Hill Tipperah, vi. 480.
Mahuá, village and *tháná* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 73, 74.
Mahuá tree, its uses for food, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 48, 49, 94; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 243, 244, 410, 411.
Mahuásarhí range, Santál Parganás, xiv. 267.
Máhudá, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 26.
Máhudí, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 26.
Máhur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Mahurígáon, river port in Balasor, xviii. 261, 262.
Máicharpur, police outpost in Angul State, Orissa, xix. 264.
Máidánmal, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20, 236, 237, 364.
Máidapur, the old Civil Station of Murshidábád, ix. 76.
Máiháití or Máihátí, fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 237, 364.
Máijchar Matuá, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.
Máilakcherral river in Hill Tipperah, vi. 475.
MAIMANSINH DISTRICT (Vol. V.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, Headquarters, Boundaries, 383; General Aspect, 384; Mountains, &c., 385; Rivers, 385-387; Ferries, 387; Lakes, Marshes, &c., River Traffic, 388; Fisheries and Marsh Cultivation, 389; Minerals and Jungle Products, 390; *Feræ Naturæ*, 391; Estimates of Population previous to 1872, 392; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 392-401; Population according to Sex and Age, 394, 395; according to Occupation, 395-398; Ethnical Division of the People, 398-401; Aboriginal Tribes, 401; Castes, 402-408; Religious Division of the People, 408-410; Towns, Villages, &c., 410-418; Material Condition of the People, [illegible] Agriculture, 419-457; Jute, Culti[illegible]

421-441; Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 441-443; Size of Holdings, Domestic Animals, 443; Agricultural Implements, and Wages and Prices, 444; Weights and Measures, 445-448; Day-labourers, 448; Tenures of Land, 448-453; Village Officials, 453; Rates of Rent, 453-456; Manure, Irrigation, &c., 456; Natural Calamities, 457; Foreign and Absentee Landlords, Roads, &c., 458; Manufactures, 459, 460; Commerce and Trade, 461; Incomes and Income-tax, 462; Administration, 462-479; Revenue and Expenditure, 462-464; Land-tax, 465; Courts and Land-Law, 465, 466; Police Statistics, 466-468; Criminal Classes, 468; Jail Statistics, 468-471; Educational Statistics, 471-477; Fiscal Divisions, 477-479; Climate, Medical Aspects, Conservancy, &c., 479; Charitable Dispensaries, 480, 481.

Maimansinh sub-division, v. 474, 475.

Maimansinh, or Nasírábád, town and municipality, with schools, dispensary, &c., v. 411, 481.

Maimunthpur, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 253, 288.

Mainábád, village in Barambá State, Orissa, xix. 274.

Maináchaurá, *parganá* in Midnapur, iii. 20, 207.

Mainánagar, indigo factory in Purniah, xv. 370.

Mainápur fair in Bardwán, iv. 67.

Maintenance or *khairát* land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Máipárá, river in Cuttack, xviii. 23, 25, 33.

Máit Bhániá, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.

Maithilá Bráhmans in Bhágalpur, xiv. 55, 56. *See also* Bráhmans.

Máizarddí, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.

Majhawá, *parganá* in Champáran, xiii. 309, 310.

Majhiánwán, *tháná* in Gayá, xii. 142.

Májír, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.

Majkurí land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Májnamuttá, *parganá* in Midnapur, Historical account of, iii. 208, 209; embankment, iii. 142, 143.

Majnu Sháh, a noted *dakáit* in Rangpur, vii. 159.

Majorganj or Mallái, village in Tirhut, xiii. 69, 125.

Majudkhálí, *khál* in Jessor, ii. 180.

Makáir, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 303, 358, 359.

Makára Sankránti, great festival at Tribení in Húglí, iii. 322.

Makarabpur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 194.

Maker, village in Sáran, xi. 258.

Makír Khás, village in Sáran, xi. 359.

Maklá, manufacturing village in Húglí, iii. 373.

Makráin, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 138.

Maksudpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.

Maktabs, or Muhammadan village schools in Bírbhúm, iv. 418, 419; in Chittagong, vi. 220; in Noákhálí, vi. 340; in Rangpur, vii. 342. *See also* Educational Statistics.

Máls, caste of snake-charmers, i. 70. *See also* Castes.

Mál gumáshtás or landowners' village bailiffs in Bardwán, iv. 65; in Bankurá, iv. 239, 240. *See also* Village Officials.

Mál Paháriás, a tribe of Paháriás, *q.v.*

Málás, caste of boatmen, i. 69. *See also* Castes.

Málairs. *See* Paháriás.

Málanchá estuary, mouth of the Kabadak, i. 27, 28, 295.

Málanchá village, with trade in firewood on the Bidyádhárí, in the 24 Parganás, i. 34.

Malángá, *tháná* in Rangpur, vii. 328, 344.

Malangís, salt manufacturers, i. 289, 388; ii. 301.

Malarious Fever. *See* Diseases.

Malaur, *khál* in Jessor, ii. 179.

Maláyagirí peak, Orissa Tributary States, xix. 199, 309.

MALDAH DISTRICT (Vol. VII.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 17, 18; Boundaries, 18; Changes of Jurisdiction and brief Historical Sketch, 18, 19; General Aspect of the District, 20-22; River System, 22-27; Marshes, Artificial Watercourses, &c., 27; River Traffic, 27, 28; Utilisation of Water Supply, 28, 29; Fisheries and Fishing Communities, 29, 30; Fishes and Modes of Fishing, 30, 31; Embankments, 31; Marsh and Jungle Products, 31-34; *Feræ Naturæ*, 34-36; Population, Early Attempts at Enumeration, 36; Census of 1872, Classification according to Sex, Religion, and Age, 37-39; Infirms, 39, 40; Ethnical Division of the People, 40, 41; Emigration and Immigration, 41; Tabular Ethnical Classification, 42-44; List of Hindu Castes, 44-46; Religious Division of the People, 46-48; Division into Town and Country, 48; List of Towns and

Places of Historical Importance, 48-65; English Bázár, or Angrazábád, 48, 49; Maldah, or Old Maldah Town, 49-51; Early History of Gaur, 51-53; Description of the Ruins, 53-59; History of Panduah, 59, 60; the Ruins, 60-64; Tándán, 64, 65; Village Officials, 65-67; Fairs and Religious Gatherings, 67, 68; Material Condition of the People, 68, 69; Dwellings and Furniture, 69; Food, 69, 70; Agriculture, Rice, 70-72; Other Cereal Crops, 72; Green Crops, 72; Fibres and Miscellaneous Crops, 72, 73; Area and Out-turn of Crops, 73, 74; Position of the Cultivators, 74, 75; Domestic Animals, 75; Agricultural Implements, 75, 76; Wages and Prices of Produce, 76, 77; Weights and Measures, 78; Landless Labouring Classes, 78, 79; Spare Land, 79; Land Tenures, 79-85; Rates of Rent, 85-89; Manure and Irrigation, 90; Fallows and Rotation of Crops, 90; Natural Calamities, Blights, 90; Floods and Droughts, 90-92; Compensating Influences, 92; Famine of 1865-66, 92; Scarcity in 1873-74, 92; Famine Prospects, 92, 93; Foreign and Absentee Landlords, 93; Roads and Means of Communication, 93, 94; Manufacture of Silk and Silk Fabrics, 94-98; Manufacture of Indigo, 98, 99; Indigo Concerns, 99; Condition of the Manufacturing Classes, 99, 100; Commerce and Trade, Exports and Imports, 100-102; River Trade Statistics, 102-104; Capital and Interest, 104, 105; Incomes and Income-Tax, 105; Revenue and Expenditure, 105, 106; Land Revenue, 106; Gross Balance Sheet for 1832-33, 107; for 1850-51, 108; for 1870-71, 109; Rent Cases, 110; Number of Courts, 110; Police Statistics, 110-112; Criminal Cases, 112-115; Jail Statistics, 115-118; Educational Statistics, 118-124; Postal Statistics, 124, 125; List of *Thánás*, 126; Fiscal Divisions, or *Parganás*, 126-145; Medical Aspects and Meteorology, 145, 146; Diseases, 146-150; Indigenous Drugs, 150; Native Practitioners, 150-152; Charitable Dispensaries, 152; Vital Statistics, 152.

Maldah, or Old Maldah town, vii. 25, 49, 88, 101, 103, 110, 117, 140, 148, 149.

Maldah, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 183.

Maldah, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 209.

Maldehi cloths. *See* Silk.

Maldawár, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 301, 339, 426, 427.

Maldwár, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 448.

Males, Proportion of, in the population, in the 24 Parganás, i. 44, 45; in Nadiyá, ii. 38; in Jessor, ii. 89; in Midnapur, iii. 44; in Húglí, iii. 273; in Bardwán, iv. 38; in Bánkurá, iv. 213; in Bírbhúm, iv. 324; in Dacca, v. 34; in Bákarganj, v. 182; in Faridpur, v. 280; in Maimansinh, v. 394; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 36, 37; in Chittagong, vi. 137, 138, 147, 148, 151; in Noákhálí, vi. 269-271; in Tipperah, vi. 372, 373; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 480; in Maldah, vii. 37, 38; in Rangpur, vii. 208-210; in Dinájpur, vii. 370-373; in Rájsháhí, viii. 36; in Bográ, viii. 159, 160; in Murshidábád, ix. 38-41; in Pábná, ix. 279-281; in Dárjíling, x. 41-43; in Jalpáigurí, x. 247-249; in Kuch Behar, x. 340; in Patná, xi. 36; in Sáran, xi. 240, 242, 243; in Gayá, xii. 30; in Sháhábád, xii. 181-183; in Tirhut, xiii. 35; in Champáran, xiii. 233-235; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 47; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 278, 279; in Monghyr, xv. 49; in Purniah, xv. 245; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 55-58; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 248-251; in Singbhúm, xvii. 34, 35; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 153-156; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 270-272; in Cuttack, xviii. 64-66; in Balasor, xviii. 266, 267; in Purí, xix. 27-30; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 205-208.

Malhátí, town in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 322.

Málís, caste of gardeners in the 24 Parganás, i. 62; in Bardwán, iv. 66; in Bánkurá, iv. 244; in Bírbhúm, iv. 344; in Rájsháhí, viii. 38, 45; in Bográ, viii. 166, 175; in Murshidábád, ix. 44, 50; in Pábná, ix. 283, 287. *See also* Castes.

Malidángá Hát, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.

Maligáon, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 448.

Málijol, canal in Dinájpur, vii. 364; marsh, vii. 361.

Málik-ul-tujjar, title of salt monopolist under the Muhammadans, i. 389.

Málikána, system of land tenures in Patná, xi. 186, 188, 189. *See also* Tenures.

Málikpur, *parganá* in *Sarkár* Khalífatábád, i. 373.

Málínagar, village in Tirhut, xiii. 63.

Máljhátá *mahal*, i. 37.

Malkí, *parganá* in M

Mallahpur, village in Monghyr, School at, xv. 172.
Mallái, or Majorganj, or Halakhaurá, village in Tirhut, xiii. 69, 125.
Malláipur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Mallarpur, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 430.
Mallikpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 445.
Malnígopál, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 155, 248.
Malnapahár in Monghyr, Hot springs at, xv. 77, 78.
Malraceæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 184, 185.
Málud, *parganá* in Púrí, xix. 172, 173.
Mamái, village in Monghyr, xv. 171, 172.
Mammalia. *See Ferœ Naturæ.*
Man, marsh in Dinájpur, vii. 438.
Man, river in Monghyr, xv. 20-22.
Máná, *bíl* in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Mánás, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 378.
Mánás river, vii. 166, 168; viii. 135, 136, 140.
Manasá, goddess of snakes, special object of worship in Bákarganj, v. 196.
Mánbázár, town in Mánbhúm, xvii. 297.
MÁNBHÚM DISTRICT (Vol. XVII.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 253; Boundaries and Jurisdiction, 253, 254; General Aspect, 254-256; Hills, 256; Rivers, 256-258; River Traffic, 258, 259; Drainage, 259; Minerals, 259, 260; Forests, 260-264; Jungle Products, 264, 265; Pasture Grounds, 265, 266; *Ferœ Naturæ*, 266-268; Population, Early Estimates, 268, 269; Census of 1872, its Agency and Results, 269, 270; Population according to Sex and Age, 270-272; Infirms, 272, 273; Ethnical Division of the People, 273-277; Aboriginal Tribes, 278-288; Immigration and Emigration, 288-290; Hindu Castes, 290-295; Semi-Hinduised Aborigines, 295, 296; Religious Divisions of the People, 296; Division of the People into Town and Country, 296, 297; Puruliá, 297; Fairs, 297, 298; Ruins of Jain Temples at Palmá and Búdhpur, 298-302; Ruins at Dálmí, 302-304; Ruined Palace of the Pánchet Rájás, 304; Village Officials and Institutions, 305-307; Material Condition of the People, Clothing, Houses, Furniture, Food, Amusements, &c., 307-309; Agriculture, List of Crops, 309-310; Rice Cultivation, 310-313; Pulses, Green Crops, and Oil-seeds, 313; Fibres, Tobacco, and *Tasar* Silk, 314, 315; Cultivated Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 316, 317; Condition of the Peasantry, 317; Domestic Animals, 317, 318; Agricultural Implements, 318; Wages and Prices, 318, 319; Weights and Measures, 319, 320; Landless Day-Labourers, 320; Spare Land, 320, 321; Land Tenures held direct from Government, 321-326; Tenures held by Middlemen, 326-331; Sub-tenures, 331, 332; Cultivating and Rent-free Tenures, 332, 333; Service Tenures, 333-335; Maintenance Tenures, 335, 336; Rates of Rent, 336, 337; Operation of the Rent Law, 337, 338; Rotation of Crops, 338; Manure and Irrigation, 338, 339; Natural Calamities, 339; the Famine of 1866, 340-346; Famine Warnings, 346, 347; Roads, 347; Coal-mines, 347-351; Manufactures, 351, 352; Commerce, 352; Capital and Interest, 352; Administrative History, 353; Revenue and Expenditure, 353, 354; Land Revenue, 354; Balance-Sheet for 1870-71, 355; Civil and Criminal Courts, 354-356; Rent Suits, 356; Police Statistics, 356-359; Criminal Statistics, 359, 360; Jail Statistics, 360-362; Educational Statistics, 362-365; Postal Statistics, 365; Administrative Divisions, 366, 367; Fiscal Divisions, 367-370; Climate, Temperature, and Rainfall, 370; Endemics and Epidemics, 370; Fairs as Causes of Disease, 370, 371; Native Doctors, 371; Vaccination, 371, 372; Vital Statistics, 372, 373; General Conservancy, Town Sanitation, &c., 373; Charitable Dispensaries, 373, 374.
Mánbhúm *parganá*, xvii. 368.
Mandals, or village heads, in the 24 Parganás, i. 124-127; in Bardwán, iv. 65; in Bánkurá, iv. 241, 242; in Bírbhúm, iv. 343, 344; in Maldah, vii. 65; in Dinájpur, vii. 369, 385, 386, 388; in Bográ, viii. 199, 200; in Murshidábád, ix. 95, 96, 121; in Pábná, ix. 298; in Dárjiling, x. 72; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 108, 109; in Purniah, xv. 272. *See also* Village Officials.
Mandalghát *mahal*, *Sarkár* Madáran, i. 369.
Mándan, *tappá* in Champáran, xiv. 272, 277, 310.
Mandargirí, a sacred mountain in Bhágalpur, xiv. 95-102.
Máner, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 207.

Máner, town and *tháná* in Patná, xi. 35, 66, 90, 191, 206.
Mangalbárí, town in Maldah, vii. 140.
Mangalbárí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 439, 451, 455.
Mangalkot, village and *tháná* in Bardwán, iv. 64.
Mangan, an irregular cess, vii. 405. *See also* Abwábs.
Manganpur, town in Maldah, vii. 137.
Mangarpur, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.
Mangárs, a sept of Nepálís in Dárjíling, x. 53,
Mánghí Khás, police station in Sáran, xi. 359.
Mangoes. *See* Fruits.
Manihárí, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 377.
Manihárí, *tháná* in Purniah, xv. 244, 398, 415.
Mánikcharí, market village in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 84, 203; school, vi. 99, 100.
Mániker, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 439-442.
Mánikganj, sub-division of Dacca, v. 139.
Mánikganj, municipality in Dacca, with large bázár, v. 61, 62, 69, 70; fair, v. 114; dispensary, v. 153.
Mánikgorá *kilá*, Purí, xix. 183.
Mániktalá, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 235.
Mánikpatná, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Manipurís, frontier hill tribe, settled in Dacca, v. 41, 42; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 491.
Manirámpur, fishing village on the Húglí, with school, 24 Parganás, i. 35, 206.
Manirámpur, market village in Jessor, ii. 206, 295.
Manis Crassicaudata, Habits of the, xvii. 266-268.
Mánjhá, village in Sáran, xi. 257, 357.
Manjhaul indigo factory, Monghyr, xv. 138, 139.
Mánjhí, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 303, 304, 359.
Mánjhí, town and *tháná* in Sáran, xi. 228, 235, 240, 241, 257, 293, 344.
Manjhís, a boating caste. *See* Castes.
Manjhís or village heads, in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 329, 330. *See also* Village Officials.
Mánjhi jots, or holdings of Santálí headmen, iv. 367.
Manjhuá, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 378.
Manjiá hill in Bánkurá, iv. 207.
Mánjihá, a cultivating tenure, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 123, 124; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 377, 378. *See also* Tenures of land.
Mánjurí, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 364.
Mánjurí, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 228.
Mánkís, divisional head-men in Singbhúm, xvii. 74-76, 87, 114, 118, 119, 135; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 326.
Mánkúr, village and *tháná* in Bardwán, iv. 65; fair, iv. 67, 134.
Manorah, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 145.
Mánpur, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20, 21.
Mánpur, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 277.
Mánpur Chaudánd, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 310.
Manráth, village in Sáran, xi. 353.
Mánsurganj, mart in Patná, xi. 155, 160.
Mansurí Alí Khán, the present Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 195.
Mántir, village in Morbhanj State, Orissa, xix. 260.
Mantreswar, village and police station in Bardwán, iv. 64.
Manu, river in Hill Tipperah, vi. 475.
Manufactures of the 24 Parganás, i. 170, 171, 140-143, 145, 146; of Nadiyá, ii. 94-104; of Jessor, ii. 280-301; of Midnapur, iii. 149-152; of Húglí, iii. 372-375; of Bardwán, iv. 133, 134; of Bánkurá, iv. 276, 277; of Bírbhúm, iv. 374, 380; of Dacca, v. 109-113; of Bákarganj, v. 215; of Faridpur, v. 334-339; of Maimansinh, v. 459, 460; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 83; of Chittagong, vi. 187, 188; of Noákhálí, vi. 320, 321; of Tipperah, vi. 418, 419; of Maldah, vii. 94; of Rangpur, vii. 304-306; of Dinájpur, vii. 410, 411; of Rájsháhí, viii. 82-87; of Bográ, viii. 269-271; of Murshidábád, ix. 148-154; of Pábná, ix. 330-333; of Dárjíling, x. 158; of Jalpáigurí, x. 297; of Kuch Behar, x. 397, 398; of Patná, xi. 137-154; of Sáran, xi. 317-320; of Gayá, xii. 113-117; of Sháhábád, xii. 257-263; of Tirhut, xiii. 126-129; of Champáran, xiii. 289, 290; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 180, 181; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 354; of Monghyr, xv. 137-139; of Purniah, xv. 354-371; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 170; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 415-420; of Singbhúm, xvii. 105; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 242; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 351, 352; of Cuttack, xviii. 174, 175; of Balasor, xviii. 326, 327; of Purí
Manufacturing Classes, C

in the 24 Parganás, i. 171; in Nadiyá, ii. 102; in Jessor, ii. 301, 302; in Midnapur, iii. 149, 150; in Húglí, iii. 373; in Bánkurá, iv. 276; in Bírbhúm, iv. 380; in Dacca, v. 112, 113; in Bákarganj, v. 215; in Faridpur, v. 339; in Maimansinh, v. 460; in Chittagong, vi. 188; in Maldah, vii. 99, 100; in Rangpur, vii. 306, 307; in Rájsháhí, viii. 87, 88; in Murshidábád, ix. 154-156; in Pábná, ix. 333, 334; in Singbhúm, xvii. 105; in Dárjíling, x. 158; in Tirhut, xiii. 127; in Purniah, xv. 355, 357, 358.

Manures used in the 24 Parganás, i. 157, 158; in Nadiyá, ii. 83; in Jessor, ii. 273; in Midnapur, iii. 113; in Húglí, iii. 375; in Bardwán, iv. 92; in Bánkurá, iv. 269; in Bírbhúm, iv. 371; in Dacca, v. 102; in Bákarganj, v. 211; in Faridpur, v. 329; in Maimansinh, v. 456; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 82; in Chittagong, vi. 183, 184; in Noákhálí, vi. 291, 294, 297, 316; in Tipperah, vi. 414, 415; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 506, 507; in Maldah, vii. 90; in Rangpur, vii. 291, 292; in Dinájpur, vii. 405, 408; in Rájsháhí, viii. 61, 78; in Murshidábád, ix. 130; in Pábná, ix. 304, 325; in Dárjíling, x. 124; in Jalpáigurí, x. 292; in Kuch Behar, x. 394; in Patná, xi. 128, 129; in Sáran, xi. 305; in Gayá, xii. 105; in Sháhábád, xii. 248, 249; in Tirhut, xiii. 88, 100, 115; in Champáran, xiii. 284; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 345; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 136; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 407, 408; in Singbhúm, xvii. 94, 95; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 212; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 338, 339; in Cuttack, xviii. 146; in Balasor, xviii. 322; in Purí, xix. 137.

Maps, Old Portuguese and Dutch, and Rennel's, i. 373-379, 383-385.

Marámadí in Dinájpur, vii. 363.

Marámiran, river in Purniah, xv. 227.

Marámang peak in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 25.

Marámistá, old channel of the Tístá, *q.v.*

Marang Buru, or Barágái, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 27, 236.

Márámoko, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 28.

Marchá, a marriage-tax levied by the *zamíndárs* of Rangpur, vii. 228, 290, 291.

Margrám, a town in Murshidábád, ix. 83.

Marhál, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 304, 359.

Marhattás, The, in Midnapur, iii. 20, 21, 48, 65; in Bardwan iv. 19, 62.

Marhattá rule in Orissa, xviii. 192-196.

Marjátá or Kájá river, i. 297.

Marichákándí, police outpost in Tipperah, vi. 432.

Marichcháp Gáng, river in the 24 Parganás, i. 27, 32.

Marichpur, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 172, 173.

Markets. *See* Fairs, Commerce, &c.

Marmarái hill, Singbhúm, xvii. 20.

Marra, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.

Marriage ceremonies and customs in Dacca among the Kulin Bráhmans, v. 55; among the Vaishnavs, v. 57; among the Chittagong Hill Tribes, vi. 41, 42, 46, 47, 52, 55, 56, 57, 61, 66; in Chittagong, vi. 148, 149; in Noákhálí, vi. 279, 280-282; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 484-486; in Rangpur, vii. 227, 228; among the Muhammadans in Pábná, ix. 290, 291; in Kuch Behar, x. 356, 374-377; in Patná, xi. 45, 99, 100; in Sáran, xi. 335-337; in Gayá, xii. 76-78; among the Paháriás, xiv. 297, 298; among the Mál Paháriás, xiv. 301; among the Santáls, xiv. 315, 316; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 257, 258, 274, 275, 283-285; in Singbhúm, xvii. 44-46, 62; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 171, 172, 185-187; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 292-294; among the Kandhs, xix. 225-227; among the Savars, xix. 240; among the Juángs, xix. 247; among the Bhuiyás, xix. 252, 253.

Marriage, Crimes connected with, among the Muhammadans, Bákarganj, v. 232. *See also* Criminal Statistics.

Mársághái, village in Cuttack, xviii. 31.

Marshes, lakes, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 30; in the Sundarbans. i. 299; in Nadiyá, ii. 32; in Jessor, ii. 181; in Húglí, iii. 262; in Dacca, v. 22, 23; in Bákarganj, v. 168, 169; in Faridpur, v. 268, 269; in Maimansinh, v. 388; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 26, 28; in Noákhálí, vi. 255, 256; in Tipperah, vi. 365, 366; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 476; in Maldah, vii. 27, 91, 129; in Rangpur, vii. 161, 168, 169, 345; in Dinájpur, vii. 358, 361, 363, 364, 456, 457; in Rájsháhí, viii. 22-25; in Bográ, viii. 145; in Murshidábád, ix. 28, 29; in Pábná, ix. 273; in Dárjíling, x. 28, 29; in Jalpáigurí, x. 235; in Kuch Behar, x. 337; in Sáran, xi. 233, 234; in Sháhábád, xii. 168; in Tirhut, xiii. 27; in Champáran, xiii. 226, 227; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 30, 31; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270; in Monghyr, xv. 23; in Purniah, xv. 233, 234; in

Lohárdagá, xvi. 237; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 258; in Cuttack, xviii. 58; in Balasor, xviii. 251; in Purí, xix. 19.
Marsh cultivation and reclamation in the 24 Parganás, i. 36; in the Sundarbans, i. 303, 304; in Jessor, ii. 183; in Midnapur, iii. 38; in Húglí, iii. 264-266, 359, 360; in Dacca, v. 25; in Bákarganj, v. 171-174; in Faridpur, v. 275; in Maimansinh, v. 389, 390; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28; in Chittagong, vi. 132; in Tipperah, vi. 368; in Maldah, vii. 31; in Rangpur, vii. 170; in Dinájpur, vii. 366, 390; in Rájsháhí, viii. 30; in Bográ, viii. 148; in Murshidábád, ix. 32, 33; in Pábná, ix. 277; in Dárjíling, x. 30; in Jalpáiguri, x. 238; in Kuch Behar, x. 338; in Sáran, xi. 338; in Tirhut, xiii. 28, 29; in Champáran, xiii. 228; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270; in Purniah, xv. 233, 234.
Márúfganj, mart in Patná, xi. 25, 155, 159.
Marwá, *tappá* in Sarguja State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.
Marwá Kálá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 194.
Marwá Khurd, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 194, 195.
Márwárís, or up-country traders, in the 24 Parganás, i. 63; in Rangpur, vii. 215, 216, 224, 304, 308; in Dinájpur, vii. 377; in Patná, xi. 45, 161; in Sáran, xi. 248, 324; in Tirhut, xiii. 43; in Champáran, xiii. 242; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 65; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 319, 320; in Monghyr, xv. 57; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 288, 290; in Purí, xix. 31, 37. *See also* Castes.
Masán river, xiii. 223, 225.
Masár, village in Sháhábád, xii. 214, 215.
Masat, fair in honour of Mánik Pír, 24 Parganás, i. 102.
Masaudah, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 207.
Masaurhí, town and *thánd* in Patná, xi. 35, 74, 205.
Mashrák, village and *thánd* in Sáran, xi. 233, 240, 241, 247, 258, 293, 344, 358.
Masidhá, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 448.
Masidhá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.
Masjídí, a rent-free tenure, vii. 278. *See also* Tenures of land.
Masjídkur, site of old mosque in Jessor, ii. 226.
Masjídpur, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 183.
Máskhál island, Chittagong, vi. 125; ferry, vi. 128, 129.
Máskhál, village and *thánd* in Chittagong, vi. 136, 144, 153, 176, 216, 226.
Masrá, *khál* in Jessor, ii. 177.
Masrud, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172 173.
Massacre of Patná in 1763 A.D., xi. 71-74.
Mástá, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.
Mátabars, or village headmen, in Chittagong, vi. 133, 134, 156, 183; in Noákhálí, vi. 288, 289; in Tipperah, vi. 385. *See also* Village Officials.
Matábhángá or Háulí river in Nadiyá, efforts of Government to keep the channel open, ii. 19-32.
Mataí river, xviii. 252.
Mátámurí river, vi. 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29.
Matchiá peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Material condition of the people, in the 24 Parganás, i. 127-131; in the Sundarbans, i. 321-324; in Nadiyá, ii. 62, 63; in Jessor, ii. 240, 241; in Midnapur, iii. 78, 79; in Húglí, iii. 328, 329; in Bardwán, iv. 67-69; in Bánkurá, iv. 245; in Bírbhúm, iv. 344, 345; in Dacca, v. 74-82; in Bákarganj, v. 201, 207; in Faridpur, v. 295, 296; in Maimansinh, v. 418, 419; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 69; in Chittagong, vi. 154, 155; in Noákhálí, vi. 289, 290; in Tipperah, vi. 387, 388; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 499, 500; in Maldah, vii. 68, 99, 100; in Rangpur, vii. 225; in Rájsháhí, viii. 65; in Bográ, viii. 203-206; in Murshidábád, ix. 96-99, 154-156; in Pábná, ix. 299-301, 333-334; in Dárjíling, x. 90-92; in Jalpáiguri, x. 270, 271; in Kuch Behar, x. 370-372; in Patná, xi. 98-100; in Sáran, xi. 269, 270; in Gayá, xii. 73-82; in Sháhábád, xii. 223-229; in Tirhut, xiii. 75-81; in Champáran, xiii. 256-260; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 109-116; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 330-332; in Monghyr, xv. 80-90; in Purniah, xv. 273-281; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 92-95; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 334, 335, 416; in Singbhúm, xvii. 60, 77-79; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 176, 188; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 307-309; in Cuttack, xviii. 97-99; in Balasor, xviii. 287-298; in Purí, xix. 92, 93; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 262.
Matha, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.
Mathá Ságar, tank in Dinájpur, vii. 438.
Máthál tut, or mulberry land in Barwán *thánd*, Bírbhúm, iv. 358.
Mathurá or Chaubí Bráhmans in Bhágalpur, xiv. 58, 59. *See also* Bráhmans.
Mathurápur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 448.
Mathurápur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 232.

Matiárí, *parganá* in Nadiyá, i. 364.
Matiyárí, *thánd* in Purniah, xv. 243, 244, 398, 415.
Matkadábád, *parganá*, formerly in Cuttack, xviii. 228; recently transferred to Balasor, xviii. 364.
Matkadnagar, *parganá*, formerly in Cuttack, xviii. 228; recently transferred to Balasor, xviii. 364.
Mátkadpatná, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 172, 173.
Matlá or Ráimatlá, river and estuary, i. 25, 28, 32, 294.
Matlá town. *See* Canning.
Matlab, trading village in Tipperah, vi. 420.
Matrápur, indigo factory in Maldah, vii. 99.
Maukhálí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 226.
Maurekshá, or Mor, or Káná river, iv. 317; ix. 25.
Máureswar, village in Bírbhúm, with silk filatures, iv. 342, 343.
Maureswar Dari (North), *parganá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 430, 431.
Maureswar Dari (South), *parganá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 431, 432.
Maureswar Sabak, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 432, 433.
Mauritius, Emigrants to. *See* Emigration.
Mauritius, Trade with. *See* Commerce.
Maurúsí, or *maurasí*, land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Mausoleums in Murshidábád, ix. 72, 73.
Mauzás or townships, in Noákhálí, vi. 284-287; in Murshidábád, ix. 39, 40; in Pábná, ix. 280; in Dárjíling, x. 42; in Jalpáigurí, x. 248; in Kuch Behar, x. 339; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 56; in Lohárdaga, xvi. 249. *See also* Towns. Villages, &c.
Máyá, stream in Bardwán, iv. 23.
Máyápur, site of powder magazine for shipping, 24 Parganás, i. 101, 228.
Máyápur, village in Húglí, with cotton manufacture, iii. 372.
Maydá, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20, 21, 237.
Maydá, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 232.
Maynámatí, hill in Tipperah, vi. 361, 404.
Mayrápatí, village in Húglí, iii. 374.
Mazchchar, "riplets of the river," pattern of silk fabric made in Maldah, vii. 95.
Mazirání, market village in the 24 Parganás,
Mazkurí táluks. *See* Tenures of land.
Mazkurin *mahal*, *Sarkár* Sulaimánábád, i. 367.
Mazúrui-kátá. *See* Bír Bandh.
Means of Communication in the 24 Parganas, i. 164-170; in the Sundarbans, i. 344; in Nadiyá, ii. 93, 94; in Jessor, ii. 278-280; in Midnapur, iii. 146-149; in Húglí, iii. 368-371; in Bardwán, iv. 105-107; in Bánkurá, iv. 275, 276; in Bírbhúm, iv. 372-374; in Dacca, v. 106-108; in Bákarganj, v. 214, 215; in Faridpur, v. 333, 334; in Maimansinh, v. 458, 459; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 83; in Chittagong, vi. 185-187; in Noákhálí, vi. 319, 320; in Tipperah, vi. 417, 418; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 507; in Maldah, vii. 93, 94; in Rangpur, vii. 302-304; in Dinájpur, vii. 409, 410; in Rájsháhí, viii. 81, 82; in Bográ, viii. 266-269; in Murshidábád, ix. 141-148; in Pábná, ix. 328-330; in Dárjíling, x. 24, 127, 128; in Jalpáigurí, x. 235, 236, 294-296; in Kuch Behar, x. 337, 396, 397; in Patná, xi. 135-137; in Sáran, xi. 316, 317; in Gayá, xii. 112, 113; in Sháhábád, xii. 255-257; in Tirhut, xiii. 121-126; in Champáran, xiii. 288, 289; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 176-179; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 352; in Monghyr, xv. 135-137; in Purniah, xv. 349-354; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 96, 139, 141; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 411, 412; in Singbhúm, xvii. 99; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 347; in Cuttack, xviii. 173, 174, 336, 337; in Balasor, xviii. 334-336; in Purí, xix. 150; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 263. *See also* Roads, Canals, and Railways.
Measures and Weights in the 24 Parganás, i. 152-154; in Nadiyá, ii. 70, 71; in Jessor, ii. 257; in Midnapur, iii. 84, 85; in Húglí, iii. 345, 347; in Bardwán, iv. 75, 76; in Bánkurá, iv. 250; in Dacca, v. 205; in Bákarganj, v. 207, 208; in Faridpur, v. 322-324; in Maimansinh, v. 445-448; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 77; in Chittagong, vi. 163, 164; in Noákhálí, vi. 300, 301; in Tipperah, vi. 398, 399; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 504; in Rájsháhí, viii. 67; in Bográ, viii. 224, 225; in Murshidábád, ix. 113, 114; in Pábná, ix. 309; in Dárjíling, x. 102, 103; in Jalpáigurí, x. 279; in Kuch Behar, x. 387; in Patná, xi. 122, 123; in Sáran, xi. 298, 299; in Gayá, xii. 98-100; in Sháhábád, xii. 245; in Tirhut, xiii. 109, 110; in

Champáran, xiii. 280, 281; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 132-135; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 344; in Monghyr, xv. 112; in Purniah, xv. 313-315; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 110, 111; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 358-361; in Singbhúm, xvii. 85, 86; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 211; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 319, 320; in Cuttack, xviii. 117; in Balasor, xviii. 297; in Purí, xix. 101.
Mechanics. *See* Manufacturing Classes.
Mechí river, x. 27, 227, 230.
Mechs or Bodos, an aboriginal race in Rangpur, vii. 211; in Dárjíling, x. 66-80; in Jalpáigurí, x. 254, 255; in Kuch Behar, x. 342. *See also* Aboriginal.
Medical Aspects and Topography of the 24 Parganás, i. 241-255; of Nadiyá, ii. 139; of Jessor, ii. 328, 329; of Midnapur, iii. 227-247; of Húglí, iii. 417-440; of Bardwán, iv. 177, 201; of Bánkurá, iv. 300-305; of Bírbhúm, iv. 438-455; of Dacca, v. 141-147; of Bákarganj, v. 246-248; of Faridpur, v. 357-362; of Maimansinh, v. 479; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 102-104; of Chittagong, vi. 226-233; of Noákhálí, vi. 345-350; of Tipperah, vi. 447-454; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 519-522; of Maldah, vii. 145; of Rangpur, vii. 345; of Dinájpur, vii. 456-458; of Rájsháhí, viii. 121, 122; of Bográ, viii. 306-313; of Murshidábád, ix. 239-244; of Pábná, ix. 372-376; of Dárjíling, x. 199-201; of Jalpáigurí, x. 321-326; of Kuch Behar, x. 441-444; of Patná, xi. 209-213; of Sáran, xi. 361-363; of Gayá, xii. 146-153; of Sháhábád, xii. 287-291; of Tirhut, xiii. 200-208; of Champáran, xiii. 313-318; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 220-223, 250-255; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 378-385; of Monghyr, xv. 187-212; of Purniah, xv. 431-444; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 199-206; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 483-487; of Singbhúm, xvii. 139-143; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 370-374; of Cuttack, xviii. 234-243; of Balasor, xviii. 366-372; of Purí, xix. 174-177. *See also* Cholera, Climate, Diseases, Dispensaries, Drugs, Temperature, Vital Statistics, &c.
Medical Charities and Dispensaries, in the 24 Parganás, i. 249-255; in Nadiyá, ii. 140-142; in Jessor, ii. 305, 340, 341; in Midnapur, iii. 246, 247; in Húglí, iii. 439, 440; in Bardwán, iv. 192-200; in Bánkurá, iv. 302; in Bírbhúm, iv. 455; in Dacca, v. 149-153; in Bákarganj, v. 248, 249; in Faridpur, v. 359; in Maimansinh, v. 480, 481; in Chittagong, vi. [illegible], 233; in Noákhálí, vi. 350; in Tipperah, vi. 453, 454; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 521, 522; in Maldah, vii. 105, 152; in Rangpur, vii. 349-352; in Dinájpur, vii. 458; in Rájsháhí, viii. 90, 123-126; in Bográ, viii. 315-317; in Murshidábád, ix. 171, 246-251; in Pábná, ix. 374-376; in Dárjíling, x. 200, 212; in Jalpáigurí, x. 323, 324; in Kuch Behar, x. 360, 441; in Patná, xi. 216-219; in Sáran, xi. 366-368; in Gayá, xii. 152, 153; in Sháhábád, xii. 289-291; in Tirhut, xiii. 205-208; in Champáran, xiii. 316, 317; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 259-262; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 382-385; in Monghyr, xv. 208-210; in Purniah, xv. 444; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 204-206; in Lohárdágá, xvi. 487; in Singbhúm, xvii. 144, 145; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 373, 374; in Cuttack, xviii. 236-328; in Balasor, xviii. 369, 370; in Purí, xix. 176, 177; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 266.
Medicines, Indigenous. *See* Drugs.
Medicine, Temple School of, in Patná, xi. 220.
Meghásaní Peak in Morbhanj, Orissa, xix. 199, 303.
Meghná river and estuary, i. 298; v. 20, 159, 160, 162, 387; vi. 250, 253, 257, 362; "bore" on the, v. 167.
Mehár, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 444.
Mekhálís, a hill tribe in Tipperah, vi. 378.
Melas. *See* Fairs, &c.
Meliæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 184.
Memárí, village and railway station in Bardwán, with silk manufactory, iv. 106, 133.
Mendikhálí river, v. 21.
Metayer Tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Meteorological Statistics of the 24 Parganás, i. 242-245, 259-261; of Nadiyá, ii. 139; of Jessor, ii. 329; of Midnapur, iii. 227; of Húglí, iii. 417; of Bardwán, iv. 177; of Bánkurá, iv. 300; of Bírbhúm, iv. 437, 438; of Dacca, v. 142; of Bákarganj, v. 246; of Faridpur, v. 358; of Maimansinh, v. 479; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 103; of Chittagong, vi. 226, 227; of Noákhálí, vi. 345, 346; of Tipperah, vi. 448; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 519; of Maldah, vii. 145; of Rangpur, vii. 345, 346; of Dinájpur, vii. 456, 457; of Rájsháhí, viii. 121, 122; of Bográ, viii. 305; of Murshidábád, ix. 236-239; of Pábná, ix. 36[illegible] of Dárjíling,

x. 197-199; of Jalpáiguí, x. 320, 321; of Kuch Behar, x. 440-443; of Patná, xi. 210, 211; of Sáran, xi. 361, 362; of Gayá, xii. 146, 147; of Sháhábád, xii. 287; of Tirhut, xiii. 200-202; of Champáran, xiii. 313, 314; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 251; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 379, 380; of Monghyr, xv. 187-190; of Purniah, xv. 431-434; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 199 201; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 483, 484; of Singbhúm, xvii. 140; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 370; of Cuttack, xviii. 234, 235; of Balasor, xviii. 366, 367; of Puri, xix. 173, 174. *See also* Climate, Cyclones, Rainfall, Temperature, &c.

Miádi land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Mica, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 161-164, 171.

MIDNAPUR DISTRICT (Vol. III.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, Headquarters, &c., 17; Boundaries, 18; Jurisdiction, 18-22; Physical Aspect, 22, 23; River System, 23-26; Changes in the Course of the Húglí, 26-29; Midnapur High Level Canal, 29-36; Tidal Canal, 36; Utilization of Water Supply and Fisheries, 37; Land Reclamation, 38; Lines of Drainage, Mineral and Jungle Products, and *Feræ Naturæ*, 39; Estimates of Population prior to 1872, 40; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 41-51; Population according to Sex and Age, 41, 44; according to Occupation, 44-48; Ethnical Division of the People, 48-51; Emigration, &c., 52; List of Castes, with details, 52-57; Religious Division of the People, 58-60; Division of the People into Town and Country, 60, 61; Towns, &c., 61, 69; Seaside Watering-places, 70; Village Institutions, 70-78; Material Condition of the People, 78, 79; Agriculture, 79-114; Rice Crops, &c., 79-81; Green Crops, 80; Miscellaneous Crops, 81; Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 82; Condition of the Peasantry, and Domestic Animals, 82; Agricultural Implements, Wages and Prices, Weights and Measures, 84; Waste Lands, 85; Land Tenures, 86-100; Settlements, &c., 100-105; Revenue Survey, 105-107; Rates of Rent, 107, 108; *Abwábs*, or Customary Cesses, 108-113; Manure, 113; Irrigation and Blights, 114; Droughts, 114-116; Floods, 116-118; Famine Prices and Famine Warnings, 119-120; Famine of 1866, 120-133; Embankments, 133-146; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, 146; Roads and Means of Communication, 146-149; Minerals, 149; Manufactures, 149, 150; Salt Manufacture, 150-152; Trade and Commerce, 152; Capital and Interest and Institutions, 153; Incomes and Income-Tax, 154; Revenue and Expenditure, 154-157; Land Revenue, 157; Land Settlement, 158; Mode of Collecting Land Revenue, 159; Cost of Collection, 160, 161; Arrears of Land Revenue, 162; Land Law and Courts, 163; Police Statistics, 163-167; Criminal Cases, 167; Jail Statistics, 168-172; Educational Statistics, 172-185; Postal Statistics, 158; Sub-divisional Administration, 186-189; Alphabetical List of Fiscal Divisions, or *Parganás*, with details, 189-220; Cyclone of 1864, 220-227; Climate, Medical Aspects, &c. 227; Epidemics and Small-Pox, 228; Epidemic Malarious Fever, 229-244; Cattle Disease and Fairs, 244; Native Practitioners, 245; Indigenous Vegetable Drugs, 246; Dispensaries, 247.

Midnapur *parganá*, Historical account of, and of the Rájá, iii. 210.

Midnapur, municipal town, iii. 61; brass and copper manufactures, iii. 149; dispensary, iii. 247.

Midnapur *mahal*, *Sarkár* Jaleswar, i. 371.

Mihrí, *parganá* in Champáran, xiii. 308, 309.

Mihrí, village in Champáran, xiii. 250.

Mihrpur, municipality in Nadiyá, ii. 60; seat of brass manufacture, ii. 101; dispensary, ii. 141.

Mihrpur, subdivision of Nadiyá, ii. 131.

Mihsi, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 275.

Mihtár, or sweeper caste, i. 71. *See also* Castes.

Mikátál festival in Hill Tipperah, vi. 492.

Military depôts, cantonments, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 25, 82-87, 90, 91, 100; in Murshidábád, ix. 75, 76; in Dárjíling, x. 26, 89, 90, 110; in Jalpáiguri, x. 216, 225, 261, 262; at Dinápur, in Patná, xi. 87; sanitarium in Hazáribágh, xvi. 32-35.

Military expedition against the Lushais, vi. 20, 21, 470; against the Paháriás in 1772, xiv. 303, 304; against the Kols, xvii. 107-114.

Military force of the Rájá of Hill Tipperah, vi. 515-517; of the Rájá of Kuch Behar, x. 343-430.

Millipur, village on the Bhágirathí, with river traffic, in Bardwán, iv. 25.

Minabág *mahal*, *Sarkár* Madáran, i. 369.
MináKhán, trading village in the 24 Parganas, i. 34.
Mines and Minerals in Midnapur, iii. 39, 149; in Húglí, iii. 372; in Bardwán, iv. 29; in Bánkurá, iv. 211; in Bírbhúm, iv. 318-322; in Dacca, v. 26, 108; in Bákarganj, v. 175; in Maimansinh, v. 390; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 29; in Chittagong, vi. 132, 133; in Tipperah, vi. 368, 418; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 477; in Maldah, vii. 33; in Rangpur, vii. 175; in Murshidábád, ix. 33, 34; in Dárjíling, x. 31, 32, 129-158; in Jalpáigurí, x. 239; in Patná, xi. 31; in Sáran, xi. 237, 334; in Gayá, xii. 25, 26; in Sháhábád, xii. 176-179; in Tirhut, xiii. 29; in Champáran, xiii. 228, 229; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 38-40; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 272, 352, 353; in Monghyr, xv. 31; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 141-164; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 412-415; in Singbhúm, xvii. 22, 23, 99-105; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 167, 190, 201, 202, 225-228, 247; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 259, 260, 347-351; in Cuttack, xviii. 177; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 202, 203. *See also* Coal, Gold, Iron, &c.
Mineral springs in Dárjíling, x. 32, 33; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 272; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 42-44; in Lohárdaga, xvi. 239; in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 228, 229.
Mint at Calcutta, ix. 258, 259; at Murshidábád, ix. 174, 253, 256.
Mír Jafar, Nawáb Názim of Bengal, i. 18, 19; ix. 186-188, 191.
Mír Jumlá, Viceroy of Bengal, who transferred the seat of Government to Dacca, v. 120, 121.
Mír Kásim, Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 188-191.
Mircháiganj, mart in Patná, xi. 155, 161.
Mírganj, village in Sáran, xi. 358.
Mírganj Harkhaulí, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Mírganji, a variety of jute in Maimansinh, v. 439. *See also* Jute.
Mirkásarái village and *thánd* in Noákhálí, vi. 136, 153, 176, 216, 225, 238, 342, 343.
Mírwá, village in Sáran, xi. 356.
Mirzánagar, former residence of Muhammadan *Faujdár*, and. seat of trade, in Jessor, ii. 203, 303.
Mirzápur, village in Jessor, ii. 212.
Mirzápur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Mirzápur, village in Murshidábád, ix. 152. 155, 242.
Mirzápur, village in Sáran, xi. 358.
Mirzápur, village in Tirhut, xiii. 58.
Missions, Christian, and missionary efforts in the 24 Parganás, i. 99, 107, 119, 204-206, 208, 209; in Nadiyá, ii. 52, 84, 89, 106; in Jessor, ii. 196, 197; in Midnapur, iii. 60, 181, 184; in Húglí, iii. 293, 303, 376, 398, 404; in Dacca, v. 60, 61, 72; in Bákarganj, v. 198, 199; in Faridpur, v. 289; in Maimansinh, v. 410; in Chittagong, vi. 148; in Murshidábád, ix. 171; in Sáran, xi. 256; in Gayá, xii. 39, 40; in Tirhut, xiii. 46; in Champáran, xiii. 249, 311; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 234; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 322; in Monghyr, xv. 60; in Chutiá Nágpur, xvi. 423-444; in Singbhúm, xvii. 70, 106, 107, 130; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 296; in Balasor, xviii. 278, 279, 353, 354, 357, 358; in Puri, xix. 40, 171.
Missionary Schools. *See* Educational Statistics.
Mitford Hospital at Dacca, v. 149, 151.
Mithilá, a Province of Bengal towards the north and west under the Hindu kings, i. 359, *foot-note*.
Mithilá, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Mitrapur, village in Nílgirí State, Orissa, xix. 260.
Miyán. *See* Titu Miyán.
Mobrah Ghází, a mythical *fakír* in the Sundarbans, i. 119, 120.
Model schools in Bírbhúm, iv. 411, 416; in Murshidábád, ix. 171, 228; in Pábná, ix. 362-364; in Dárjíling, x. 191; in Jalpáigurí, x. 317. *See also* Educational Statistics.
Modiá Khandpatná, village in Daspallá State, Orissa, xix. 280.
Modiná fair, Jessor, ii. 338.
Mohágámá mart in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 354.
Mohámá, village-union in Tirhut, xiii. 49.
Mohaní, river in Hazáribágh, xvi. 37.
Mohankhálí embankment in Midnapur, iii. 141.
Mohiárí, village in Húglí, with community of Pír Alí Bráhmans, iii. 305.
Mohnar, village and *thánd* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 74, 180.
Mokrí, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Mong Rájá, The, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 35-38, 39, 88, 102.
MONGHYR (MÚNGÍR) DISTRICT (Vol. XV.)—
Geographical Situation, Boundaries, 17,

19; Physical Aspects, 19, 20; River System, 20-22; Deaths by Drowning, 23; Lakes and Marshes, 23; Irrigation, 23, 24; The Kharakpur Irrigation Works, 24-29; Fisheries, 29, 30; Minerals, 31; Forest Tracts, 31, 32; Jungle Products, 32-34; Pasture Grounds, 34, 35; *Feræ Naturæ*, 35-46; Population—Early Estimates, 46, 47; Census of 1872—its Agency and Results, 47-49; Classification according to Sex and Age, 49, 50; Ethnical Division, 50-54; Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, 54; Emigration and Immigration, 54, 55; Hindu Castes, 55-59; Religious Division of the People, 59, 60; Division into Town and Country, 60, 61; History of Monghyr (Múngír) Town, 62-69; Jamúi, Gidhaur, and Jamálpur, 69-74; Hot Springs in Sítákund and Rishikund, &c., 74-78; Village Institutions, 78-80; Material Condition of the People—Dress and Dwellings, 80, 81; Food, 81-87; Processes of Cooking, 87-89; Musical Instruments, 89, 90; Agriculture—Rice Cultivation, 90, 91; Other Cereals, 91-93; Opium Cultivation, &c., 93-101; Fruit Trees, 99-102; Fibres, 102, 103; Cultivated Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 103-106; Condition of the Peasantry, 106, 107; Domestic Animals, 107, 108; Agricultural Implements, 108; Wages and Prices, 108-112; Weights and Measures, 112; Landless Day-labourers, 112-114; Land Tenures, 114-119; Rates of Rent, 119, 120; *Abwábs* or Customary Cesses, 120-127; Natural Calamities—Droughts, Floods, and Blights, 127; Famine of 1866, 127-130; Scarcity of 1874, 130-134; Famine Warnings, 134, 135; Foreign and Absentee Landlords, 135; Roads, 135-137; Railways, 137; Manufactures—Firearms, Indigo, &c., 137-140; Colouring Materials, 140-142; Commerce and Trade, 142-153; Capital and Interest, 148, 154; Incomes and Income-tax, 154, 155; Revenue and Expenditure, 155-157; Land Revenue, 158; Civil and Criminal Courts, 158; Operation of the Rent Law, 158; Police and Jail Statistics, 158-165; Educational Statistics, 165-173; Postal Statistics, 173; Administrative Divisions, 174, 175; List of *Parganás*, 175-187; Climate, Temperature, and Rainfall, 187-190; Endemic and Epidemic Diseases, 188, 191-197; Mortuary Statistics, 197, 198; *Kábirájs*, 198, 199; Indigenous Drugs, 199-204; Vaccination, 204-207; Fairs, 206-208; Charitable Dispensaries, 208-210; Conservancy and Sanitation, 210-212; Cattle Diseases, 212, 213; Geological Formation, 213-215.

Monghyr *parganá*, xv. 183, 184.

Monghyr (Múngír) town and *thánd*, xv. 48, 60, 61, 160, 174; description and history of, xv. 62-69; banking establishment in, xv. 154; dispensary, xv. 208, 209.

Monumental or sepulchral stones of the Mundas or Hos in Singbhúm, xvii. 73, 74.

Mor or Maureksha river, in Bírbhúm, iv. 317; ix. 25; xiv. 269.

Morá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 446.

Morbhanj State, Orissa, xix. 205, 206, 210-217, 261, 301-303.

Morbhanj, Rájá of, and his estates in Midnapur, iii. 20, 21.

Morhar, a river in Hazáribágh, xvi. 37.

Morí peak in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 267.

Mori Khyoung river. *See* Mátámurí.

Mortality in Jessor, ii. 330, 331, 332; in Húglí, iii. 435-437; in Bardwán, iv. 185-187; in Bánkurá, iv. 304, 305; in Bírbhúm, iv. 442-445; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 104; in Chittagong, vi. 228, 229; in Noákhálí, vi. 337, 346; in Tipperah, vi. 448, 449; in Maldah, vii. 152; in Bográ, viii. 307-311; in Murshidábád, ix. 239-244; in Pábná, ix. 372, 373; in Dárjíling, x. 199, 200; in Jalpáigurí, x. 323; in Kuch Behar, x. 441; in Patná, xi. 212, 213; in Sáran, xi. 368; in Sháhábád, xii. 288, 289; in Tirhut, xiii. 173, 174, 205; in Champáran, xiii. 315; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 382; in Monghyr, xv. 197, 198; in Purniah, xv. 439; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 201; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 485, 486; in Singbhúm, xvii. 144, 145; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 372, 373; in Cuttack, xviii. 239; in Balasor, xviii. 370; in Purí, xix. 177.

Mortality from the Bardwán epidemic fever in Midnapur, iii. 244; in Húglí, iii. 435-437; in Bardwán, iv. 185-187; in Bírbhúm, iv. 442, 443, 445.

Mortgages. *See* Capital and Interest.

Morrellganj, port and town, founded on their Sundarbans property by Messrs Morrell and Lightfoot, i. 297, 300, 320, 344; ii. 232, 239, 305, 338.

Mosoá, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.

Mosques, in Sandwíp, vi. 240, 287; in Rájsháhí, viii. 56; in Bográ, viii. 187;

in Murshidábád, ix. 66-68, 70, 177, 179; in Pábná, ix. 316. *See also* Antiquarian Remains, Towns, &c.
Mosque, The Golden, in Panduah, vii. 61.
Mosque, The Great Golden, in Gaur, vii. 57.
Mosque, The Lesser Golden, in Gaur, vii. 58.
Motiharí, civil station and *thánd* in Champáran, xiii. 219, 234, 249, 250, 311; dispensary, 316, 317.
Motijhainá waterfall, Santál Parganás, xiv. 271.
Mountains of Midnapur, iii. 23; of Bánkurá, iv. 207, 208; of Dacca, v. 19, 20; of Maimansinh, v. 385; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 24, 25; of Chittagong, vi. 124, 125; of Noákhálí, vi. 250; of Tipperah, vi. 361, 362; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 473, 474; of Maldah, vii. 27; of Murshidábád, ix. 23; of Pábná, ix. 271; of Dárjíling, x. 19-24; of Jalpáiguri, x. 225; of Patná, xi. 18, 19; of Gayá, xii. 19; of Sháhábád, xii. 159, 160; of Champáran, xiii. 221; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 267, 268; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 25-35; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 233, 234, 236, 237; of Singbhúm, xvii. 19-21; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 167, 200, 214, 224, 225; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 256; of Cuttack, xviii. 21, 22; of Puri, xix. 28; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 198-200.
Mount Everest in the Nepál hills, x. 20.
Mrángá Pang peak in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 24.
Mros, a tribe of Toungthás, vi. 49, 56, 57.
Mrungs, a tribe of Toungthás, vi. 49.
Muásis or Kurus, Manners, customs, and traditions of the, xvii. 182-187.
Mubarak-ud-Daulá, Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 193, 194.
Mubárakpur, mart in Sarán, xi. 332.
Muchís, a low caste of leather dealers, i. 70 *See also* Castes.
Muchiá, rice mart in Maldah, vii. 103.
Mudáfarganj, village in Tipperah, vi. 420.
Mughul government of Midnapur and Hijilí, iii. 18, 150, 151; of Húglí, iii. 299, 300; of Bardwán, iv. 18, 19, 137-141; of Rangpur, vii. 314-318; of Rájsháhí, viii. 49, 50; of Bográ, viii. 162; cf Purniah, xv. 221-225; of Orissa, xviii. 188-192; of Eastern Bengal, v. 118-123. *See also* History.
Mughul-bachhá, mart in Rangpur, vii. 167.
Mughulbhandí *kilá*, Puri, xix. 183.
Mughul-hát, mart in Rangpur, vii. 166.
Muhammad Taghlak, first Musalmán conqueror of Eastern Bengal, v. 119.
Muhammad Tughral, Invasion of South-Eastern Bengal by, in 1279, vi. 239.
Muhammadan population of the 24 Parganás, i. 71, 72, 75; of the Sundarbans, i. 317, 318; of Nadiyá, ii. 38, 50, 51, 143; of Jessor, ii. 194, 195, 199, 200, 202, 213, 228); of Midnapur, iii. 44, 58, 59; of Húglí, iii. 273, 292; of Bardwán, iv. 54; of Bánkurá, iv. 228; of Birbhúm, iv. 334; of Dacca, v. 34, 58-60; of Bákarganj, v. 182, 194-196; of Faridpur, v. 280, 289-291; of Maimansinh, v. 394; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 36, 37. 68, 83, 102; of Chittagong, vi. 137, 138, 143, 147-149, 151, 152, 218, 219-221; of Noákhálí, vi. 269, 270, 277-282, 319, 337, 338, 340; of Tipperah, vi. 373, 374, 379, 381, 382, 383, 386, 417, 435, 438; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 480, 482, 495, 518; of Maldah, vii. 37; of Rangpur, vii. 208-210, 221, 222, 229, 338, 341; of Dinájpur, vii. 366, 370-373, 382, 389, 432; of Rájsháhí, viii. 36, 37, 40, 48-50; of Bográ, viii. 167, 181; of Murshidábád, ix. 38, 41, 45, 59, 61; of Pábná, ix. 279-281, 284, 288, 289; of Dárjíling, x. 41-47; of Jalpáiguií, x. 251, 254, 259, 260; of Kuch Behar, x. 340, 342, 358, 359; of Patná, xi. 36, 52-54, 60, 65; of Sáran, xi. 240, 242, 255, 256, 257, 264, 315, 316, 354; of Gayá, xii. 30, 37, 39, 40; of Sháhábád, xii. 181, 183, 201, 202; of Tirhut, xiii. 35, 37, 46, 48, 49; of Champáran, xiii. 240; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 47, 77, 78; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 278, 279, 321, 322; of Monghyr, xv. 49, 59; of Purniah, xv. 245, 255; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 57-62, 83, 84; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 248, 250, 254, 318, 319, 447-450; of Singbhúm, xvii. 33, 35, 69, 70; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 153, 155, 164, 169; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 270, 296; of Cuttack, xviii. 64, 66, 79, 80, 83; of Balasor, xviii. 266, 267, 277, 278; of Puri, xix. 29, 30, 40; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 207, 208, 259-261.
Muhammadan ceremonies and customs, *See* Ceremonies.
Muhammadan revenues in Murshidábád, ix. 176, 179, 192, 195, 196.
Muhammadans, The, in Bengal. *See* History.

Muhammadpur, *parganá* in *Sarkár* Sulaimánábád, i. 367.
Muhammadpur, village in Jessor, founded by Sítárám Rái, Antiquities and ruins at, ii. 212-216.
Muhammadpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 445.
Muhammadpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.
Muhammadpur, town in Patná, xi. 66, 84, 191.
Muhammadpur, village in Sáran, xi. 258, 325, 332.
Muharram festival in Dacca, Description of, v. 59; in Patná, xi. 60-62. *See also* Festivals.
Muhuri river in Tipperah, vi. 363.
Mujnái river, in Jalpáigurí, x. 225, 233; in Kuch Behar, x. 335.
Mukáddamí land tenures in Cuttack, xviii. 130, 131, 132; in Balasor, xviii. 306, 307; in Purí, xix. 114-116, 135. *See also* Tenures.
Mukáddams or village heads in Monghyr, xv. 80; in Balasor, xviii. 286. *See also* Village Officials.
Mukámá, town and *thánd* in Patná, xi. 35, 39, 66, 85, 86, 191, 205.
Mymensing. *See* Maimansinh.
Mukarrárí land tenures in the 24 Parganás, i. 270, 271; in Nadíyá, ii. 72; in Jessor, ii. 259; in Midnapur, iii. 92; in Húglí, iii. 349; in Bardwán, iv. 83; in Bánkurá, iv. 258, 259, 260; in Birbhúm, iv. 366, 367; in Maimansinh, v. 451; in Maldah, vii. 80; in Rangpur, vii. 274, 275, 277, 278, 280, 281; in Dinájpur, vii. 401; in Rájsháhí, viii. 71; in Bográ, viii. 236, 237; in Pábná, ix. 314; in Kuch Behar, x. 391; in Patná, xi. 125; in Sáran, xi. 300, 301; in Gayá, xii. 100; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 139, 140, 147; in Monghyr, xv. 116; in Purniah, xv. 321, 322; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 119, 123, 130-132, 135; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 372; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 329. *See also* Tenures of land.
Mukhdam, Sháh Jalál, Monument of, in Panduah, vii. 60, 84.
Mukhdampur, village in Maldah, vii. 131.
Mukhrá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 364.
Mukhtárpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Mukhyás or *Mandals*, village head-men. *See* Village Officials.
Mukundpur, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.
Mukundpur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 231.
Muláhidárí, a land tenure in Jalpáigurí, x. 285.
Mulberry, Cultivation of, in Nadiyá, ii. 68; in Jessor, ii. 246; in Midnapur, iii. 81; in Húglí, iii. 339; in Bardwán, iv. 71; in Birbhúm, iv. 357, 358; in Maldah, vii. 20, 68, 73, 74, 90, 96, 97; in Rangpur, vii. 249; in Rájsháhí, viii. 63, 83, 84; in Bográ, viii. 220; in Murshidábád, ix. 83, 97, 100, 105, 152. *See also* Silk.
Muldáchaur, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 365.
Mulgáon, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 364, 365.
Mulghar, fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 237, 367.
Mullákí, a rent-free land tenure, Birbhúm, iv. 370.
Mundas or Kols, an aboriginal tribe, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 60, 65; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 251, 265-278, 325; in Singbhúm, xvii. 59, 288. *See also* Kols.
Mundas, village-heads, in Lohárdagá, xvi. 325; in Singbhúm, xvii. 74-76, 87, 114, 118, 119; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 305. *See also* Village Officials.
Múngír. *See* Monghyr.
Municipal police, in the 24 Parganás, i. 190; in Nadiyá, ii. 116; in Jessor, ii. 309; in Midnapur, iii. 164; in Húglí, iii. 385; in Bardwán, iv. 149; in Bánkurá, iv. 283; in Birbhúm, iv. 402; in Dacca, v. 133; in Bákarganj, v. 229; in Faridpur, v. 345; in Maimansinh, v. 467; in Chittagong, vi. 216-218; in Noákhálí, vi. 333, 334; in Tipperah, vi. 433; in Maldah, vii. 111; in Rangpur, vii. 329; in Dinájpur, vii. 423, 424; in Rájsháhí, viii. 101; in Bográ, viii. 283, 284; in Murshidábád, ix. 203; in Pábná, ix. 357; in Dárjíling, x. 183; in Patná, xi. 190; in Sáran, xi. 345; in Gayá, xii. 128; in Sháhábád, xii. 276; in Tirhut, xiii. 170, 171; in Champáran, xiii. 300; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 205; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 364; in Monghyr, xv. 159; in Purniah, xv. 399, 400; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 178, 179; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 474; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 359; in Cuttack, xviii. 204; in Balasor, xviii. 347; in Purí, xix. 158.
Municipalities, in the 24 Parganás, i. 77-99, 123; in Nadiyá, ii. 58-62; in Jessor, ii. 201; in Midnapur, iii. 61-67; in Húglí, iii. 294-305; in Bardwán, iv. 55-63; in Bánkurá, iv. 229, 230; in Birbhúm, iv. 335; in Dacca, v. 70, in Bákarganj, v. 200; in Faridpur, v. 294; in Maimansinh, v. 411-413; in Chittagong, vi. 150, 151; in Tipperah, vi. 385-387; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 496; in

Maldah, vii. 48; in Rangpur, vii. 224, 225; in Dinájpur, vii. 384; in Rájsháhí, viii. 53-55; in Bográ, viii. 186-191; in Murshidábád, ix. 62, 83; in Pábná, ix. 291-296; in Dárjíling, x. 87-90; in Patná, xi. 190; in Sáran, xi. 257, 345; in Sháhábád, xii. 202, 203, 276; in Tirhut, xiii. 50; in Champáran, xiii. 250; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 80-86; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 322; in Monghyr, xv. 69, 74; in Purniah, xv. 258, 259; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 85-88; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 319-323; in Singbhúm, xvii. 145; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 297; in Cuttack, xviii. 82; in Balasor, xviii. 282; in Puri, xix. 92.

Munrágáchhá, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20, 21.

Munrágáchhá *mahal*, or Murágáchhá, i. 237, 238, 364, 373.

Munsháí indigo factory, Purniah, xv. 370.

Munshíganj town, with river traffic, in Nadiyá, ii. 33.

Munshíganj, subdivision of Dacca, v. 139.

Munshíganj, in Dacca, site of great annual commercial fair, v. 114, 148.

Munthóná, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 246, 253.

Múrad Kháná, name of portion of the Sundarbans on the rent-roll of Sháh Shujá, i. 381; v. 221.

Murágáchhá fair, Nadiyá, ii. 57.

Murarái, railway station and trading village in Murshidábád, ix. 85, 161.

Murálí, trading mart, former capital of Jessor, ii. 203, 302, 305.

Murdáfarásh, caste of corpse-bearers, 24 Parganás, i. 71. *See also* Castes.

Murhar river, xi. 24.

Murhí Kháli river, ii. 178.

Murlíganj, mart in Bhágalpur, xiv. 93, 190, 191.

Murmálá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.

Murmís, a sept of Nepális in Dárjíling, x. 53, 56, 57, 61.

Murshid Kulí Khán, Díwán, and subsequently Nazím of Bengal, and founder of Murshidábád city, i. 357; v. 222; ix. 173-178.

MURSHIDÁBÁD DISTRICT (Vol. IX.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 17, 18; Boundaries and Jurisdiction, 18-21; General Aspect, 21-23; Hills, 23; Rivers, 23-28; Lakes and Swamps, 28, 29; Canals, 29; River Traffic, 29, 30; Fisheries, 30-32; Marsh Crops and Products, 32; Lines of Drainage, 33; Mineral Products, Jungles, and Forests, 33, 34; *Feræ Naturæ*, 34, 35; Population, Early Estimates of, 35, 36; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 18, 36-38; Population according to Sex and Age, 38-42; Abstract of the Population of each Subdivision and Police Circle, 39, 40; Ethnical Division of the People, 42-45; Emigration and Immigration, 45, 46; Aboriginal Tribes and Hillmen, 46-48; Population according to Occupation, 48-56; Castes, 48-56; Religious Division of the People, 57-61; Division of the People into Town and Country, 61, 62; Murshidábád Town, 62-74; Barhampur Town, 74-80; Kandí Town, 80, 81; Jangípur Town, 81, 82; Daulatábád, 82; Beldángá (sometimes spelt Bedango) Town, 83; Margrám Town, 83; Smaller Towns and Villages, 83-87; Places of Historical Interest, Fairs, and Religious Gatherings, 87-95; Village Officials and Notabilities, 95, 96; Material Condition of the People, 96-99; Agriculture, 99-107; Rice, 101-104; Other Cereals and Fibres, 104, 105; Miscellaneous Crops, 105; Area, Out-turn of Crops, 105-107; Condition of the Peasantry, 107, 108; Domestic Animals, 108, 109; Agricultural Implements, Wages, and Prices, 109-113; Weights and Measures, 113, 114; Labouring Classes and Spare Land, 114, 115; Land Tenures, 115-123; Rates of Rent, 123-130; Manures, Irrigation, and Rotation of Crops, 130, 131; Natural Calamities, 131-135; Famine Warnings, 136; Famines of 1769-70, 1866, and 1874, 136-140; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, 140, 141; Roads, 141-146; Railways, 146-148; Manufactures, 148-156; Material Condition of the Manufacturing Classes, 154-156; Commerce and Trade, 157-169; Capital and Interest, 169, 170; Imported Capital, 170; Institutions, 170-172; Newspapers and Printing Presses, 172; Incomes and Income Tax, 172; History of the Díwání, and Biographical Sketches of the several Nawábs, 172-195; Revenue under the Muhammadan Rule, 195, 196; Revenue and Expenditure of the District, 196-201; Balance Sheets of the District, 197-200; Land Revenue, 201; Subdivision of Estates, 201; Operation of the Rent Law, Number of Suits, &c., 201; Protection to Person and Property, 201; Police Statistics, 201-203; Criminal Statistics, 203-207; Criminal Classes, 207-210; [illegible] and Jail Statis-

tics, 210-215; Education and Educational Statistics, 215-229; Postal Statistics, 229-230; Administrative Divisions, 230-232; Fiscal Divisions, 232-236; Meteorology and Climate, 236-239; Medical Aspects of the District, 239-244; Diseases, 240-243; Vital Statistics, 243, 244; Indigenous Vegetable Drugs, 244-246; Charitable Dispensaries, 246-251; Cattle Diseases, 251, 252; Family History of the Seths, 252-265.

Murshidábád, or Maksudábád, made capital of Bengal by Jafar Khán, from whose title of Murshid Kulí Khán its name was derived, i. 357; ix. 18, 62-74.

Musáhars. *See* Castes, &c.

Musalmáns. *See* Muhammadans.

Musápur, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.

Mushákhásí jots. *See Mukarrárí* and Tenures of Land.

Music and musical instruments in the 24 Parganás, i. 133; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 71; in Chittagong, vi. 188; in Patná, xi. 107; in Gayá, xii. 81; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 112-115; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 314; in Monghyr, xv. 89, 90.

Muslin, Manufacture of, in Nadiyá, ii. 95; in Dacca, v. 109, 110, 113; in Maimansinh, v. 459; in Tipperah, vi. 418, 419; in Behar, xi. 76. *See also* Manufactures.

Mustard, Cultivation &c., of, in Nadiyá, ii. 64; in Jessor, ii. 248; in Midnapur, iii. 80; in Húglí, iii. 333; in Bardwán, iv. 71; in Bánkurá, iv. 246; in Bírbhúm, iv. 345; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 84, 85; in Noákhálí, vi. 292, 293, 294, 300; in Tipperah, vi. 390; in Rangpur, vii. 241, 292; in Dinájpur, vii. 391; in Rájsháhí, viii. 60; in Bográ, viii. 210; in Murshidábád, ix. 32, 100, 104; in Pábná, ix. 302; in Dárjíling, x. 95; in Jalpáigurí, x. 273; in Kuch Behar, x. 382; in Patná, xi. 26, 156, 158, 159, 163, 169, 171; in Sáran, xi. 260, 323, 325, 327, 329; in Gayá, xii. 89-91; in Sháhábád, xii. 234, 235; in Tirhut, xiii. 83, 138, 139, 140; in Champáran, xiii. 262, 263, 290, 291; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 337; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 103; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 341; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 313; in Cuttack, xviii. 103, 104; in Balasor, xviii. 291.

Mutijhil, a suburb of Murshidábád city, ix. 73.

Mutiny, The, of 1857, at Barrackpur, in the 24 Parganás, i. 83-87; at Dacca, v. 124-126; at Chittagong, vi. 121-124, 468; at Barhampur in Murshidábád, ix. 77-80; at Patná, xi. 87-90; at Gayá, xii. 65; at Sháhábád, xii. 217-219; in Tirhut, xiii. 214, 215; in Champáran, xiii. 251; at Chatra, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 88.

Mutoh, *thánd* in Balasor, xviii. 265, 361.

Mutrí, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 228.

Muzaffarpur District, xiii. 17, 105, 133-135, 158, 159.

Muzaffarpur subdivision, Tirhut, xiii. 17, 34, 105, 113, 178, 179.

Muzaffarpur, civil station, *thánd*, and administrative headquarters of Tirhut, xiii. 18, 34, 49-52, 130, 146, 152, 153, 178, 179; dispensary, xiii. 205, 206.

Muzaffarpur *mahal*, *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 364.

Muzaffarpur, village in Monghyr, School at, xv. 171.

Myrobolanus trees in Rangpur, vii. 177.

Myrti, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 186.

N

Nabadwíp. *See* Nadiyá town.

Nabágangá, or New Ganges river, ii. 172, 178.

Nabánna ceremony, performed with unusual pomp in Bakárganj, v. 196.

Nabasáks, the nine most respected Súdra castes, i. 60-63.

Nabínagar, village in Tipperah, vi. 420.

Nabínagar, *thánd* in Gayá, xii. 31, 142.

Nabpur, trading village in Bardwán, iv. 134.

Nadanghát, trading village in Bardwán, iv. 134.

NADIYÁ DISTRICT (Vol. II.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 17; Boundaries, Jurisdiction, and Physical Aspects, 18; Rivers and History of their Navigation, 18-32; Lakes, Marshes, &c., 32; River Traffic, 32; Irrigation, 33, 83; Fisheries, 33; Embankments, 33, 86; *Feræ Naturæ*, 34; Population, Early Estimates of, 34; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 34-55; Population according to Sex and Age, 38; According to Occupation, 38-42; Ethnical Division of the People, 42-45; Immigration and Emigration, 45; Castes, 46-49; Religious Division of the People, 51-55; Places of Pilgrimage, 55-57; Places of Historical Interest, 57; Towns, 58-62; Material Condition of the People, 62, 64; Agriculture, 64-83; Jute, 64-

67; Rice, 64, 68; Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 69; Condition of the Cultivators, 69; Domestic Animals, 70; Agricultural Implements, 70; Weights and Measures, 70, 71; Wages and Prices, 71; Day-labourers, 71; Spare Land, 71; Land Tenures, 71-74; Rates of Rent, 74-82; Fallow Lands and Rotation of Crops, 82; Enhancement of Rent, 82; Manure, 83; Natural Calamities, 83-93; Blights, 93; Floods, 83-86; Droughts, 86; Compensating Influences, 86; Famines and Famine Warnings, 87-93; Foreign and Absentee Landholders, 93; Roads, 93, 94; Railways, 94; Manufactures, 94-104; Indigo, 95-101; Condition of Manufacturing Classes, 102, 103; Commerce and Trade, 104; Capital and Interest, 105; Institutions and Societies, 106-111; *Tols* in Nadiyá Town, 106-111; Newspapers, 111; Income Tax, 111; Administration, 111-130; Revenue and Expenditure, 111-115; Land Revenue, 115, 116; Courts and Land Law, 116; Police Statistics, 116-118; Jail Statistics, 118-120; Educational Statistics, 120-130; Postal Statistics, 130; Subdivisional Administration, 130-132; Fiscal Divisions, 138, 139; Medical Aspects and Diseases, 139; Cattle Diseases, 139, 140; Native Practitioners, 140; Water Supply, 140; Charitable Dispensaries, 140, 141; the Rájás of Nadiyá, their History according to Native Traditions, 142-165.

Nadiyá, or Nabadwíp, municipal town, ii. 59; capital of Lakshman Sen, birthplace of Chaitanya, ii. 32, 56, 57; seat of Hindu learning, Pandits, and Sanskrit *Tols*, ii. 106-111; fair, ii. 56.

Nadiyá, Rájás of, their history, ii. 142-165.

Nádompur, mart in Chittagong, vi. 199.

Nágar, river, vii. 24, 359, 360, 441; viii. 25, 27, 135-138; xv. 227, 230.

Nagar, town in Birbhúm. *See* Rájnagar.

Nagar Kiárí, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 368.

Nagar-kháná hill in Chittagong, vi. 125.

Nágaradhár, river in Purniah, xv. 227.

Nágbansis. *See* Castes, &c.

Nágarbastí, village in Tirhut, xiii. 64.

Nagarghátá *bíl*, 24 Parganás, i. 30.

Nágarí, or Bhawál, village in Dacca, v. 72.

Nágeswarí, *tháná* in Rangpur, vii. 328, 344, 348, 349.

Nágeswars. *See* Castes, &c.

Nágipur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.

Nágrá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.

Náhákhand, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 229.

Naihátí, municipality and railway station in the 24 Parganás, i. 80, 166; English school, i. 206, 233.

Náinijor, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.

Náipur, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 184.

Naiyás, an aboriginal class in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 287.

Nakdí system of rent-collecting, xiv. 156.

Naktí, river in Monghyr, xv. 22.

Nál, or arable land, Rent of, in Noákhálí, vi. 314.

Nal reeds for making charcoal in Maldah, vii. 28, 31, 32.

Nalbana, island in the Chilká lake, Puri, xix. 25.

Nalchirá, township and police outpost in Noákhálí, vi. 285, 333.

Nalchití, trading town and municipality in Bákarganj, ii. 289-297; v. 170, 200.

Naldángá, residence of the oldest family of Rájás in Jessor, ii. 208, 209; dispensary, ii. 305.

Naldí, trading village in Jessor, ii. 218.

Nalhátí, a town and railway station in Murshidábád, ix. 93, 146, 147, 168.

Nalhátí and Azímganj State Railway, ix. 146, 147.

Nalíchanda, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.

Nalitábárí, mart for jute and country produce in Maimansinh, v. 418, 441, 461.

Nalkurá, market village with English school in the 24 Parganás, i. 206, 227.

Naltá, village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.

Náltigirí, hill in Cuttack, xviii. 22; ruins on, xviii. 94-96.

Naluá, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 232.

Naluá, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.

Naluá, *khál* in Jessor, ii. 179.

Naluás, Muhammadan makers of reed mats, ii. 50; 212.

Namázís, a sect of Muhammadans. *See* Faraízís.

Nambarián land tenures in Noákhálí, vi. 308.

Namgad Samudra, a name of the Kabadak river, i. 27.

Nánaks, sect of Hindus in Patná, xi. 56.

Nandákujá, river in Rájsháhí, viii. 24, 26-28.

Nandigoro, village in Nayágarh State, Orissa, xix. 306.

Nángalband, site of fair in Dacca, v. 148.

Nangaleswar, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 365.

Nanglá, village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Nánner Dighí, tank in Kumillá, vi. 385.
Nánor, *parganá* in Sháhábád, xii. 286.
Nánpur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 195.
Nánpur Koelí, village in Tirhut, xiii. 70.
Nautan Dubá, village in Champáran, xiii. 250.
Nánuár-hát, village in Tipperah, vi. 420.
Náopárá, market village and fair in the 24 Parganás, i. 118, 119, 227.
Náopárá, market village in Jessor, ii. 206, 302.
Nápit, a caste of village barbers. *See* Castes.
Nápochaur, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 365.
Nárad, river in Rájsháhí, viii. 23-25.
Náráinganj, in Dacca, mart for jute and country produce, depôt of river traffic, and municipality, v. 23, 68, 69, 70, 114.
Náráinganjí, a variety of jute, v. 439.
Náráinpur, town in Maldah, vii. 142.
Nárájol, village in Midnapur, with manufacture of cotton cloths and mats, iii. 67, 149; embankment, iii. 142.
Nárál, sub-division of Jessor, ii. 319.
Nárál town, with local trade in Jessor, ii. 216; residence of the greatest of the new families of Jessor, ii. 217, 218.
Narangá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 195.
Narangábád, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.
Náráva, mart in Tirhut, xiii. 126.
Náráyánganj, Export of rice from Tipperah to, vi. 419.
Náráyání half rupees in Rangpur, vii. 268.
Náráyanpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 445.
Narhan, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 304, 359, 360.
Narhánkhás, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Narhat, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 207.
Narhat, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 145.
Narhat, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 184.
Nárídigar, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 155, 248, 249.
Nárikelbáriá, in the 24 Parganás, scene of the overthrow of Titu Miyán, the Faráizí leader, i. 113-115.
Nárikelbáriá, trading village in Jessor, ii. 209, 295.
Nárikeldángá, village with English school in the 24 Parganás, i. 205.
Narishá, town in Dacca, v. 61, 62.
Narsilá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 363.
Narsinhpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 445
Narsinhpur State, Orissa, xix. 206, 210-217, 261, 303-305.
Narsinhpur village, capital of Narsinhpur State, xix. 304.
Nartá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 361.
Naruamutá, embankment in Midnapur, iii. 144.
Náráyangarh, *parganá* in Midnapur, iii. 211.
Násipur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Nasirábád. *See* Maimansinh Town.
Nasirnagar, village in Tipperah, vi. 384, 432.
Nasirpur, trading village in Tipperah, vi. 420.
Nasriganj, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203, 208, 258, 264.
Nát mandir, the Pillared Hall in the temple of Jagannáth, Orissa, xix. 58.
Nátágarh, seat of brass and iron work in the 24 Parganás, i. 170; school, i. 206, 230.
Náthnagar, police outpost in Bhágalpur, xiv. 213.
Náthpur, indigo concern in Purniah, xv. 371.
Nátipádá, village in Nayágarh State, Orissa, xix. 306.
Native administration. *See* History, Early.
Native Christians, Number of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 75, 76, 232; in the Sundarbans, i. 318; in Nadiyá, ii. 52; in Jessor, ii. 196, 197; in Midnapur, iii. 60; in Húglí, iii. 292, 293; in Bardwán, iv. 55; in Bánkurá, iv. 229; in Bírbhúm, iv. 324; in Dacca, v. 60, 61; in Bákarganj, v. 198; in Faridpur, v. 289; in Maimansinh, v. 410; in Noákhálí, vi. 277, 282, 283; in Tipperah, vi. 381; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 495; in Maldah, vii. 47; in Rangpur, vii. 221; in Dinájpur, vii. 383; in Rájsháhí, viii. 36, 37, 40, 52; in Bográ, viii. 167; in Murshidábád, ix. 45, 61; in Pábná, ix. 284, 288; in Dárjíling, x. 46; in Jalpáigurí, x. 254, 260; in Patná, xi. 54, 64; in Sáran, xi. 256; in Gayá, xii. 39, 40; in Tirhut, xiii. 46; in Champáran, xiii. 249; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 77; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 321, 322; in Monghyr, xv. 60; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 62; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 254, 424-444; in Singbhúm, xvii. 70, 130; in Cuttack, xviii. 80; in Balasor, xviii. 278, 279; in Purí, xix. 40, 92; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260. *See also* Christians, Mission, &c.

Native medical practitioners, or *kabirájs*, their drugs, modes of treatment, &c., in Nadiyá, ii. 139, 140; in Jessor, ii. 190, 336; in Midnapur, iii. 245; in Húglí, iii. 438, 439; in Bardwán, iv. 200, 201; in Bánkurá, iv. 302; in Bírbhúm, iv. 455; in Dacca, v. 144-146; in Bákarganj, v. 248; in Faridpur, v. 359, 360; in Maimansinh, v. 479; in Noákhálí, vi. 349, 350; in Maldah, vii. 150, 151; in Dinájpur, vii. 456, 458; in Rájsháhí, viii. 123; in Bográ, viii. 309-315; in Murshidábád, ix. 243; in Jalpáigurí, x. 325, 326; in Kuch Behar, x. 444; in Patná, xi. 215, 216; in Gayá, xii. 152; in Tirhut, xiii. 204; in Champáran, xiii. 315, 316; in Monghyr, xv. 198, 199; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 371; in Balasor, xviii. 372.

Native medicines. *See* Drugs, Indigenous.

Nats, an aboriginal gipsy tribe in the 24 Parganás, i. 51; in Chittagong, vi. 143; in Noákhálí, vi. 273; in Dinájpur, vii. 382; in Murshidábád, ix. 43, 46, 48; in Pábná, ix. 282; in Patná, xi. 39; in Sáran, xi. 252; in Sháhábád, xii. 190; in Champáran, xiii. 245; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 287, 288; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 60, 65; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 251. *See also* Aboriginal and Castes.

Nattor, town in Rájsháhí, viii. 53, 54.

Nátuá, *ptr* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.

Natural calamities, in the 24 Parganás, i. 158-163, 259-261; in the Sundarbans, i. 342-344; in Nadiyá, ii. 83-93; in Jessor, ii. 274-278; in Midnapur, iii. 114-133, 220-227; in Húglí, iii. 358-366; in Bardwán, iv. 92-97; in Bánkurá, iv. 270; in Bírbhúm, iv. 371, 372; in Dacca, v. 102-105; in Bákarganj, v. 212, 213; in Faridpur, v. 330-332; in Maimansinh, v. 457; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 82, 83; in Chittagong, vi. 184, 185; in Noákhálí, vi. 316-319; in Tipperah, vi. 415-417; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 507; in Maldah, vii. 90; in Rangpur, vii. 292; in Dinájpur, vii. 408; in Rájsháhí, viii. 78-80; in Bográ, viii. 250, 251; in Murshidábád, ix. 26, 131-141; in Pábná, ix. 325-327; in Dárjíling, x. 124-127; in Jalpáigurí, x. 293; in Kuch Behar, x. 394-396; in Patná, xi. 130, 131; in Sáran, xi. 305-307; in Gayá, xii. 107-111; in Sháhábád, xii. 250-255; in Tirhut, xiii. 115-121; in Champáran, xiii. 284-288; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 160-173; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 346-351; in Monghyr, xv. 127-135; in Purniah, xv. 341-349; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 138; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 408; in Singbhúm, xvii. 95; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 212; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 339, 340; in Cuttack, xviii. 146-173; in Balasor, xviii. 322-334; in Purí, xix. 138-150.

Naubatpur, town and *tháná* in Patná, xi. 35, 74, 205.

Nauhazárí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 228.

Nautan, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 195.

Nautan Dubá, village in Champáran, xiii. 250.

Navápatrá, village in Hindol State, Orissa, xix. 289.

Navisindás, village officials, xv. 79.

Nawáb Shaistá Khán, Governor of Bengal, vi. 111. 112, 243-245; vii. 48.

Nawábázár, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 412.

Nawábandar, village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.

Nawábganj, municipality in the 24 Parganás, i. 80.

Nawábganj, village in Rangpur, vii. 225.

Nawábganj, village and *tháná* in Dinájpur, vii. 363, 365, 423, 453.

Nawábganj, *tháná* in Maldah, vii. 51, 71, 83, 110.

Nawábganj, town in Purniah, xv. 259, 371.

Nawábs of Dacca, pensioned by Lord Clive, family now extinct, v. 123.

Nawábs of Murshidábád, History of the ix. 172-195. *See also* History.

Nawádá, sub-division of Gayá, xii. 31, 60-62, 142.

Nawádá, town and *tháná* in Gayá, xii. 31, 60, 142.

Nawádá, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.

Nawádá, village in Midnapur, with manufacture of sugar cane, iii. 68; seat of river traffic, &c., iii. 37, 152.

Nawádá village in Patná, xi. 191.

Nawágarh, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.

Nawárá or *náoárá*, estate for support of Muhammadan fleet, an obsolete tenure in Jessor and Dacca, ii. 262; v. 68, 127.

Náwáttiás, a clan of Tipperahs, vi. 51.

Nayá Bazár, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.

Náyá Boridángá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 450.

Nayá Dumká, sub-district of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 274, 277, 375.

Nayá Dumká town, administrative headquarters of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 265, 363.

Nayá Kátá *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 31.
Nayábád, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Nayábandar, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 412, 437.
Nayágarh State, Orissa, xix. 206, 210-217, 261, 305-307.
Nayágarh village in Nayágarh State, xix. 306.
Nayánpur town, in Tipperah, vi. 420.
Nayánpur ferry, Tipperah, vi. 363, 364.
Nayápárá police outpost in the Khandmáls, Orissa, xix. 264.
Nayásarái, village in Húglí, iii. 314.
Názim-ud-Daulá, Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 191, 192.
Názim-ul-Mulk, Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 194.
Názírganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.
Názírpur, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 344.
Názírpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Názír's-hát, village in Chittagong, vi. 196.
Názírat, a rent-free land tenure. *See* Tenures of land.
Nek Muhammad, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Nekmard fair in Dinájpur, vii. 382, 387, 411, 436, xv. 371.
Nemápol, village in Khandpárá State, Orissa, xix. 300.
Nepál, Trade carried on with, by Patná, xi. 179, 180; by Tirhut, xiii. 157-162; by Champáran, xiii. 290, 294-296; by Bhágalpur, xiv. 191; by Purniah, xv. 380-385. *See also* Commerce.
Nepál, Raids from, into Rangpur, vii. 160.
Nepálís, an aboriginal or hill race in Dárjíling, x. 44, 45, 53-61.
Nero, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 29.
Nets for catching fish, Different kinds of in Rangpur, vii. 172, 173, 174. *See also* Fishing, Modes of.
Neulbisí, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 228, 229.
Néur, river in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 180.
Newárs, a sept of Nepálís in Dárjíling, x. 53, 56, 61.
Newspapers published in the 24 Parganás, i. 173; in Nadiyá, ii. 111; in Jessor, ii. 305, 306; in Midnapur, iii. 153; in Húglí, iii. 377; in Bardwán, iv. 136; in Dacca, v. 127; in Bákarganj, v. 217; in Maldah, vii. 105; in Rangpur, vii. 310; in Rájsháhí, viii. 92; in Bográ, viii. 278, 279; in Murshidábád, ix. 172; in Pábná, ix. 352, 353; in Dárjíling, x. 178; in Jalpáiguri, x. 301; in Kuch Behar, x. 360; in Patná, xi. 180, 181; in Gayá, xii. 120; in Tirhut, xiii. 165.
Neyámastí, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Niámátpur, village and *tháná* in Bardwán, iv. 65.
Nibodhay English school, 24 Parganás, i. 206.
Nihlá police outpost in Chittagong, vi. 216.
Níj Behar, the court name for Kuch Behar, x. 332, 439.
Nij jot or *khámár*, home farms of the landowners, in Bardwán, iv. 83; in Maldah, vii. 82, in Dinájpur, vii. 404. *See also* Tenures.
Nijgáon, town in Maldah, vii. 138.
Nijgarh, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 228.
Niktí-kalán, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Nil. *See* Indigo.
Nilakshmi, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.
Nílámbhar, Rájá, in Rangpur, vii. 314.
Nílganj indigo factory, Purniah, xv. 370.
Nílgirí State, Orissa, xix. 206, 210-217, 261, 307, 308, 324.
Nílkumár, river in Rangpur, vii. 167.
Nílmani Dás, Bábu, *Diwán* under the Rájá of Hill Tipperah, vi. 462, 513, 514.
Nim osat rayatí land tenures, vi. 312. *See also* Tenures of land.
Nimaíj, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Nimásarái ferry in Maldah, vii. 130.
Nímtá, village near Calcutta, 24 Parganás, i. 230.
Nímtálá, village in Midnapur, with river traffic, iii. 37.
Nímtárá, fair in Dinájpur, vii. 438.
Nímúniá, village in Champáran, xiii. 250.
Nirshá, *tháná* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 271, 366.
Nisankpur Kura, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 152, 249, 250.
Nisbetganj, village and *tháná* in Rangpur, vii. 304, 305, 309, 328, 344, 349.
Nischintípur, *tháná* in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 452.
Nitkhálí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Nítpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 405, 411, 412, 450.
Nityánand, one of the two *prabhus*, or principal disciples of Chaitanya, settled at Khardah, in the 24 Parganás, i. 65, 73, 107, 108.
Nizámat College in Murshidábád, ix. 67, 171, 215.
Nizámat fund in Murshidábád, ix. 194, 200.

Nizámpur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 132, 138.
Nizámpur, mart in Chittagong, vi. 199.
Nizám-ud-dín-pur Bográ, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 195.
Noábád, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 445.
Noábád táluks, &c., Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 81, 82; Chittagong, vi. 162, 169-174, 176, 177, 210, 214; Noákhálí, vi. 310. *See also* Tenures of Land.
NOÁKHÁLÍ DISTRICT (Vol. VI.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 237, 238; Jurisdiction, 238, 239; History, 239-248; History of Sandwíp, 248, 249; Physical Aspect of the District, 249, 250; River System, 250, 251; Alluvion and Diluvion, 251, 252; Tides, 252, 253; Ferries and Tolls, 253, 254; Canals and Embankments, 254, 255; Marshes, 255, 256; Deaths by Drowning, 256; River Traffic, 256, 257; Fisheries, 257, 258; Marsh Cultivation, 258; Lines of Drainage, 258; Jungle Produce, 259; *Feræ Naturæ*, Mammals, 258, 259; Birds, 259-265; Reptiles, 265; Deaths from Snake-bite, 265; Fishes, 265, 266; Population, Early Estimates, 266, 267; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 267-269; Classification according to Sex, Religion, and Age, 269-271; Ethnical Classification, 271-273; Hill Tribes, &c., 273, 274; Immigration, and Emigration, 274, 275; Castes, 275-277; Religious Division of the People, 277; The Muhammadan Community, 277-280; Marriage Customs among Hindus and Muhammadans, 280-282; Native Christians, 282, 283; The Bráhma Samáj, 283; Town Population, 283; Sudhárám (Noákhálí) Town, 283, 284; Villages, 284-287; Places of Historical Interest, Sandwíp Island, 287, 288; E. I. Company's Factories, 288; Village Officials, 288, 289; Material Condition of the People, their Dress, Dwellings, Food, &c., 289-291; Agriculture, List of Crops, 291, 292; Rice Cultivation, &c., 292, 293; Green Crops, 293, 294; Miscellaneous Crops, 294, 295; Cultivated Area and Out-turn of Crops, 295, 296; Condition of the Peasantry, 296, 297; Occupancy Rights and Enhancement of Rents, 297-299; Domestic Animals and Agricultural Implements, 299; Wages and Prices, 299, 300; Weights and Measures, 300, 301; Landless Labouring Classes, 301; Waste Land, 301, 302; Land Tenures, 302-313; Rates of Rent, 313-315; Enhancement of Rents, 315; Customary Cesses, 315, 316; Manure, 316; Natural Calamities, Blights, Floods, and Droughts, 316-318; Famine Warnings, 318, 319; Court of Wards Estates, 319; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, 319; Roads, &c., 319, 320; Manufactures, 320, 321; Trade and Commerce, Exports and Imports, 321-324; River Traffic, 325-328; Capital and Interest, 328, 329; Institutions, 329; Income-Tax, 329; Administrative History of the District, 329-331; Revenue and Expenditure Balance-Sheets, 331; Land Tax, 332; Magisterial, Civil, and Revenue Courts, 332; Rent Law, 332; Police Statistics, 332-334; Criminal Statistics, 334, 335; Jail Statistics, 335-337; Educational Statistics, 337-341; Postal Statistics, 341, 342; Administrative Divisions, 342, 343; Fiscal Divisions, 343-345; Climate, Rainfall, and Temperature, 345, 346; Vital Statistics, 346; Endemics and Epidemics, 346, 347; Cattle Disease, 347, 348; Indigenous Drugs, 348, 349; Native Doctors, 349, 350; Medical Charities, 350.
Noákhálí town. *See* Sudhárám.
Nokhá, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Non-Regulation system, Origin of in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 362.
Noná *khál*, an affluent of the Bidyádharí in the 24 Parganás, i. 25.
Nonkhá, *thánd* in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 275, 285.
Normal schools in Midnapur, iii. 180-183; in Húglí, iii. 401; in Bardwán iv. 164; in Rájsháhí, viii. 114; in Bográ, viii. 299; in Murshidábád, ix. 171, 228; in Pábná, ix. 362-364; in Dárjíling, x. 191; in Kuch Behar, x. 437; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 189; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 480. *See also* Educational Statistics.
North Káro, river in Singbhúm, xvii. 21.
North Koel, river in Lohárdagá, xvi. 235, 236.
North Suburban Town, municipality in the 24 Parganás, i. 79, 214-221; hospital, i. 249, 250, 255.
Northern Bengal State Railway, vii. 304, 410; viii. 82, 268; ix. 330; x. 128, 296, 897.
North-West Provinces, Trade with. *See* Commerce.
Nowarno, festival in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 46.
Nowattiás, a hill tribe, vi. 482.

Nún river, xviii. 23, 25, 36; xix. 19.
Nuná, river in Dinájpur, vii. 360, 361.
Nuná, or salt embankment in Balasor, xviii. 263, 323.
Nunihát, mart in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 322, 354.
Nuniyá caste in Sáran, xi. 226, 296, 297, 319; in Gayá, xii. 117; in Sháhábád, xii. 197; in Tirhut, xiii. 45, 46, 127-129; in Champáran, xiii. 245, 281, 282. *See also* Castes.
Nunkhand, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 365.
Nurpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 448, 449.
Nurpur, ferry in Tipperah, vi. 363, 364.
Nurullápur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 445.
Nutan, *bázár* in Midnapur town, with river traffic, iii. 37.
Nyá Dhár Kamlá, river in Tirhut, xiii. 26, 27.
Nyáya, Hindu logic taught by Pandits in the Nadiyá *tols*, ii. 106-111.
Nyting, hill in Chittagong, vi. 125.

O

Obra, village in Gayá, xii. 64.
Occupancy rights of cultivators in the 24 Parganás, i. 149; in the Sundarbans, i. 337; in Nadiyá, ii. 70; in Jessor, ii. 256; in Midnapur, iii. 83; in Húglí, iii. 343; in Bardwán, iv. 73, 83; in Bánkurá, iv. 248, 260, 261; in Bírbhúm, iv. 362, 367; in Dacca, v. 91-93; in Bákarganj, v. 215; in Faridpur, v. 317-318; in Maimansinh, v. 443; in Chittagong, vi. 162, 178; in Noákhálí, vi. 297, 298, 302, 312; in Tipperah, vi. 395; in Maldah, vii. 75; in Rangpur, vii. 263, 280, 281, 290; in Dinájpur, vii. 395, 403, 404; in Rájsháhí, viii. 65, 72; in Bográ, viii. 230-239; in Murshidábád, ix. 114, 120; in Pábná, ix. 306, 313; in Patná, xi. 117; in Sáran, xi. 295; in Gayá, xii. 105, 126, 127; in Sháhábád, xii. 240, 248; in Tirhut, xiii. 169; in Champáran, xiii. 282, 284, 298; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 123-126, 135, 136; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 379-384, 400, 401, 406; in Singbhúm, xvii. 83, 92. *See also* Rent Law and Tenures.
Occupations of the people in the 24 Parganás, i. 45-50; in Nadiyá, ii. 38-42; in Jessor, ii. 189-192; in Midnapur, iii. 44-48; in Húglí, iii. 276-280; in Bardwán, iv. 39-43; in Bánkurá, iv. 215-219; in Dacca, v. 35-38; in Bákarganj, v. 184-188; in Faridpur, v. 282-284; in Maimansinh, v. 395-398; in Rájsháhí, viii. 37-39; in Bográ, viii. 160, 161; in Murshidábád, ix. 48-56, 110, 156; in Pábná, ix. 281, 307, 331; in Purniah, xv. 245-249; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 59; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 251.
Oghárá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 195.
Oil-seeds, Cultivation, &c., of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 131; in Nadiyá, ii. 64; in Jessor, ii. 241; in Midnapur, iii. 80; in Húglí, iii. 333; in Bardwán, iv. 71; in Bánkurá, iv. 246; in Bírbhúm, iv. 345; in Dacca, v. 74, 83; in Bákarganj, v. 204; in Faridpur, v. 308; in Maimansinh, v. 420; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 84, 85; in Noákhálí, vi. 292, 293, 294, 300; in Tipperah, vi. 390; in Maldah, vii. 74; in Rangpur, vii. 241, 242, 262, 291; in Dinájpur, vii. 391; in Rájsháhí, viii. 60; in Bográ, viii. 210; in Murshidábád, ix. 104; in Pábná, ix. 302, 346; in Dárjíling, x. 95; in Jalpáigurí, x. 273; in Kuch Behar, x. 382; in Patná, xi. 26, 156, 158, 159, 163, 169, 171; in Sáran, xi. 260, 323, 325, 327, 329; in Gayá, xii. 89-91; in Sháhábád, xii. 234, 235; in Tirhut, xiii. 83, 138, 139, 140; in Champáran, xiii. 262, 263, 290, 291; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 337; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 103; in Lohardagá, xvi. 341; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 313; in Cuttack, xviii. 103, 104; in Balasor, xviii. 291; in Puri, xix. 94.
Ojhás, exorcists, quack doctors, &c., in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 52, 488; in Rangpur, vii. 230; in Bográ, viii. 202; in Jalpáigurí, x. 326; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 332-334; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 371.
Okri, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 207.
Okri, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 144, 145.
Old Agartalá, ancient capital of Hill Tipperah, vi. 497, 498.
Old Bághmátí, river in Tirhut, xiii. 20.
Old Kárul, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 449.
Old Maldah. *See* Maldah.
Old Udáipur, ancient capital of Hill Tipperah, vi. 498, 499.
Olan, or low-lying land in Barwán *thánd*, Bírbhúm, iv. 357.
Olash, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 229.
Oldhár, *pargánd* in Puri, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Omrábád, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 344.
Onagræ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 186.

Oodynullah. *See* Udhanálá.
Operation of the Rent Law of Bengal (Act X. of 1859). *See* Rent Law.
Opium, Cultivation, manufacture, &c., of, vi. 159; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 500; in Rangpur, vii. 307; in Dinájpur, vii. 452; in Patná, xi. 114, 115, 129, 146-154; in Sáran, xi. 287-292, 306; in Gayá, xii. 91, 92; in Sháhábád, xii. 236; in Tirhut, xiii. 92-98; in Champáran, xiii. 269-271, 290, 291; in Monghyr, xv. 93-101; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 104; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 341, 350-352.
Oráons. *See* Uráons.
Ordeal, Trial by, among the Chittagong Hill Tribes, vi. 48, 49; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 92; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 332-334; among the Kandhs, xix. 224.
Orissa Tributary States (Vol. XIX.) Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 195, 196; Jurisdiction, 196-198; General Aspect, 198, 199; Mountain Peaks, 199, 200; Rivers, 200, 201; River Traffic, 201, 202; Immigration, 202; Fisheries, 202; Embankments, 202; Minerals, 202, 203; Jungle Products, 203; *Feræ Naturæ*, 203; Population—early estimate, 203, 204; the Census of 1872, 204; Average Density, 204, 205; Classification according to Sex, Religion, and Age, 205-208; Infirms, 208; Ethnical Division of the People, 208, 210-217; Aboriginal Tribes, the Kandhs, 209, 218-238; the Savars, 238-240; the Santáls, 240, 241; the Kols, Gonds, and Bhumijs, 241; the Júangs, 241-247; the Kharriás and Purans, 247; the Bhuiyás, 247-254, the Sáonts, Taálas, and Ghásis, 254, 255; List of Hindu Castes, 255-259; Religious Division of the People, 259-261; Kántilo Town, 262; Material Condition of the People, 262; Agriculture, 262, 263; Means of Communication, Trade, &c., 263; Administration, 263, 264; Police, &c., 264, 265; Educational Statistics, 265, 266; Charitable Dispensaries, 266. Separate Accounts of the Different States—Angul, 266-268; Athgarh, 268-270; Athmallik, 270-272; Bánkí, 272, 273; Barambá, 273-275; Bod, 275-278; the Khandmáls of Bod, 278, 279; Daspallá, 279, 280; Dhenkánal, 280-287; Hindol, 287, 289; Keunjhar, 289-299; Khandpárá, 299-301; Morbhanj, 301-303; Narsinhpur, 303-305; Nayágarh, 305-307; Nílgirí, 307, 308; Pál Lahárá, 308-310; Ranpur, 310, 311; Tálchar, 311, 312; Tigariá, 313, 314.
Orissa, Famine of 1866 in, xviii. 148-173.
Orissa, History of, xviii. 177-200.
Orissa canal system, xviii. 37-53; traffic on, xviii. 175, 176.
Orissa Bálísháhí, *parganá* in Midnapur, Historical account of, iii. 212.
Oriwán, town in Sháhábad, xii. 203.
Ornaments worn by the people in the 24 Parganás, i. 129; in Chittagong, vi. 157, 187, 188; in Patná, xi. 102; in Sáran, xi. 271; in Sháhábád, xii. 225; in Tirhut, xiii. 78; in Champáran, xiii. 257, 258; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 110; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 296, 297, 318; in Purniah, xv. 274; in Singbhúm, xvii. 43; in Purí, xix. 92. *See also* Material Condition of the People.
Osat rayatí land tenures. See Tenures of land.
Osuie, a clan of Tipperahs, vi. 51.
Oswáls, caste of up-country traders. *See* Castes.
Out-put of coal from the Ráníganj collieries, Bardwán, iv. 116-119.
Out-turn of crops, cultivated and uncultivated area, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 148, 149; ín the Sundarbans, i. 335, 336; in Nadiyá, ii. 69; in Jessor, ii. 243-249; in Midnapur, iii. 32; in Húglí, iii. 340, 341; in Bardwán, iv. 72; in Bánkurá, iv. 247, 248; in Birbhúm, iv. 346, 347-350; in Dacca, v. 91, 92; in Bákarganj, v. 204; in Faridpur, v. 315, 316; in Maimansinh, v. 441-443; in Chittagong, vi. 161, 162; in Noákhálí, vi. 295, 296; in Tipperah, vi. 394, 395; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 502; in Maldah, vii. 73; in Rangpur, vii. 255, 261, 262; Dinájpur, vii. 394, 395; in Rájsháhí, viii. 64; in Bográ, viii. 148, 214, 221, 222; in Murshidábád, ix. 105-107; in Pábná, ix. 305; in Dárjíling, x. 79-99; in Jalpáiguri, x. 274-276; in Kuch Behar, x. 383, 384; in Patná, xi. 115-117; in Sáran, xi. 294; in Gayá, xii. 94, 95; in Sháhábád, xii. 238-240; in Tirhut, xiii. 104-106; in Champáran, xiii. 271-277; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 124-129; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 339-341; in Monghyr, xv. 103-106; in Purniah, xv. 293-303; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 105; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 353-355; in Singbhúm, xvii. 82; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 177; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 316, 317; in Cuttack, xviii. 104-107; in Balasor, xviii. 292; in Purí, xix. 95, 96.

P

Pabbiá Táluk, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 378.
PÁBNÁ DISTRICT (Vol. IX.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 269-270; Boundaries and Jurisdiction, 270; General Aspect, 271; Rivers, 271, 272; Alluvion and Diluvion, 272; Ferries, 272, 273; Lakes and Marshes, 273; River Traffic, 273-275; Fisheries, 275-276; Marsh Cultivation, 276, 277; Lines of Drainage, 277; Jungle Produce, 277; *Feræ Naturæ*, 277, 278; Estimates of Population, 278; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 278, 279; Population according to Sex, Age, and Religion, 279-281; Ethnical Division of the People, 281-284; Aboriginal Tribes, 284, 285; Emigration and Immigration, 285; Population According to Occupation, 286-288; Castes, 286-288; Religious Division of the People, 288-290; Marriage Customs among the Muhammadans, 290, 291; Division of the People into Town and Country, 291-298; Pábná Town, 291-293; Sirájganj Town, 293-296; Belkuchí Town, 296; Smaller Towns and Villages, 296-298; Village Officials, 298, 299; Material Condition of the People, 299, 300; Agriculture, 301-305; Rice, 301, 302; Other Cereals and Fibres, 302-305; Miscellaneous Crops, 302, 303; Area, Out-turn of Crops, 305; Position of the Cultivators, 305, 306; Domestic Animals, 306; Agricultural Implements, Wages and Prices, 306-309; Weights and Measures, 309; Landless Day-labourers, 309, 310; Spare Land, 310; Land and Fishing Tenures, 310-316; Rates of Rent, 316, 317; Agrarian Disturbances, 318-325; Manures, Irrigation, and Rotation of Crops, 325; Natural Calamities, 325, 326; the Famines of 1866 and 1874, 326, 327; Famine Warnings, 327, 328; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, 328; Roads and other Means of Communication, 328-330; Manufactures, 330-333; Condition of the Manufacturing Classes, 333, 334; Commerce and Trade, 334-350; Capital and Interest, 350; Imported Capital, 350-352; Institutions, 352; Newspapers, 352, 353; Income of the District, 353; Revenue and Expenditure, 353; Balance Sheet of the District, 354; Land Tax, &c., 353-355; Operation of the Rent Law, 355, 356; Police Statistics, 356-358; Jail and Criminal Statistics, 358-360; Educational Statistics, 360-364; Postal Statistics, 361, 365; Administrative Divisions, 365-366; Fiscal Divisions, 366-369; Climate, 369-372; Cyclones, 370-372; Rainfall, 371; Medical Aspects, 372, 377; Vital Statistics, 372; Epidemic Diseases, 372, 373; Indigenous Vegetable Drugs, 373, 374; Fairs and Religious Gatherings, 374; Medical Charities and Dispensaries, 374-376.
Pábná town, ix. 291-293.
Pachambá, headquarters of the Free Church of Scotland Mission to the Santáls, Hazáribágh, xvi. 85.
Pachhi, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 196.
Pachhim Bhigo, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 196.
Pachlak, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 304, 360.
Pachrúkhá, village in Champáran, xiii. 250.
Pachrúkí, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 145, 146.
Pachuriá *char*, Jessor ii. 181.
Pacification of the Paháriás, Captain Brown's scheme for the, (A.D. 1778), xiv. 304.
Padambasán, village in Midnapur, with river traffic, iii. 37.
Padampur, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 229.
Pádhoyár *jolá*, a channel in Rájsháhí, viii. 27.
Padmá river, name of a portion of the main channel of the Ganges, ii. 18, 20, 23, 24; ix. 270, 271.
Padmá river, small offshoot of the Jamuna, 24 Parganás, i. 25.
Padmábatí, village in Khandpárá State, Orissa, xix. 201, 300.
Padri, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiv. 196.
Paená, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 229.
Paendá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 229.
Paer, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 378.
Páglí, or Páglá, river, vii. 22, 24, 128, 165.
Páglí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365.
Páglíbandar, mart in Dinájpur, vii. 413, 452.
Pahárá, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 143, 144.
Paháribulá, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.
Paháriás, an aboriginal tribe, in Tipperah, vi. 378; in Dinájpur, vii. 382; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 280-282; their origin, xiv. 288, 289; government, xiv. 289, 290; moral code, xiv. 290, 291; religion, xiv. 291-294; manners and

customs, xiv. 294-296; physical appearance, &c., xiv. 296, 297; marriage ceremonies, &c., xiv. 297, 298; funeral ceremonies, xiv. 298; the Mál Paháriás, ix. 48, 55; xiv. 298-302; under British rule, xiv. 302-308; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 288. *See also* Aboriginal Population.
Pahárpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Páhí rayats and *páhíkásht* land tenures in Jessor, ii. 265; in Rangpur, vii. 280, 281; in Gayá, xii. 101; in Tirhut, xiii. 110; in Purí, xix. 128, 129. *See also* Tenures.
Pahleyá, village in Sáran, xi. 258.
Páhn or village priest, in Lohárdagá, xvi. 327, 329, 330, 332.
Paik-dogi, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Páiká, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 289.
Páiká, river in Cuttack, xviii. 23, 24, 36.
Páikán, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20, 21.
Páikán or police service tenures. *See* Service Tenures.
Páiks, indigenous village police in Midnapur under the *zamíndárs*, maintained by service lands, iii. 97, 98, 164, 165; in Bardwán, iv. 148; in Rangpur, vii. 233; in Purí, xix. 159. *See also* Police, Rural.
Painálá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 439.
Páiráband, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 311.
Páirátungí *khál*, embankment in Midnapur, iii. 140.
Páitkárá *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 357, 445.
Pákaur sub-division, Santál Parganás, xiv. 274, 277.
Pákaur railway station, Santál Parganás, xiv. 352.
Pakharia, town in Maldah, vii. 141.
Pakríbaránwán, village and *tháná* in Gayá, xii. 142.
Pál, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.
Pál Lahárá State, Orissa, xix. 206, 210-217, 261, 308-310.
Palámau, sub-division of Lohárdágá, xvi. 392-403, 454-470, 482.
Palásbárí, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 253, 285, 286.
Palásbárí, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Palásí. *See* Plassey.
Pálíganj, *tháná* and town in Patná, xi. 74, 205.
Pálís, an aboriginal tribe in Maldah, vii. 34, 40, 46, 68; in Rangpur, vii. 219; in Dinájpur, vii. 374, 379, 380. *See also* Aboriginal Population.
Palmá, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.
Palmá, Ruins of, in Mánbhúm, xvii. 298, 299.
Palm-leaf Records of the Temple of Jagannáth, The, xviii. 181-187; xix. 83, 84.
Paltá, village on the Húglí, with powder magazine and the water-works for the supply of Calcutta, i. 108, 109; school, i. 206.
Paltá *Báor*, lake in the 24 Parganás, i. 240.
Paltápar, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 129, 139.
Paltiá *khál*, Jessor, ii. 178.
Paltiá, mart in Sáran, xi. 332.
Pán (betel-leaf) and *supárí* (betel-nut) cultivation, in the 24 Parganás, i. 146; in the Sundarbans, i. 325; in Nadiyá, ii. 68; in Jessor, ii. 246; in Midnapur, iii. 81; in Húglí, iii. 339; in Bardwán, iv. 71; in Bánkurá, iv. 247; in Bírbhúm, iv. 345; in Dacca, v. 89; in Bákarganj, v. 204; in Faridpur, v. 311, 312; in Mainansinh, v. 421; in [illegible], 179, 183, 184; i[illegible]1, 292, 294, 295, [illegible]ah, vi. 390, 392, [illegible]ah, vii. 73; in I[illegible] 248, 249, 291; i[illegible]3; in Rájsháhí, v[illegible]ii. 212; in Murs[illegible]; in Pábná, ix. 3[illegible]5; in Jalpáigurí, x. [illegible]ar, x. 394; in Pa[illegible]; in Sáran, xi. 279; in Gayá, xii. 93; in Sháhábád, xii. 236; in Tirhut, xiii. 85, 86; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 104; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 241, 342; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 314; in Cuttack, xviii. 104; in Balasor, xviii. 291; in Purí, xix. 95.
Páns, a servile caste in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 258, 259. *See also* Castes.
Pana circular embankment, in Midnapur, iii. 141.
Pánápur, town in Sáran, xi. 257.
Panár, river in Purniah, xv. 227, 228, 229.
Panaurá, village in Tirhut, xiii. 68.
Pánch Dhán peak, Orissa Tributary States, xix. 199.
Pánch Bayá, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 455.
Panchaki mahals, or land tenures held on a quit-rent, in Midnapur, iii. 88; in Bánkurá, iv. 263, 264. *See also* Tenures of land.
Panchána river, Patná, xi. 24.
Pánchannagáon *p*[illegible]

villages which compose the suburbs of Calcutta, i. 239.
Panchâyats or village tribunals, in Húglí, iii. 431; in Bardwán, iv. 66, 67; in Maldah, vii. 66; in Dinájpur, vii. 386; in Murshidábád, ix. 96; in Pábná, ix. 299; in Patná, xi. 91-93; in Sáran, xi. 265-267; in Sháhábád, xii. 221; in Tirhut, xiii. 75; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 330; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 91, 92; in Singbhúm, xvii. 76, 114. *See also* Village Officials and Institutions.
Pánchbíbí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 455.
Pancheoli, a timber tree of the Sundarbans, i. 308.
Pánchet estate, Mánbhúm, iv. 208; xvii. 369; hill, xvii. 255, 256.
Pánchet Rájás, xvii. 322-324; their ruined palace in Mánbhúm, xvii. 304.
Pánchgáchhí, mait in Rangpur, vii. 167, 309.
Pánchgáon, village in Tigariá State, Orissa, xix. 314.
Pánchgarh, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Pánchkot hill, Bánkurá, iv. 208.
Pánchkurá, trading village in Midnapur, iii. 152.
Pánchmalang, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 365.
Pánchnaur or Páchnor, fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 239, 366.
Pánchpahár hill, Santál Parganás, xiv. 268.
Pánchpárá, river in Balasor, xviii. 250, 251.
Pánchpukuriá, town in Tipperah, vi. 363, 366; fair at, vi. 420.
Pandái river, xiii. 223, 224.
Pandaul, village in Tirhut, xiii. 58.
Pandaul *nálá*, Tirhut, xiii. 26.
Pándrá, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.
Pándrá branch dispensary in Mánbhúm, xvii. 374.
Panduah village and railway station in Húglí, ancient seat of a Hindu Rájá, scene of a Muhammadan victory, and formerly celebrated for its paper manufacture, ruins of, i. 365, 366; iii. 312-314, 375.
Panduah or Peruah, in Maldah, former capital of Bengal, Ruins of, vii. 21, 51, 59-64, 441; fair at, vii. 68, 101.
Pangá, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 297.
Pangá, village in Rangpur, vii. 175.
Pangá *jhár*, forest in Rangpur, vii. 175.
Pángásí, another name for the Kabadak river, i. 27, 297; ii. 19, 172, 175, 177.
Páni-Kochs, an aboriginal race in Kuch Behar, x. 355-357.
Paniálághát, village in Rangpur, vii. 305.
Páni-charái, a toll on boats laden with fish, vii. 29.
Pánihátí, village in the 24 Parganás, i. 34, 170; schools, i. 206.
Páníkhand, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 229.
Pánisál, village in Tipperah, vi. 420.
Pánisálá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.
Pánítálá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 450.
Panjrá, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 449.
Pankhos, a tribe of Toungthás, vi. 49, 57-59.
Panwár, *parganá* in Sháhábád, xii. 286.
Paper, Manufacture of, in Rangpur, vii. 243, 302, 305, 306; in Bográ, viii. 271; in Pábná, ix. 331, 332; in Gayá, xii. 115, 116; in Sháhábád, xii. 258, 259; in Purniah, xv. 358, 359. *See also* Manufactures.
Párá, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.
Páráhát, political estate in Singbhúm, xvii. 18, 32, 33, 34, 76, 92-94, 121, 136-138.
Párámániks, village officials, in Rangpur, vii. 233; in Bográ, viii. 201; in Pábná, ix. 298; in Purniah, xv. 273; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 89. *See also* Village Officials.
Paránpur, *parganá* in Nadiyá, i. 372; ii. 133, 137.
Paras, a timber tree of the Sundarbans, i. 308.
Párasnáth, hill and sanitarium, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 27, 30-35; temples at, and pilgrimages to, xvi. 216-227.
Párbhánga islands, Sundarbans, i. 297.
Parbatpárá, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 185.
Pardiar, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 139.
Parganá, Original use of the word for a revenue division, i. 355.
PARGANÁS, THE 24, DISTRICT OF (Vol. I.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 17; Boundaries, 18; Acquisition by the Company, 18-21; Jurisdictions and Changes, 21, 22; General Aspect, 22-24; Rivers, 24-30; Lakes, Marshes, &c., 30; Canals, Boat-routes, Boats, River Traffic, &c., 30-35; Irrigation, Marsh Cultivation, Lines of Drainage, &c., 35, 36; Forest and Jungle Products, 36, 37; Pastures, 37; *Feræ Naturæ*, Fisheries, &c., 35, 37, 38; Population, Early Estimates of, 38; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 39-72; Comparative Density of Population, 40; Population accord-

ing to Sex and Age, 45, 46; according to Occupation, 45-50; Ethnical Division of the People, 50; Emigration and Immigration, 51, 52; Castes, 52-71; Religious Division of the People, 71-76; Towns and Important Places, 76-124; Village Institutions, 124-127; Material Condition of the People, &c., 127-134; Agriculture, 134-158; Rice, 134-138; Vegetables, &c., 139; Fruit Trees, Sugar, &c., 140-143; Jute, 143-145; Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 148; Condition of the Cultivators, 149; Domestic Animals, 149; Agricultural Implements, 150, 151; Wages and Prices, 152, 153; Weights and Measures, 152-154; Day-labourers and Spare Land, 154; Intermediate Land Tenures, 154, 155; Rates of Rent, 155-157; Manure, Irrigation, and Fallows, 157, 158; Natural Calamities, 158, 163; Blights and Floods, 158; Droughts and Compensating Influences, 159; Famine of 1866, 159-162; Famine Warnings, 163; Foreign and Absentee Landholders, 163, 164; Roads and Means of Communication, 164, 165; Railways, 166-170; Manufactures, 170, 171; Commerce, 171-173; Capital and Interest, and Newspapers, 173; Incomes and Income-tax, 173-182; Administration, 183-241; Administrative History, 183; Revenue and Expenditure, 183-188; Land Revenue, 188; Courts and Land Law, 189; Police Statistics, 189-191; Criminal Cases, 191, 192; Criminal Classes, 192, 193; Jail Statistics, 193-199; Educational Statistics, 199-221; Postal Statistics, 221; Subdivisional Administration, 322-325; Fiscal Divisions, 225-241; Medical Aspects, 241-255; Climate, Rainfall, &c., 241-244; Diseases, 244; Cattle Disease, 244-247; Indigenous Drugs, 247-249; Charitable Dispensaries, 249-255; Lunatic Asylums, 256-258; Conservancy Arrangements, 259; Cyclone of 1864, 259-261; Land Tenures, 261-281.

Parganás, List of the original 24, i. 20.

Parganás, or fiscal divisions, Alphabetical list of, with area, number of estates, amount of land revenue, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 225-241; in Nadiyá, ii. 132-138; in Jessor, ii. 320-328; in Midnapur, iii. 189-220; in Húglí, iii. 413-417; in Bardwán, iv. 172, 176; in Bírbhúm, iv. 419-437; in Dacca, v. 139-141; in Bákarganj, v. 222-226, 238-243; in Faridpur, v. 353-356; in Maimansinh, v. 477-479; in Noákhálí, vi. 343-345; in Tipperah, vi. 442-447; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519; in Maldah, vii. 126-145; in Rangpur, vii. 253, 254, 256-259, 345; in Dinájpur, vii. 435-456; in Rájsháhí, viii. 118-121; in Bográ, viii. 302-304; in Murshidábád, ix. 232-236; in Pábná, ix. 366-369; in Jalpáigurí, x. 264-269; in Patná, xi. 206-209; in Sáran, xi. 355-361; in Gayá, xii. 143-146; in Sháhábád, xii. 286, 287; in Tirhut, xiii. 180-200; in Champáran, xiii. 308-313; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 239-251; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 376-378; in Monghyr, xv. 175-187; in Purniah, xv. 294-303, 416-431; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 192-199; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 483; in Singbhúm, xvii. 139; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 367-370; in Cuttack, xviii. 223-231, 232-234; in Balasor, xviii. 361-366; in Purí, xix. 171-173.

Parganá rates of rent. *See* Rent of land.

Parhárpur Jabdí, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 196.

Parhárpur Mowás, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 196, 197.

Parhárpur Rágho, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 197.

Parheyás, an aboriginal tribe in Lohárdagá, xvi. 294-296.

Párikud islands in the Chilká lake, Purí, xix. 25; manufacture of salt in, xix. 151, 152.

Párikud Kilá, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 172, 173.

Párnáwál, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.

Parki, police outpost in Chittagong, vi. 216.

Parkíhát, mart in Chittagong, vi. 198.

Parmeswarpur, *tháná* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 213, 237.

Parrots, Export of, from Hill Tipperah, vi. 513, 514.

Parsá, village and *tháná* in Sáran, xi. 240, 241, 247, 258, 293, 315, 344, 355, 359.

Párú Khás, village and *tháná* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 53, 179.

Parvatí, mart in Bhágalpur, xiv. 191.

Parwán (or Katúá) river, xiv. 27, 28; xv. 227, 229.

Paschim-dúai, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.

Pashurám ferry in Tipperah, vi. 363, 364.

Pasnaulí, village in Sáran, xi. 258.

Passar river, i. 299.

Pasture grounds, in the 24 Parganás, i. 37; in Maimansinh, v. 391; in Tipperah, vi. 368, 369; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 478; in Dinájpur, vii. 366; in Bográ, viii. 151; in Murshidábád, ix. 34; in Pábná, ix. 305

110; in Jalpáigurí, x. 235; in Gayá, xii. 27; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273; in Monghyr, xv. 34, 35; in Purniah, xv. 234-236; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 41; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 245, 246; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 265, 266; in Cuttack, xviii. 58, 59.
Pasubháv Bráhmans in Rangpur, vii. 222.
Pasur, a timber tree of the Sundarbans, i. 308.
Patái, *bíl* in Dinájpur, vii. 453.
Pátakátá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.
Patámundái, *tháná* in Cuttack, xviii. 65, 203.
Pataná, village in Sháhábád, xii. 216.
Pátarghátá village, near Calcutta, 24 Parganás, i. 230.
Patáspur, *parganá* in Midnapur, Historical account of, iii. 213.
Patáspur embankment, Midnapur, iii. 145.
Patejí, village in Sáran, xi. 355.
Pátgrám, *tháná* in Rangpur, vii. 158, 161, 318.
Patháns or Afgháns. *See* Muhammadans.
Páthárgámá, mart in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 354.
Páthíráj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Páthsálás, or indigenous village schools, in the 24 Parganás, i. 200, 209, 212; in Nadiyá, ii. 127; in Jessor, ii. 315; in Midnapur, iii. 177-181; in Húglí, iii. 404, 405; in Bardwán, iv. 165, 166; in Birbhúm, iv. 416-418; in Dacca, v. 137; in Bákarganj, v. 235; in Faridpur, v. 350-352; in Maimansinh, v. 473; in Chittagong, vi. 220; in Noákhálí, vi. 340, 341; in Tipperah, vi. 439; in Maldah, vii. 119, 123; in Rangpur, vii. 338, 341; in Dinájpur, vii. 432; in Rájsháhí, viii. 115; in Bográ, viii. 291, 298, 299; in Murshidábád, ix. 221, 227, 228; in Pábná, ix. 361-363; in Dárjíling, x. 193, 194; in Jálpáigurí, x. 314-318; in Kuch Behar, x. 437; in Patná, xi. 350, 351; in Sáran, xi. 351, 352; in Gayá, xii. 138; in Sháhábád, xii. 280, 282; in Tirhut, xiii. 176, 177; in Champáran, xiii. 304, 305, 306, 307; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 232, 233; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 372, 373; in Monghyr, xv. 168-171; in Purniah, xv. 404, 408-413; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 188-190; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 433; in Singbhúm, xvii. 131, 133; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 364, 365; in Cuttack, xviii. 215, 218; in Balasor, xviii. 355, 356; in Purí, xix. 170, 171.
Pátí, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Patiá, village and *tháná* in Chittagong, vi. 136, 153, 176, 216, 225.
Pátiládahá, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 252, 253, 285, 302.
Pátirá, mart in Chittagong, vi. 199.
Pátirám, *tháná* in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 412, 423, 452.
Pátitábádí, a land tenure, 24 Parganás, i. 268.
Patiyá Kilá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 229.
Patjarwá, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 276, 310.
Patkábári *mahal*, *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 363.
Pátkholá, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Pátkí, river in Dinájpur, vii. 360.
Pátkúm, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.
PATNÁ DISTRICT (Vol. XI.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 17, 18; Boundaries, 18; Jurisdictions, 18; General Aspect and Hill Systems, 18, 19; Rivers, 19-24; Canals, 24, 25; Loss of Life by Drowning, 25; River Traffic, 25-28; Irrigation, 28, 29; Fisheries, &c., 29-31; Lines of Drainage, 31; Minerals, 31; *Fœ Naturæ*, 31, 32; Early Estimates of Population, 32, 33; Preliminary Census of 1871, 33; Census of 1872, 34, 35; Classification of Population according to Sex and Age, 36; Infirms, 36; Ethnical Division of the People, 36-38; Aboriginal Tribes, 39; Immigration and Emigration, 39, 40; Hindu Castes, 40-49; Hindus not recognising Caste, 49, 50; Semi-Hinduised Aboriginals, 50-52; Muhammadan Classes, 52-54; Religious Divisions and Festivals of the People, 54-64; Towns, 65; Sadr Subdivision, 65-74; Patná City, 65-71; Massacre of Patná, 71-74; Bankipur, 74; Behar Subdivision, 74-83; Behar Town, 74-79; Rájágriha, 79-82; Giriyák Village, 82, 83; Barh Subdivision (Towns in), 83-86; Dinájpur Station and the Mutiny of 1857, 86-90; Village Institutions, 91-98; Material Condition of the People, 98-100; Dress, Dwellings, Food, &c., 100-107; Agricultural Staples, 107-109; Cereal Crops, 109-112; Green Crops, 112, 113; Fibres or Miscellaneous Crops, 113-115; Cultivated Area and Out-turn of Crops, 115-117; Condition of the Peasantry, 117; Domestic Animals and Agricultural Implements, 118; 119; Wages and Prices, 119-122; Weights and Measures, 122, 123; Landless Day-labourers, 123, 124; Land Tenures, 125-127; Rates of Rent, 127-129; Irrigation and Rota-

tion of Crops, 129, 130; Natural Calamities, 130, 131; Famine of 1866, 131, 132; Scarcity of 1869 and of 1873-1874, 132-134; Famine Warnings, 134, 135; Foreign and Absentee Landholders, 135; Roads, 135-137; E. I. Railway, 137; Manufactures, 137-146; Opium Manufacture, 146-154; Trade of Patná City, Imports and Exports, 154-171; River Traffic, 171-177; Rail and Road Traffic, 178, 179; Trade with Nepál, 179; Capital and Interest, 180; Newspapers, 180, 181; Income and Income-tax, 181; Administrative History, 181-183; Revenue and Expenditure (with Balance Sheets for 1850-51, 1860-61, and 1870-71), 183-185; Land Revenue, 186-188; Civil and Criminal Courts, 188; Operation of Rent Law, 188, 189; Police Statistics, 189-193; Jail Statistics, 193-195; Educational Statistics, 195-201; Patná College, 201-204; Administrative Divisions, 204-206; Fiscal Divisions, 206-209; Medical and Meteorological Aspects, 209-212; Vital Statistics, 212, 213; Indigenous Drugs, 213-215; Native Doctors, 215, 216; Charitable Dispensaries, 216-219; Temple School of Medicine, 220; Lunatic Asylum, 220, 221; Conservancy, 221, 222.

Patná city, or Azímábád, xi. 17, 18, 25, 35, 55, 65-71, 154-163, 191, 205; College, 70, 201-204; dispensary, 216, 217, 219; registration station at, 328, 331.

Patná canal, The, xi. 22, 24, 25, 129; xii. 22, 23.

Patná, trading village in Bardwán, iv. 134.

Pátní caste, boatmen and ferrymen, branch of the Jáliás, 24 Parganás, i. 70. *See also* Castes.

Patní taluks, land tenures, in the 24 Parganás, i. 155, 269, 270; in Nadiyá, ii. 72; in Jessor, ii. 258, 263; in Midnapur, iii. 90; in Huglí, iii. 348, 349; in Bardwán, iv. 78-83; in Bánkurá, iv. 256-258; in Bírbhúm, iv. 366; in Dacca, v. 96; in Bákarganj, v. 369, 373; in Maimansinh, v. 450; in Chittagong, vi. 178; in Noákhálí, vi. 298, 307; in Tipperah, vi. 405; in Maldah, vii. 80; in Rangpur, vii. 275-277; in Dinájpur, vii. 401, 402, 403; in Rájsháhí, viii. 71-73; in Bográ, viii. 232-234; in Murshidábád, ix. 116-118; in Pábná, ix. 313; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 140; in Purniah, xv. 319-321; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 327.

Patníkhánpur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 234.

Patnítálá, village and *thánd* in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 423, 443, 452.

Patro, river in Hazáribágh, xvi. 38, 39.

Patrol boats, in Rájsháhí, viii. 99.

Pátsandá, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 378.

Páttár, mart in Sáran, xi. 332.

Pátu Mahánadí, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 229.

Patuá estates, in Cuttack, xviii. 131.

Patuákhálí, sub-division of Bákarganj, v. 245, 246.

Patuákháli river, v. 161, 165.

Patwárís, or village accountants, in Noákhálí, vi. 289; in Tipperah, vi. 384, 385; in Maldah, vii. 66; in Rangpur, vii. 230, 231; in Dinájpur, vii. 369, 384-386; in Bográ, viii. 201; in Murshidábád, ix. 96; in Pábná, ix. 299; in Patná, xi. 96; in Sáran, xi. 267, 268; in Sháhábád, xii. 220, 221; in Tirhut, xiii. 74, 75; in Champáran, xiii. 256; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 106, 107; in Monghyr, xv. 78, 79; in Purniah, xv. 269-271; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 331, 332; in Balasor, xviii. 287. *See also* Village Officials, &c.

Patwárí kharach, an illegal cess, Tipperah, vi. 385. *See also* Abwábs.

Pawákhálí, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 301, 339, 427.

Pázrá Daha fair, Jessor, ii. 338.

Peacock dynasty of Tamluk, iii. 63-67.

Pearls sought for by the Bediyás, in Dacca, v. 25, 44; found in the Kumár river, Faridpur, v. 276, 277.

Peasantry, Condition of the, in the 24 Parganás, i. 148, 149; in the Sundarbans, i. 336, 337; in Nadiyá, ii. 69, 70; in Jessor, ii. 255; in Midnapur, iii. 83; in Húglí, iii. 341, 342; in Bardwán, iv. 73; in Bánkurá, iv. 248; in Bírbhúm, iv. 362, 367, 368; in Dacca, v. 92, 93; in Bákarganj, v. 205; in Faridpur, v. 317; in Maimansinh, v. 443; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 75; in Chittagong, vi. 162; in Noákhálí, vi. 278, 279, 296, 297; in Tipperah, vi. 395, 396, 398; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 502, 503; in Maldah, vii. 48, 68, 69, 75, 79; in Rangpur, vii. 225, 226, 227, 229, 242, 266; in Dinájpur, vii. 388, 389, 396, 397, 408, 409, 457; in Rájsháhí, viii. 65; in Bográ, viii. 203-206; in Murshidábád, ix. 97, 107, 108, 119, 120; in Pábná, ix. 305, 306, 315; in Dárjíling, x. 99, 100; in Jalpáigurí, x. 276; in K[illegible] 285; in

Patná, xi. 117; in Sáran, xi. 294, 295; in Gayá, xii. 95; in Sháhábád, xii. 240; in Tirhut, xiii. 106, 107; in Champáran, xiii. 277, 278; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 129, 130; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 341, 342; in Monghyr, xv. 106, 107; in Purniah, xv. 303-306; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 92-95, 105, 106; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 334, 335, 355, 356; in Singbhúm, xvii. 82, 83; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 178, 197, 210, 241; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 317; in Cuttack, xviii. 107-109; in Balasor, xviii. 292-294; in Purí, xix. 96.

Pechákulí or Penchákulí, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20, 21, 239.

People, Material condition of the, in the 24 Parganás, i. 127-134; in Nadiyá, ii. 62-64; in Jessor, ii. 240, 241; in Midnapur, iii. 78, 79; in Húglí, iii. 328, 329; in Bardwán, iv. 67-69; in Bánkurá, iv. 245; in Bírbhúm, iv. 344, 345; in Dacca, v. 74-79; in Bákarganj, v. 201, 202; in Faridpur, v. 295, 296; in Maimansinh, v. 418, 419; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 69; in Chittagong, vi. 154, 155; in Noákhálí, vi. 289, 290; in Tipperah, vi. 387, 388; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 499, 500; in Rájsháhí, viii. 65; in Bográ, viii. 203, 206; in Murshidábád, ix. 96-99; in Pábná, ix. 299-301; in Dárjíling, x. 90-92; in Jalpáigurí, x. 270, 271; in Kuch Behar, x. 370-372; in Patná, xi. 98-100; in Sáran, xi. 269, 270; in Gayá, xii. 73-82; in Sháhábád, xii. 223-229; in Tirhut, xiii. 75-81; in Champáran, xiii. 256-260; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 109-116; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 330-332; in Monghyr, xv. 80-90; in Purniah, xv. 273-281; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 92-95, 105, 106; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 334, 335, 355, 356, 416.

Permanent Settlement, The, in Midnapur, iii. 100-105, 158, 159, 161, 162; in Bardwán, iv. 21, 141, 142; in Bánkurá, iv. 237; in Bírbhúm, iv. 393; in Noákhálí, vi. 304, 305; in Rangpur, vii. 318, 320, 321, 323; in Rájsháhí, viii. 71; in Bográ, viii. 230; in Murshidábád, ix. 116; in Pábná, ix. 311, 313; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 21. *See also* History, Rent, and Tenures.

Perrí, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 287.

Perrí Khalishá, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 287.

Peruah. *See* Panduah.

Pestilence, Great, in Gaur, vii. 52, 53.

Petbhátá, a rent-free land tenure in Kuch Behar, x. 391.

Petoá taluks, land tenures in Pábná, ix. 314. *See also Patní.*

Phalálum or Phálut, a mountain in Dárjíling, x. 23.

Phálgú river, xi. 24; xii. 21; xvi. 37.

Phalkar land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Phándauk, village in Tipperah, vi. 384, 420.

Pháridárs, indigenous superior officials of police in Húglí, iii. 320; in Bardwán, iv. 66.

Pharkiyá, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 185, 186.

Phasáipárá, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.

Phátikcharí, village and *tháná* in Chittagong, vi. 126, 153, 176, 215, 225.

Pháurá Dharmanagar, *parganá* in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519.

Pheng Pui, peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.

Phení, sub-division of Noákhálí, vi. 331, 342, 343.

Phení, police outpost in Chittagong, vi. 216; vi. 343.

Phení river, vi. 22, 26, 27, 29, 125, 127, 253, 475.

Pheroia, village in Sáran, xi. 353.

Phiringi, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 439.

Phulbárí, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 450.

Phulbárí, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 455.

Phúljhúr, river in Bográ, viii. 135, 137; ix. 271.

Phulkumár village and *tháná* in Rangpur, vii. 307, 349.

Phulkusma, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.

Phulwár, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 365.

Phulwárí, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 208.

Phulwária, village in Maldah, vii. 137.

Phúngyis, or priests, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 99.

Phuranbárí, *tháná* in Rangpur, vii. 175, 328, 344.

Phutalá, seat of sugar trade, Jessor, ii. 222, 302.

Physical Aspects and Topography of the 24 Parganás, i. 22-24; of the Sundarbans, i. 286-293; of Nadiyá, ii. 18; of Jessor, ii. 170, 171; of Midnapur, iii. 22, 23; of Húglí, iii. 253, 254; of Bardwán, iv. 21, 22; of Bánkurá, iv. 207; of Bírbhúm, iv. 317; of Dacca, v. 18, 19; of Bákarganj, v. 158, 159; of Faridpur, v. 257-260; of Maimansinh, v. 384, 385; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 22; of Chittagong, vi.

124; of Noákhálí, vi. 249, 250; of Tipperah, vi. 361; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 472, 473; of Maldah, vii. 20; of Rangpur, vii. 161, 292; of Dinájpur, vii. 358, 363; of Rájsháhí, viii. 21, 22; of Bográ, viii. 133, 135; of Murshidábád, ix. 21-23; of Pábná, ix. 271; of Dárjíling, x. 19-23; of Jalpáigurí, x. 223-225; of Kuch Behar, x. 333; of Patná, xi. 18; of Sáran, xi. 226, 227; of Gayá, xii. 18, 19; of Sháhábád, xii. 158, 159; of Tirhut, xiii. 18, 19; of Champáran, xiii. 220, 221; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 22-24; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 266; of Monghyr, xv. 19, 20; of Purniah, xv. 225, 226; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 22-25; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 232-234; of Singbhúm, xvii. 18, 19; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 152; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 254-256; of Cuttack, xviii. 20, 21; of Balasor, xviii. 248-250; of Purí, xix. 18; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 198, 199.

Piálí river, i. 25.

Pichábaní embankment, in Midnapur, iii. 143.

Pijáswárí, "the abode of thirst," a tank in Gaur, vii. 57.

Pilgrimage, Places of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 102-105; in Nadiyá, ii. 55-57; in Jessor, ii. 230, 336-338; in Midnapur, iii. 65, 67; in Húglí, iii. 311; in Dacca, v. 69; in Faridpur, v. 293; in Rájsháhí, viii. 88; in Bográ, viii. 190-192; in Gayá, xii. 44-49; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 95-102; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 323-325; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 29, 95, 96, 215-227; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 322; in Cuttack, xviii. 89, 240; in Balasor, xviii. 284; in Puri, xix. *passim*; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260. *See also* Fairs, Jagannáth, Parásnáth, &c.

Pilgrim-tax in Purí, xix. 55-57.

Pilgrims of Jagannáth, xix. 62-67; Mortality among the, xix. 67-70.

Pilgrim hospital and dispensary, Purí, xix. 176.

Pilich, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 207, 208.

Pilká, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.

Pindárúj, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 197.

Píngi, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 197.

Pino Hill in Chittagong, vi. 125.

Pipá, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.

Pipplí, Early English settlement at, xviii. 253, 280, 282; *tháná*, xix. 28, 92.

Pípra, village in Bhágalpur, xiv. 95.

Pír Alí, Díwán of Khán Jahán, Tomb of, in Jessor, ii. 230.

Pír Asa Munárá, a tower in Gaur, vii. 57.

Pír Ekdil Sáhib, Musalmán saint, in whose honour a fair is held at Kázípárá village in the 24 Parganás, i. 110, 111.

Piracy in Noákhálí, vi. 240, 241, 242, 243.

Pírbaksh Doná, river in Noákhálí, vi. 251.

Pírgáchhá, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 455.

Pírganj, *tháná* in Rangpur, vii. 207, 328.

Pírganj, village and *tháná* in Dinájpur, vii. 423, 447, 452.

Pírganj indigo concern, Purniah, xv. 370.

Pírígpur, *taraf* in Maldah, vii. 83.

Pirottar or *pírán*, rent-free land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Pírozpurá, sub-division of Bákarganj, v. 245.

Pírpáintí, railway station in Bhágalpur, xiv. 184-186; police outpost, xiv. 213.

Pirpál rent-free land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Pírs (*pirhis*), or groups of villages, in Singbhúm, xvii. 74, 135.

Píru, *parganá* in Sháhábád, xii. 287.

Píru, *tháná* in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 275, 285.

Pitánu, river in Purniah, xv. 227, 230.

Pithráganj, river in Hill Tipperah, vi. 475.

Places of historical or other interest or importance, in the 24 Parganás, i. 100-121; in Nadiyá, ii. 57, 58; in Jessor, ii. 201-239; in Húglí, iii. 305-315; in Bardwán, iv. 58-65; in Bánkurá, iv. 229-239; in Bírbhúm, iv. 335-343; in Dacca, v. 70-74; in Noákhálí, vi. 287, 288; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 497-499; in Maldah, vii. 48-65; in Rájsháhí, viii. 53, 54, 88; in Bográ, viii. 190-196; in Murshidábád, ix. 87-94; in Kuch Behar, x. 360-370; in Patná, xi. 65-90; in Sáran, xi. 261-263; in Gayá, xii. 42-65; in Sháhábád, xii. 204-217; in Tirhut, xiii. 51-74; in Champáran, xiii. 249-255; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 323-329; in Monghyr, xv. 60-78; in Purniah, xv. 256-258; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 86-88; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 320-323; in Singbhúm, xvii. 70-74; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 235-240; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 298-304; in Cuttack, xviii. 82-97; in Balasor, xviii. 280-284; in Purí, xix. 40-92. *See also* Fa

Places of Pilgrima

Plassey (Palásí), Battle of, ix. 186, 187, 258, 259, 260; Battle-field, eaten away by the Bhágirathí river, ii. 57, 58.
Plough-cultivation, Result of attempts to introduce, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 78-81, 82, 91-93; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 501, 502.
Plowden Island, Cuttack, xviii. 28.
Poáldahá, *khál* in Jessor, ii. 33.
Poang Rájá. *See* Bohmong.
Poanghát, village in Chittagong, vi. 203.
Pod caste, with its sub-divisions, i. 69, 136, 317. *See also* Castes.
Podárdhibándh, lake in Mánbhúm, xvii. 258.
Point Palmyras, Cuttack, xviii. 34.
Poládásí, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 286, 287.
Poládásí, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 449, 450.
Police Circles (*thánás*), in the 24 Parganás, i. 42, 43, 189; in Nadiyá, ii. 36, 37, 116; in Jessor, ii. 187, 188, 309; in Midnapur, iii. 166, 167; in Húglí, iii. 385, 386; in Bardwán, iv. 149, 150; in Bánkurá, iv. 282; in Bírbhúm, iv. 401; in Dacca, v. 33; in Bákarganj, v. 158, 183; in Faridpur, v. 281; in Maimansinh, v. 466; in Chittagong, vi. 216; in Noákhálí, vi. 333, 342, 343; in Tipperah, vi. 432; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 517; in Maldah, vii. 110, 126; in Rangpur, vii. 328; in Dinájpur, vii. 423; in Rájsháhí, viii. 100; in Bográ, viii. 286; in Murshidábád, ix. 39, 40, 201, 202; in Pábná, ix. 280, 296, 297, 356; in Dárjíling, x. 42; in Jalpáigurí, x. 248, 250, 307; in Patná, xi. 35, 189; in Sáran, xi. 344; in Gayá, xii. 127; in Sháhábád, xii. 275; in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 169, 178-180; in Champáran, xiii. 298, 300; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 213; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 363; in Monghyr, xv. 160, 161; in Purniah, xv. 398; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 56, 177, 178; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 249, 473; in Singbhúm, xvii. 122; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 358; in Cuttack, xviii. 203; in Balasor, xviii. 360, 361; in Purí, xix. 28; stations and outposts in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 264, 265.
Police frontier in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 101, 102.
Police maintained by the Rájás of Rámgarh in Hazáribágh, xvi. 120.
Police, Municipal, in the 24 Parganás, i. 190; in Nadiyá, ii. 116; in Jessor, ii. 309; in Midnapur, iii. 164; in Húglí, iii. 385; in Bardwán, iv. 149; in Bánkurá, iv. 283; in Bírbhúm, iv. 402; in Dacca, v. 133, 134; in Bákarganj, v. 229; in Faridpur, v. 345; in Maimansinh, v. 467; in Chittagong, vi. 216-218; in Noákhálí, vi. 333, 334; in Tipperah, vi. 433; in Maldah, vii. 111; in Rangpur, vii. 329; in Dinájpur, vii. 423, 424; in Rájsháhí, viii. 101; in Bográ, viii. 283, 284; in Murshidábád, ix. 203; in Pábná, ix. 357; in Dárjíling, x. 183; in Patná, xi. 190; in Sáran, xi. 345; in Gayá, xii. 128; in Sháhábád, xii. 276; in Tirhut, xiii. 170, 171; in Champáran, xiii. 300; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 205; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 364; in Monghyr, xv. 159; in Purniah, xv. 399, 400; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 178, 179; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 474; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 359; in Cuttack, xviii. 204; in Balasor, xviii. 347; in Purí, xix. 158.
Police, Rural, in the 24 Parganás, i. 190; in Nadiyá, ii. 117; in Jessor, ii. 309, 310; in Midnapur, iii. 97, 98, 164-166; in Húglí, iii. 385; in Bardwán, iv. 66, 149; in Bánkurá, iv. 242, 284; in Bírbhúm, iv. 344, 402, 403; in Dacca, v. 133, 134; in Bákarganj, v. 229; in Faridpur, v. 345; in Maimansinh, v. 467; in Chittagong, vi. 133, 183, 216-218; in Noákhálí, vi. 289, 332, 334; in Tipperah, vi. 433, 434, 442; in Maldah, vii. 111; in Rangpur, vii. 230, 232; in Dinájpur, vii. 424; in Rájsháhí, viii. 101; in Bográ, viii. 202, 284-286; in Murshidábád, ix. 203; in Pábná, ix. 314, 357; in Dárjíling, x. 183; in Jalpáigurí, x. 308, 309; in Patná, xi. 97, 98, 190; in Sáran, xi. 345, 346; in Gayá, xii. 69, 70, 128; in Sháhábád, xii. 276, 277; in Tirhut, xiii. 170; in Champáran, xiii. 300, 301; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 205-212; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 364, 365; in Monghyr, xv. 159, 160; in Purniah, xv. 400; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 120, 179; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 474; in Singbhúm, xvii. 76, 77, 119, 121; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 359; in Cuttack, xviii. 205; in Balasor, xviii. 347, 348; in Purí, xix. 158-160; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 265.
Police statistics, General, in the 24 Parganás, i. 189-192; in Nadiyá, ii. 116-118; in Jessor, ii. 309-311; in Midnapur, iii. 163-168; in Húglí, iii. 384-387; in Bardwán, iv. 147-150; in Bánkurá, iv. 283, 284; in Bírbhúm, iv. 401-403; in Dacca, v. 133, 134; in Bákarganj, v. 228-230; in Faridpur, v. 344-346; in Maimansinh, v. 466-468;

in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 98, 99; in Chittagong, vi. 216-218; in Noákhálí, vi. 332-335; in Tipperah, vi. 432-435; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 517; in Maldah, vii. 110; in Rangpur, vii. 328-332; in Dinájpur, vii. 422-427; in Rájsháhí, viii. 100, 101; in Bográ, viii. 283-288; in Murshidábád, ix. 201-203; in Pábná, ix. 356, 357; in Dárjíling, x. 182-185; in Jalpáigurí, x. 307-312; in Kuch Behar, x. 431, 432, 436, 437; in Patná, xi. 189-193; in Sáran, xi. 344-346; in Gayá, xii. 127-131; in Sháhábád, xii. 275-278; in Tirhut, xiii. 169-173; in Champáran, xiii. 298-302; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 204-214; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 363-368; in Monghyr, xv. 158-161; in Purniah, xv. 397-402; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 177-184; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 473, 474; in Singbhúm, xvii. 118-124; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 165, 178, 179, 188, 198, 242, 250; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 356-360; in Cuttack, xviii. 203-209; in Balasor, xviii. 346-350; in Purí, xix. 157-163; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 264, 265.

Police, Working of the. *See* Criminal and Police Statistics.

Political or administrative divisions ("sub-divisions"), of the 24 Parganás, i. 22, 222-225; of Nadiyá, ii. 130-139; of Jessor, ii. 317-328; of Midnapur, iii. 186-200; of Húglí, iii. 411-417; of Bardwán, iv. 168-172; of Dacca, v. 138-141; of Bákarganj, v. 238-246; of Faridpur, v. 353-357; of Maimansinh, v. 474-479; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 101, 102; of Chittagong, vi. 225; of Noákhálí, vi. 342, 343; of Tipperah, vi. 441, 442; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 518, 519; of Maldah, vii. 129; of Rangpur, vii. 344, 345; of Dinájpur, vii. 434; of Rájsháhí, viii. 116-118; of Bográ, viii. 130-133, 302, 304; of Murshidábád, ix. 230-232; of Pábná, ix. 365, 366; of Dárjíling, x. 18, 19, 196, 197; of Jalpáigurí, x. 216-218; of Kuch Behar, x. 439, 440; of Patná, xi. 35, 204-206; of Sáran, xi. 226, 354, 355; of Gayá, xii. 31, 141-143; of Sháhábád, xii. 284-286; of Tirhut, xiii. 34, 178-180; of Champáran, xiii. 307, 308; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 237-239; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 274, 277, 375, 376; of Monghyr, xv. 174, 175; of Purniah, xv. 414-416; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 191, 192; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 482; of Singbhúm, xvii. 135-139; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 366, 367; of Cuttack, xviii. 220-223; of Balasor, xviii. 360, 361; of Puri, xix. 178-192.

Political constitution of Hill Tipperah State, vi. 460-463.

Polygamy, practised by Kulin Brahmans, i. 54; v. 55.

Poppy Cultivation. *See* Opium.

POPULATION, 24 Parganás (Vol. I.)—Estimates previous to 1872, 38; results of Census of 1872, 40-50; comparative density of, 39, 40; according to age and sex, 44-55; according to occupation, 45-50; ethnical division of, 50; religious division of, 71-76; of towns classified according to education, 214-221. Sundarbans (Vol. I.)—Census of 1872, 316, 317; religious division of, 317, 318; immigrants, 318-320; division of, into town and country, 320, 321. Nadiyá (Vol. II.)—Estimates of, previous to 1872, 34; Census of 1872, 34-51; according to sex and age, 38; according to occupation, 38-42; ethnical division of, 45-50; religious division of, 51-55. Jessor (Vol. II.)—Early estimates, 185, 186; Census of 1872, 186-196; according to sex and age, 189; according to occupation, 189-192; ethnical division of, 194-196; religious division of, 196-200. Midnapur (Vol. III.)—Estimates of, prior to 1872, 40; Census of 1872, its agencies and results, 41-51; according to sex and age, 41-44; according to occupation, 44-48; ethnical division of, 48-57; religious division of, 58-60; division of, into town and country, 60, 61. Húglí (Vol. III.)—Census of 1872, its agencies and results, 267-284; density of, 269-273; according to sex and age, 273; according to occupation, 276-280; ethnical division of, 280-291; religious division of, 291-293; division of, into town and country, 292. Bardwán (Vol. IV.)—Early estimates of, 29-32; Census of 1872 and its results, 32, 36, 37; comparative density of, 33-35; according to sex and age, 38, 39; according to occupation, 39-43; ethnical division of, 43-45; religious division of, 54, 55; divided according to town and country, 55, 56. Bánkurá (Vol. IV.)—Early estimates of, 212; Census of 1872, 212, 213; according to sex and age, 213; according to occupation, 215-219; ethnical division of, 219-221; religious division of, 228, 229; di[illegible] country, 229. B[illegible]

POPULATION—*continued.*
Early estimates, 322; Census of 1872, 323, 324; according to sex and age, 324, 325; ethnical division of, 326-329; religious division of, 333, 334; divided into town and country, 334, 335. Dacca (Vol. V.)—Estimates of, previous to 1872, 31; table of, according to Census of 1872, 33; according to sex and age, 34; according to occupation, 35-38; ethnical division of, 38-41; religious division of, 52-61; town population, 61-65, 70. Bákarganj (Vol. V.)—Estimates of, previous to 1872, 178; Census of 1872, details of, 179-182; table of, 183; according to sex and age, 182; according to occupation, 184-188; ethnical division of, 188; religious division of, 194-199; town population, 199, 200. Faridpur (Vol. V.)—Estimates, previous to 1872, 278; Census of 1872, 279-285; according to sex and age, 280; according to occupation, 282-284; ethnical division of, 284-286; religious division of, 288-291; town population, 291, 294. Maimansinh (Vol. V.)—Estimates of, previous to 1872, 392; Census of 1872, with table, 393; according to sex and age, 394; according to occupation, 395-398; ethnical division of, 398-401; religious division of, 408-410; town population, 410-414. Chittagong Hill Tracts (Vol. VI.)—Early estimates of, 34, 35; Census of 1872 and its results, 35; comparative density of, 35; distribution of, 35, 36; classification of, according to sex, religion, and age, 36, 37; ethnical division of, 37, 38; religious division of, 68. Chittagong (Vol. VI.)—Early estimates of, 133; results of Census of 1872, 133, 134; comparative density of, 134; distribution of, 135, 136; classification according to sex, religion, and age, 137, 138; ethnical division of, 138-141; religious division of, 147, 148. Noákhálí (Vol. VI.)—Early estimates of, 266, 267; results of Census of 1872, 267, 268; comparative density of, 268; classification according to sex, religion, and age, 269-271; ethnical division of, 271-273; religious division of, 277. Tipperah (Vol. VI.)—Early estimates of, 370, 371; results of Census of 1872, 371, 372; comparative density of, 372; classification according to sex, age, &c., 372, 373; ethnical division of, 374-376. Hill Tipperah (Vol. VI.)—Estimate in 1872, 480; in 1874-75, 481; ethnical division of, 482; religious division of the population of the Plains, 495. Maldah (Vol. VII.) — First attempts at enumeration of, 36; Census of 1872 and its results, 36-40; density of, 37; according to sex and age, 37-39; ethnical division of, 40; religious division of, 46-48; divided according to town and country, 48. Rangpur (Vol. VII.)—Early estimates of, 204-206; Census of 1872 and its results, 206-210; comparative density of, 207; according to sex and age, 208-210; ethnical division of, 211-213; religious division of, 221-224; divided according to town and country, 224, 225. Dinájpur (Vol. VII.)—Early attempts at enumeration of, 368; Census of 1872 and its results, 368-373; density of, 370; according to sex and age, 370, 372, 373; ethnical division of, 373-376; religious division of, 382, 383; divided according to town and country, 383, 384. Rájsháhí (Vol. VIII.)—Early estimates of, 31-33; Census of 1872 and its results, 20, 33-35; comparative density of, 35; according to age and sex, 36; according to occupation, 37; ethnical division of, 37; religious division of, 36, 48-52; divided according to town and country, 53-57. Bográ (Vol. VIII.)—Early estimates of, 153-156; Census of 1872 and its results, 153, 156-158; comparative density of, 158, 159; according to age and sex, 159, 160; according to occupation, 160, 161; ethnical division of, 162-167; religious division of, 180-185; divided according to town and country, 185, 186. Murshidábád (Vol. IX.)—Early estimates of, 35, 36; Census of 1872 and its results, 18, 36-42; comparative density of, 38-40; abstract of, in each sub-division and police circle, 39, 40; according to age, religion, and sex, 38-42; ethnical division of, 42-45; according to occupation, 48-56; religious division of, 38-41, 56-61; divided according to town and country, 61-87. Pábná (Vol. IX.)—Early estimates of, 278; Census of 1872 and its results, 269, 278, 279, 280; comparative density of, 280; abstract of, in each sub-division and police circle, 280; according to age, religion, and sex, 279-281; according to occupation, 281, 307, 331; ethnical division of, 281-284; castes, 286-288; religious division of, 288; divided according to town and country, 291-298. Dárjíling

POPULATION—*continued.*
(Vol. X.)—Early estimates of, 40; Census of 1872 and its results, 40-44; comparative density of, 41, 42; abstract of, in each sub-division and police circle, 42; according to sex, religion, and age, 41-44; ethnical division of the people, 44-47; tribes and races, 47-80; Hindu castes, 80-84; immigration and emigration, 84, 85; religious division of the people, 85-87; division into town and country, 87-90. Jalpáigurí (Vol. X.)—Early estimates of, 246; Census of 1872 and its results, 246-252; comparative density of, 247; abstract of, in each sub-division and police circle, 248; according to religion, sex, and age, 249-252; ethnical division of the people, 252-254; aboriginal tribes, 254-256; Hindu castes, 256-259; Muhammadans, 259, 260; religious division of the people, 260; distribution of the people into town and country, 260-262. Kuch Behar State (Vol. X.)—Census of 1872 and its results, 338-340; comparative density of, 338, 339; abstract of, in each police circle, 339; according to age and sex, 340; ethnical division of the people, 340-342; aboriginal tribes, 342; Hindu castes, 342-346; description of the Kochs or Rájbansís, 346-358; religious division of the people, 358, 359, Patná (Vol. XI.)—Early estimates of, 32, 33; preliminary Census of 1871, 33; Census of 1872 and its results, 34, 35; average density of, 34; according to sex and age, 36; ethnical division of, 36-38; religious division of, 54-64. Sáran (Vol. XI.)—Early estimates of, 238; preparatory Census of 1869-70, 238, 239; Census of 1872 and its results, 239-241; distribution and density of, 240; according to sex and age, 242, 243; partial Census of 1874, 243; ethnical division of, 244-246; religious divisions of, 255-257. Gayá (Vol. XII.)—Early estimates of, 28, 29; the Census of 1872, 29, 30; average density of the, 30; classification according to sex, religion, and age, 30; ethnical division of, 32-34; religious divisions of the, 39-41; division of, into town and country, 41, 42. Sháhábád (Vol. XII.)—Early estimates, 180; the Census of 1872, 180; average density of the, 180, 181; classified according to sex, religion, and age, 181-183; ethnical division of the, 183-186; religious division of the, 201, 202; division of, into town and country, 202, 203. Tirhut (Vol. XIII.)—Early estimates of, 31, 32; the Census of 1872, its agency and results, 32-34; density, 35; classification according to sex and age, 35; Darbhangah Census of 1874, 35-37; ethnical division, 37-39; religious division, 48, 49. Champáran (Vol. XIII.)—Early estimates of, 231, 232; the Census of 1872, its agency and results, 232-234; density, 233; classification according to sex and age, 235; ethnical division, 236-239; religious divisions, 249. Bhágalpur (Vol. XIV.)—Early estimates of, 44, 45; Census of 1872 and its results, 45-47; density of, 45, 46; according to sex, religion, and age, 47; ethnical division of, 47-51; religious division of, 77, 78; division of, into town and country, 78-80. Santál Parganás (Vol. XIV.)—The Census of 1872 and its results, 273-277; density of, 278; according to sex and age, 278-280; ethnical division of, 280-284; aboriginal, 284-319; religious division of, 321, 322; division of, into town and country, 322, 323. Monghyr (Vol. XV.)—Early Estimates of, 46, 47; Census of 1872, 47-49; density of, 49; classification of, according to sex and age, 49, 50; ethnical division of, 50, 54; religious division of, 59, 60; division of, into town and country, 60, 61. Purniah (Vol. XV.)—Early estimates of, 240-242; Census of 1872, 242-244; density of, 243, 244; classification of, according to sex and age, 245; according to occupation, 245-249; ethnical division of, 249-252; religious division of, 255, 256; division of, into town and country, 256. Hazáribágh (Vol. XVI.)—Early estimates of, 53-55; Census of 1872 and its results, 17, 55; comparative density of, 55; abstract of, in each subdivision and police circle, 56; according to age, religion, and sex, 55-58; ethnical division of, 59-62; of aboriginal tribes, 63-74; of castes, 60-62, 75-83; religious division of, 83-85; divided according to town and country, 85-88. Lohárdagá (Vol. XVI.)—Early estimates of, 246, 247; Census of 1872 and its results, 247, 248; comparative density of, 249; abstract of, in each subdivision and police circle, 249; according to age, religion, and sex, 248-251; ethnical division of, 251-256; of aboriginal tribes, 25[illegible]99; of castes, 300-3[illegible]on of the, 318, 319; [illegible]town and country, 3[illegible](Vol.

POPULATION—*continued.*
XVII.)—Census of 1867, 31-33; Census of 1872, 33; comparative density of, 33; according to sex and age, 33-35; ethnical division of, 36-39; religious divisions of, 69, 70. Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur (Vol. XVII.)—Early estimates of, 152; Census of 1872, 152, 153; comparative density of, 153; according to sex and age, 153-156; ethnical division of, 156-162; religious divisions of, 164 [*See also* under the names of the different Tributary States]. Mánbhúm (Vol. XVII.)—Early Estimates of, 268, 269; Census of 1872, its agency and results, 269, 270; comparative density of, 270; according to sex and age, 270-272; ethnical division of, 273-288; religious divisions of, 296; division of, into town and country, 296, 297. Cuttack (Vol. XVIII.)—Early estimates of, 59, 60; the Census of 1872, and its results, 60-64; comparative density of, 64, 65; according to sex, religion, and age, 64-66; ethnical division of, 67-70; religious division of, 78-80; division of, into town and country, 80-82. Balasor (Vol. XVIII.)—Early estimates of, 264; Census of 1872, and its results, 264, 265; average density of, 264, 265; according to sex, religion, and age, 266, 267; ethnical division of, 267-270; religious division of, 277-279; division of, into town and country, 279, 280. Purí (Vol. XIX.)—Early estimates of, 27; the Census of 1872 and its results, 27; density of, 27; classification according to sex, religion, and age, 27-30; ethnical division of, 30-34; religious division of, 40; division of, into town and country, 91. Orissa Tributary States (Vol. XIX.)—Early estimate of, 203, 204; the Census of 1872, 204; average density of, 204-206; classified according to sex, religion, and age, 205-208; ethnical division of, 208-217; of aboriginal tribes, 209, 218-225; religious division, 259, 260; distribution into town and country, 260.—*See also*, for details, the different States.

Porshá, *thánd* and village in Dinájpur, vii. 423, 450.

Port Canning, town and railway station, i. 25, 32; history of, i. 91-98, 170, 294, 320.

Ports, Chittagong, vi. 191-193; Cuttack, xviii., 25, 33-35; Balasor, xviii. 252-262; Purí, xix. 21, 22.

Portuguese maps of Bengal, i. 373, 374.

Portuguese, Present numbers of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 50; depredations by the, in the Sundarbans, i. 382, 383; settlement of, at Húglí, iii. 299, 300; settlements of, in Dacca, v. 44, 45. 72; in Bákarganj, v. 214; in Noákhálí, vi. 240; invasions of, in Dacca, v. 74, 120; burning of Chittagong by, in 1538, vi. 110; expedition against Arákán in 1615 A.D., vi. 241, 242.

Postal Statistics of the 24 Parganás, i. 221, 222; of Nadiyá, ii. 130; of Jessor, ii. 317; of Midnapur, iii. 185, 186; of Húglí, iii. 410, 411; of Bardwán, iv. 166, 168; of Bánkurá, iv. 299, 300; of Bírbhúm, iv. 419, 420; of Dacca, v. 138; of Bákarganj, v. 237; of Faridpur, v. 352, 353; of Maimansinh, v. 473, 474; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 100; of Chittagong, vi. 223; of Noákhálí, vi. 341, 342; of Tipperah, vi. 438, 440; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 518; of Maldah, vii. 124, 125; of Rangpur, vii. 342, 343; of Dinájpur, vii. 434; of Rájsháhí, viii. 115, 116; of Bográ, viii. 301; of Murshidábád, ix. 229, 230; of Pábná, ix. 361, 365; of Dárjíling, x. 195; of Jalpáigurí, x. 319; of Kuch Behar, x. 439, 440; of Patná, xi. 204; of Sáran, xi. 353, 354; of Gayá, xii. 140, 141; of Sháhábád, xii. 283, 284; of Tirhut, xiii. 178; of Champáran, xiii. 307; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 236, 237; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 374; of Monghyr, xv. 173; of Purniah, xv. 413, 414; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 190; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 481; of Singbhúm, xvii. 134; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 365; of Cuttack, xviii. 220; of Balasor, xviii. 359, 360; of Purí, xix. 171.

Pot Púrnimá fair at Nadiyá, ii. 56.

Potatoes, Cultivation of, in Jessor, ii. 246; in Bardwán, iv. 71; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 71; in Rangpur, vii. 243-245, 261, 307; in Dinájpur, vii. 393, 394; in Bográ, viii. 214; in Pábná, ix. 303; in Dárjíling, x. 96, 97; in Sáran, xi. 279, 280; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 103.

Pot-stone quarry in Gayá, xii. 26.

Pottery, Manufacture of, in Nadiyá, ii. 101; in Jessor, ii. 284, 294, 300; in Húglí, iii. 373; in Bardwán, iv. 133; in Dacca, v. 112; in Bákarganj, v. 215; in Rájsháhí, viii. 87; in Sáran, xi. 320.

Powál *melá* or fair in Maldah, vi. 68, 101.

Poyans, small channels used for artificial drainage in the Sundarbans, ii. 183.

Práchí river, xix. 19, 20.

Pradhání land tenures in Singbhúm, xvii.

91; in Cuttack, xviii. 134; in Purí, xix. 116, 117, 135. *See also* Tenures of land.
Prádháns or *mandals*, village head-men in the 24 Parganás, i. 124-127; in Bardwán, iv. 65; in Bánkurá, iv. 241. 242; in Bírbhúm, iv. 343, 344; in Tipperah, vi. 385; in Maldah, vii. 65; in Rangpur, vii. 233; in Dinájpur, vii. 369, 285, 386, 388; in Bográ, viii. 199, 200, 236; in Murshidábád, ix. 95, 96, 121; in Pábná, ix. 298; in Dárjíling, x. 72; in Jalpáigurí, x. 262, 263; in Sáran, xi. 266; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 108, 109; in Purniah, xv. 272; in Singbhúm, xvii. 76; in Balasor, xviii. 287. *See also* Village Officials.
Prájás, or cultivators, in Jalpáigurí, x. 285, 288; in Kuch Behar, x. 384, 387-390.
Prankrishnapur village, with annual fair, in the 24 Parganás, i. 235.
Pránpur, *thánd* in Maldah, vii. 110, 126, 138.
Pránságar, tank in Dinájpur, vii. 453.
Pratápáditya Rájá, Fort of, i. 115; legends concerning, i. 116-118; ii. 202.
Pratápganj, mart and *thánd* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 94, 190, 191, 213.
Pratápnagar, trading village in the 24 Parganás, i. 34, 118, 234.
Pratáppur, village and *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 235, 236, 241, 242.
Prices of food, &c., and Wages in the 24 Parganás, i. 151, 152; in the Sundarbans, i. 338; in Nadiyá, ii. 71; in Jessor, ii. 256, 257; in Midnapur, iii. 84; in Húglí, iii. 344, 345; in Bardwán, iv. 75; in Bánkurá, iv. 249; in Bírbhúm, iv. 364, 365; in Dacca, v. 94, 95; in Bákarganj, v. 206, 207; in Faridpur, v. 320-322; in Maimansinh, v. 444, 445; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 75, 76; in Chittagong, vi. 155, 163, 209; in Noákhálí, vi. 299, 300; in Tipperah, vi. 396-398; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 504; in Maldah, vii. 77; in Rangpur, vii. 267, 268; in Dinájpur, vii. 398, 409; in Rájsháhí, viii. 66, 67; in Bográ, viii. 224; in Murshidábád, ix. 99, 103, 104, 107, 109-113; in Pábná, ix. 307-309; in Dárjíling, x. 101, 102; in Jalpáigurí, x. 278, 279; in Kuch Behar, x. 385, 386; in Patná, xi. 119-122; in Sáran, xi. 270, 297, 298; in Gayá, xii. 97, 98; in Sháhábád, xii. 243-245; in Tirhut, xiii. 76, 77, 107-109; in Champáran, xiii. 279, 280; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 131, 132; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 342, 343; in Monghyr, xv. 109-112; in Purniah, xv. 312, 313; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 109, 110; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 357, 358; in Singbhúm, xvii. 84, 85; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 178, 210, 211; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 318, 319; in Cuttack, xviii. 111-116; in Balasor, xviii. 295-299; in Purí, xix. 97-100.
Primary education, in the 24 Párganás, i. 200, 209, 212; in Nadiyá, ii. 127; in Jessor, ii. 315; in Midnapur, iii. 177-181; in Húglí, iii. 404, 405; in Bardwán, iv. 163, 164; in Bánkurá, iv. 299; in Bírbhúm, iv. 416-418; in Dacca, v. 137; in Bákarganj, v. 235; in Faridpur, v. 350-352; in Maimansinh, v. 471, 472, 473; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 100; in Noákhálí, vi. 340, 341; in Maldah, vii. 118, 122, 123; in Rangpur, vii. 335, 338, 339, 341, 342; in Dinájpur, vii. 432; in Rájsháhí, viii. 113, 114; in Bográ, viii. 298, 299; in Murshidábád, ix. 221, 227, 228; in Pábná, ix. 364; in Dárjíling, x. 193, 194; in Jalpáigurí, x. 314-318; in Kuch Behar, x. 437; in Patná, xi. 350, 351; in Sáran, xi. 351; in Gayá, xii. 138-140; in Sháhábád, xii. 280-283; in Tirhut, xiii. 176, 177; in Champáran, xiii. 304, 305; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 228, in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 371; in Monghyr, xv. 168-171; in Purniah, xv. 404, 408-413; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 186; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 480; in Singbhúm, xvii. 130-133; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 363-365; in Cuttack, xviii. 215, 218; in Balasor, xviii. 355, 356; in Purí, xix. 170, 171.
Printing presses in the 24 Parganás, i. 173; in Jessor, ii. 305, 306; in Midnapur, iii. 153; in Húglí, iii. 377; in Bardwán, iv. 136; in Dacca, v. 118; in Bákarganj, v. 217; in Rangpur, vii. 310; in Rájsháhí, viii. 92; in Murshidábád, ix. 172; in Dárjíling, x. 178; in Jalpáigurí, x. 301; in Kuch Behar, x. 360; in Patná, xi. 180, 181; in Tirhut, xiii. 165.
Prithilá, village with fair in the 24 Parganás, i. 111.
Prithu Rájá, the king who formed the first classification of castes, i. 52; his city and palace in Rangpur, vii. 311, 312.
Products, Jungle and Swamp. *See* Jungle Products and M
Proprietors of lan ates.
Prospects of Chr ions, Christian.

Protection to person and property in the 24 Parganás, i. 189; in Nadiyá, ii. 116; in Jessor, ii. 308; in Midnapur, iii. 163; in Húglí, iii. 384; in Bardwán, iv. 147; in Bánkurá, iv. 282; in Bírbhúm, iv. 401; in Dacca, v. 124, 132; in Bákarganj, v. 228; in Faridpur, v. 344; in Maimansinh, v. 465; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 98; in Chittagong, vi. 215; in Noákhálí, vi. 322; in Tipperah, vi. 430, 432; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 513, 514, 515; in Maldah, vii. 110; in Rangpur, vii. 327, 328; in Dinájpur, vii. 422; in Rájsháhí, viii. 119-121; in Bográ, viii. 302-304; in Murshidábád, ix. 231, 232; in Pábná, ix. 355, 356; in Dárjíling, x. 182; in Jalpáigurí, x. 216, 218; in Kuch Behar, x. 427, 428, 435; in Patná, xi. 188; in Sáran, xi. 343; in Gayá, xii. 126; in Sháhábád, xii. 275; in Tirhut, xiii. 169; in Champáran, xiii. 298; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 204; in the Santál Parganas, xiv. 363; in Monghyr, xv. 158; in Purniah, xv. 397; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 192-197; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 470; in Singbhúm, xvii. 117; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 354-356; in Cuttack, xviii. 203; in Balasor, xviii. 346; in Purí, xix. 157. *See also* Police.

Public law among the Kandhs, xix. 221.

Pudrá, *parganá* in Birbhúm, iv. 433, 434.

Pújálí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 228.

Pukuriá *khál*, in Húglí, used for navigation, iii. 263, 371.

Pulses, Cultivation of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 139; in the Sundarbans, i. 325; in Nadiyá, ii. 64; in Jessor, ii. 246, 248; in Midnapur, iii. 80; in Húglí, iii. 332, 333; in Bardwán, iv. 70, 71; in Bánkurá, iv. 246; in Bírbhúm, iv. 345; in Dacca, v. 83; in Bákarganj, v. 204; in Faridpur, v. 306; in Maimansinh, v. 420; in Noákhálí, vi. 292, 293, 294, 315; in Tipperah, vi. 390; in Maldah, vii. 74; in Rangpur, vii. 240, 241; in Dinájpur, vii. 391; in Rájsháhí, viii. 60; in Bográ, viii. 210, 222; in Murshidábád, ix. 100, 104, 105; in Pábná, ix. 302; in Dárjíling, x. 95, 96; in Jalpáigurí, x. 273; in Kuch Behar, x. 382; in Patná, xi. 112, 113; in Sáran, xi. 276, 277; in Gayá, xii. 86; in Sháhábád, xii. 234; in Tirhut, xiii. 83; in Champáran, xiii. 262; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 120; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 337; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 102; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 341; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 313; in Cuttack, xviii. 102, 103; in Purí, xix. 94.

Pundra, according to the *Puránas*, one of the three original immigrants into Eastern India, i. 53.

Pungáon, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.

Púnpún river, xi. 23; xii. 20, 21.

Punyá, or annual settlement of the revenues at Murshidábád, ix. 72.

Purá, market village with school, in the 24 Parganás, i. 207, 240.

Pura, caste of vegetable-growers, i. 68. *See also* Castes.

Púrab Bhigo, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii 197.

Purán, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.

Puraná-garb, police station in Angul State, Orissa, xix. 264.

Purandar-nadi, tributary of the Silái river, iii. 24.

Puráns, a clan of Tipperahs, vi. 51.

Purans, an aboriginal tribe in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 247.

Purbáchandrapur, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.

Púrbáduái, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.

Purchándi, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 445.

Purí District (Vol. XIX.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 17, 18; Physical Aspects, 18; River System, 18, 19; Distribution of the Water Supply, 20, 21; Ports and Harbours, 21, 22; the Chilká Lake, 22-25; Utilization of the Water Supply, 25, 26; Forests, 26; *Ferae Naturae*, 26, 27; Population, Early Estimates, 19, 27; the Census of 1872, 27; Classification according to Sex, Religion, and Age, 27-30; Infirms, 30; Ethnical Division of the People, 30-34; List of Castes, 34-40; the Shrine of Jagannáth, 40-43; Legendary Origin of the Idol, 43-50; Vishnuvite Reformation, Chaitanya, 50-52; Vishnuvite Corruption, 52-54; Endowments and Religious Offerings, 54-57; the Temple, 57-59; the Car Festival (*Rath játra*), 59-62; the Pilgrims of Jagannáth, 62-67; Pilgrim Mortality, 67-70; Sanitary Measures, 70-72; Buddhist Antiquities, 72-80; Bhuvaneswár and Sivaism, 80-84; Sun Worship, the Kanárak Temple, 84-91; Division of the People into Town and Country, 91; Purí Town, 91, 92; Minor Towns, 92; Material Condition of the People, Dwellings, Food, &c., 92, 93; Agriculture, Rice Cultivation, 93, 94; Other

Crops, 94, 95; Cultivated Area and Out-turn of Crops, 95, 96; Condition of the Peasantry, 96; Domestic Animals, 96, 97; Agricultural Implements, 97; Wages and Prices, 97-100; Weights and Measures, 101; Land Tenures, Historical Sketch, the Hindu Revenue System, 101-103; the Mughul Revenue System, 103, 104; Marhattá Period, 104-106; English period and Origin of *Zamíndárí* Rights, 106-108; Tributary States, 108; Settled *Zamíndárí* Estates, 108-111; Resumed *Lákhiráj* Tenures, 111-114; Subordinate Tenures, *Mukaddamí* Tenures, 114-116; *Pradhání* Tenures, 116, 117; *Sarbaráhkárí* Tenures, 117-120; *Kharidá* Tenures, 120-123; *Tankí* Tenures, 123-125; Cultivating Tenures, 125-128; *Páhí Rayats*, 128, 129; *Chándná*, or Homestead *Rayats*, 129, 130; *Lákhiráj* Tenures, 130-132; *Jágírs*, 133, 134; Tenures in Marichpur and the Jungle *Mahál*, 134; Creation of New Tenures, 134, 135; Classified List of Tenures, 135; Rates of Rent, 136, 137; Manures, 137; Immigration, 137, 138; Rotation of Crops, 138; Natural Calamities, Blights, 138; Floods, 138-142; Famine of 1866, 142-150; Roads, 150; Manufactures, 151, 152; Road Traffic, 152-155; Administrative History, 155; Revenue and Expenditure, 156; Land Revenue, 157; Civil and Criminal Courts, 157; Police and Jail Statistics, 157-165; Educational Statistics, 165-171; Postal Statistics, 171; List of Fiscal Divisions (*Parganás*) 171-173; Temperature and Rainfall, 173, 174; Endemic and Epidemic Diseases, 174, 175; Cattle Diseases, 175; Fairs and Religious Gatherings, as Causes of Disease, 175, 176; Purí Pilgrim Hospital and Dispensary, 176; Khurdhá Dispensary, 176, 177; Vital Statistics, 177; Indigenous Drugs, 177; Khurdhá Subdivision and History of the Khurdhá Rebellion, 178-192.

Purí, town and *thánd* in Orissa, xix. 17, 28, 91, 92; port, xix. 12, 22.

Purí Temple (Jagannáth), Introduction, 40-43; Legendary Origin of the Idol, 43-50; Vishnuvite Reformation, Chaitanya, 50-52; Vishnuvite Corruption, 52-54; Endowments and Religious Offerings, 54-57; the Temple, 57-59; the Car Festival (*Rathjátrá*), 59-62; the Pilgrims, 62-67; Pilgrim Mortality, 67-70; Sanitary Measures, 70-72.

Purnabhábá river, vii. 22, 26, 91, 359, 361, 364.

Purniah District (Vol. XV.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 219, 220; Jurisdiction, 220; History of the District, 220-225; Physical Aspects, 225, 226; River System, 226-231; Changes in the River Courses, 231-233; Deaths by Drowning, 233; Fisheries, 233; Lakes and Marshes, 233, 234; Pasturage Grounds, 234-236; *Feræ Naturæ*, 236-240; Population, Early Estimates, 240-242; the Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 242-244; Classification according to Sex and Age, 245; according to Occupation, 245-249; Ethnical Division, 249-252; Emigration and Immigration, 253, 254; Hindu Castes, 254, 255; Religious Division of the People, 255, 256; Division into Town and Country, 256; Purniah Town, 256-259; Other Towns and Villages, 259-268; Village Institutions, 268-273; Material Condition of the People, Dress, 273-276; Dwellings, 276-278; Food, 278-279; Amusements, 279-281; Agriculture, Rice Cultivation, 281-286; Green Crops, 286, 287; Vegetables, 287, 288; Tobacco Cultivation, 288-290; Jute, 290-293; Cultivated Area, and Out-turn of Crops, 293-303; Condition of the Cultivators, 303-306; Domestic Animals, 306-309; Agricultural Implements, 309, 310; Wages and Prices, 310-313; Weights and Measures, 313-315; Land Tenures, 315-331; Rates of Rent, 331-340; Operation of the Rent Law, 340, 341; Natural Calamities, Floods and Blights, 341, 342; Famines of 1770 and 1874, 342-349; Famine Warnings, 349; Means of Communication, 349-354; Manufactures (*Bidrí* ware, &c.) 354-360; Indigo Manufacture, 360-371; Trade and Commerce, 371-385; Capital and Interest, 385; Incomes and Income Tax, 385-387; Land Revenue, 387-393; Revenue and Expenditure, 393-397; Civil and Criminal Courts, 397; Operation of the Rent Law, 397; Police and Jail Statistics, 397-404; Educational Statistics, 404-413; Postal Statistics, 413, 414; Administrative Divisions, 414-416; List of *Parganás*, 416-431; Climate, Temperature, Rainfall, &c., 431-434; Endemic and Epidemic Diseases, 432, 435 [illegible], 439; Cattle Disease [illegible] Drugs, 440-444; Cha [illegible] 444.

Purniah, town and *thánd* in Purniah, xv. 219, 243, 244, 256-259, 293, 398, 415.
Purniah *sarkár*, i. 359.
Purohits, or village priests. *See* Village Officials, &c.
Pursethí land tenures in Cuttack, xviii. 134; in Balasor, xviii. 310.
Pursethís, village officials xviii. 285, 286. *See also* Pradháns.
Purubbhág, estate in Rangpur, vii. 252, 254, 255, 318.
Puruliá, chief town and administrative headquarters of Mánbhúm, xvii. 253, 297; *thánd*, xvii. 271, 366; dispensary, xvii. 373, 374.
Púsá, Government estate in Tirhut, xiii. 64-66.
Pushpakátí, market village, in the 24 Parganás, i. 229.
Pustáil, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 450.
Putar, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Puthiá Lákhiráj, village in Purniah, xv. 263.

Q

Quarantine among the Chittagong Hill Tribes, vi. 49, 50, 51.
Quarries. *See* Minerals.
Queen's Palace (*Ráni-nur*), temple in Puri, xix. 74-76.
Quit-rent tenures in Midnapur, iii. 88; in Bánkurá, iv. 254, 255, 263, 264; in Cuttack, xviii. 135. *See also* Tenures of land.

R

Rábkob, village in Udáipur State, Chutiá Nágpur, Gold mines at, xvii. 247-249.
Rabnábád, channel in the Sundarbans, i. 298; island, i. 289.
Race meeting and fair at Sónpur, in Sáran, xi. 262, 333.
Racing in Bákarganj, v. 216.
Rádháballabhpur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 139.
Rádháballabhpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 439-442, 450, 451.
Rádhákantpur, village in Bardwán with silk manufacture, iv. 133.
Rádhikápur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Radiyá-orgárá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 365.
Ráfipur, village in Sáran, xi. 353.
Raghunáth Sinh, founder of the dynasty of Bishnupur Rájás, iv. 230-233.
Raghunáthganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Raghunáthpur, village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Raghunáthpur or Raghunáthbárí, manufacturing village and *thánd* in Midnapur, iii. 68, 149.
Raghunáthpur, town in Maldah, vii. 131.
Raghunáthpur, village in Sáran, xi. 360.
Raghunáthpur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203, 257.
Raghunáthpur, town and *thánd* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 271, 297, 366.
Raghunáthpur, hill in Mánbhúm, iv. 208; xvii. 255.
Raghupur, village in Tirhut, xiii. 61.
Raghunáth Bhalta and Raghunáth Dás, disciples of Chaitanya, and two of the orginal *gurus* of the Vaishnav sect, i. 73.
Rahámatpur, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Ráháng, *parganá* in Puri, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Raids by Hill Tribes in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 18-21, 51, 64, 65; in Chittagong, vi. 111; in Noákhálí, vi. 273; in Tipperah, vi. 360; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 468-470.
Ráidhák river, x. 225, 234, 336.
Ráiganj, village and grain mart in Dinájpur, vii. 360, 365, 411, 414, 440, 441, 455; dispensary at, vii. 458.
Ráiganj, *thánd* in Purniah, xv. 415.
Ráikjuání, village near Calcutta in the 24 Parganás, i. 230.
Railway lines and stations in the 24 Parganás, i. 165-170, 172, 174; in the Sundarbans, i. 344; in Nadiyá, ii. 94, 95; in Húglí, iii. 370, 371; in Bardwán, iv. 106, 107; in Birbhúm, iv. 373, 374; in Faridpur, v. 334; in Rangpur, vii. 304; in Dinájpur, vii. 410; in Rájsháhí, viii. 82; in Bográ, viii. 268; in Murshidábád, ix. 85, 93, 146-148; in Pábná, ix. 330; in Dárjíling, x. 128; in Jalpáiguri, x. 296; in Kuch Behar, x. 397; in Patná, xi. 137; in Sháhábád, xii. 257; in Tirhut, xiii. 22, 121, 122, 123; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 352; in Monghyr, xv. 137; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 141.
Railway, Calcutta and South-Eastern, i. 170, 171, 344.
Railway, Darbhangah State, xiii. 121-123.
Railway, East India, iii. 370, 371; iv. 106, 107, 373, 374; ix. 146-148; xi. 137; xii. 257; xiv. 352; xv. 136; xvi. 141.

Railway, Eastern Bengal, i. 166-170; ii. 94; v. 334; vii. 412.
Railway, Nalhátí and Azímganj State, ix. 146, 147.
Railway, Northern Bengal State, vii. 304, 410; viii. 82, 268; ix. 330; x. 128, 296, 397.
Railway, proposed, from Calcutta to Nágpur direct, xvii. 20; between Gayá and Patná (tramway), xii. 113.
Railway traffic returns in the 24 Parganás, i. 169, 170; in Murshidábad, ix. 168; in Patná, xi. 178; in Sháhábád, xii. 257, 269; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 184-187, 191; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 356-360; in Monghyr, xv. 148-153. *See also* Railways, *supra*.
Ráimá, river in Hill Tipperah, vi. 475.
Ráimangal estuary, i. 26, 28, 32, 295.
Ráimatlá. *See* Matlá River.
Ráin, *parganá* in *Sarkár* Jaleswar, i. 371.
Ráiná, village and *thánd* in Bardwán, iv. 65.
Rainfall, Average, in the 24 Parganás, i. 243, 244; in Nadiyá, ii. 139; in Jessor, ii. 329; in Midnapur, iii. 227; in Húglí, iii. 417; in Bardwán, iv. 177; in Bánkurá, iv. 300; in Bírbhúm, iv. 438; in Dacca, v. 142, 143; in Bákarganj, v. 246; in Faridpur, v. 358; in Maimansinh, v. 479; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 83, 103, 104; in Chittagong, vi. 208, 227; in Noákhálí, vi. 345; in Tipperah, vi. 365, 448; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519; in Maldah, vii. 145, 146; in Rangpur, vii. 345, 346; in Dinájpur, vii. 456, 457; in Rájsháhí, viii. 122; in Bográ, viii. 305; in Murshidábad, ix. 238, 239; in Pábná, ix. 369, 370; in Dárjíling, x. 198, 199; in Jalpáigurí, x. 320, 321; in Kuch Behar, x. 441, 442; in Patná, xi. 210, 211; in Sáran, xi. 226, 237, 312, 361, 362; in Gayá, xii. 147; in Sháhábád, xii. 287; in Tirhut, xiii. 201, 202; in Champáran, xiii. 314; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 251; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 380; in Monghyr, xv. 190; in Purniah, xv. 431-434; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 200; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 484; in Singbhúm, xvii. 95, 140; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 370; in Cuttack, xviii. 234, 235; in Balasor, xviii. 367; in Puri, xix. 173, 174.
Ráipur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 445.
Ráipur, town and police outpost in Tipperah, vi. 333, 366.
Ráipur, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.
Ráipur, *thánd* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 271, 366.
Ráipur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 228.
Ráipur, village in Maldah, vii. 131.
Ráipur, scene of encounter between the English and the Dutch in the 24 Parganás, i. 102, 232.
Ráipur, mart in Noákhálí, vi. 256, 283.
Ráipurá, police outpost in Sáran, xi. 358.
Ráisah, *parganá* in *Sarkár* Sulaimánábád, i. 366.
Ráj Rámnagar, *parganá* in Champáran, xiii. 312, 313.
Rájá of Bardwán, iv. 139-143.
Rájá of Bírbhúm, iv. 393-395.
Rájá of Bishnupur, iv. 230-236.
Rájá of Bonái, xvii. 174, 175, 176.
Rájá of Cháng Bhakár, xvii. 187.
Rájá of Chutiá Nágpur, xvi. 444-447.
Rájá of Darbhangah, xiii. 208-214.
Rájá of Dhenkhánal, xix. 283-287.
Rájá of Gángpur, xvii. 195, 196.
Rájá of Jashpur, xvii. 207, 208.
Rájá of Jessor, ii. 203-205.
Rájá of Khurdhá, xix. 57.
Rájá of Koreá, of, xvii. 217, 218.
Rájá of Kuch Behar, x. 402-426.
Rájá of Nadiyá, ii. 142-165.
Rájá of Nattor, viii. 54, 55.
Rájá of Ramgarh, xvi. 117-119.
Rájá of Sargújá, xvii. 235.
Rájá of Udáipur, xvii. 249.
Rájá Ben ka deorá, ancient mound in Champáran, xiii. 253.
Rájábásá, *plr* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Rájágriha ("the Royal residence"), or Rájgir, hills and ruins in Patná, xi. 18, 19, 31, 79, 80.
Rájáhát, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 34, 226.
Rájáhát, trading village in Jessor, ii. 206-295.
Rájápur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 226.
Rájápur, *jhíl* in Húglí, iii. 262; scheme for the drainage of, iii. 427.
Rájá Rájballabh, Peshkar of the *Nawábá*, and deputy-governor of Dacca, v. 123, 222.
Rájárámpur, village and *thánd* in Dinájpur, vii. 423, 457.
Rájaulí, town and *thánd* in Gayá, xii. 25, 31, 42, 61, 142.
Rájbalhát, village in Húglí, with cotton manufacture, iii. 377.
Rájbansís, a fishing caste, their legendary origin, i. 70; in Nadiyá, ii. 48; in Jessor, ii. 196; or Bansís, a hill tribe in Dacca, v. 42, 43; in Chittagong, vi. 143; in Noákhálí, vi. 274; in Tipperah,

vi. 378; in Maldah, vii. 40-46; in Rangpur, vii. 171, 211, 219, 229; in Dinájpur, yii. 379, 380; or Kochs, an aboriginal tribe in Dárjíling, x. 80; in Jalpáigurí, x. 255, 256; in Kuch Behar, x. 346-358. *See also* Castes.
Rájbhars or Bhars. *See* Aboriginal Population.
Rájendrapur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Rájgir, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 208.
Rájgir hills and ruins. *See* Rájágrihá.
Rájganj, in Húglí, Brick manufactory at, iii. 376.
Rájgrám, trading village in Bánkurá, iv. 277.
Rájjot villages in Hazáribágh, xvi. 127.
Rájkhand, village in Tirhut, xiii. 54.
Rájkhetá, *tappa* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.
Rájmahál sub-district in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 274, 277, 375.
Rájmahál, town and mart in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270, 325-329, 352, 354, 363.
Rájmahál hills in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 266, 267.
Rájmálá, The, or "Chronicle of the Kings of Tipperah," vi. 463, 465, 483.
Rájmohan, river in Purniah, xv. 227.
Rájnagar, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 445.
Rájnagar, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 139.
Rájnagar, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Rájnagar or Nagar, ancient capital of the principality of Bírbhúm, iv. 335, 336.
Rájpatí, factory in Sáran, xi. 233.
Rájpur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Rájpur village, with English school in the 24 Parganás, i. 204.
Rájpur Sohariá, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 310, 311.
Rájputs, warrior caste, in the 24 Parganás, i. 58; in Nadiyá, ii. 46; in Jessor, ii. 195; in Midnapur, iii. 52; in Húglí, iii. 285, 286; in Bardwán, iv. 46-49; in Bánkurá, iv. 222; in Bírbhúm, iv. 330; in Dacca, v. 47; in Bákarganj, v. 190; in Faridpur, v. 286; in Maimansinh, v. 403; in Chittagong, vi. 145; in Noákhálí, vi. 275; in Tipperah, vi. 380; in Maldah, vii. 45; in Rangpur, vii. 215; in Dinájpur, vii. 377; in Rájsháhí, viii. 43; in Bográ, viii. 172; in Murshidabád, iv. 48, 49; in Pábná, ix. 286; in Dárjíling, x. 81; in Jalpáigurí, x. 257; in Kuch Behar, x. 343; in Patná, xi. 42, 43, 55, 99; in Sáran, xi. 246, 247; in Sháhábád, xii. 191, 192; in Tirhut, xiii. 43; in Champáran, xiii. 236, 240; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 63; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 319; in Monghyr, xv. 55, 56; in Purniah, xv. 254; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 76; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 300-302; in Singbhúm, xvii. 63, 107; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 163; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 290; in Cuttack, xviii. 72; in Balasor, xviii. 272; in Purí, xix. 36; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 255.
RÁJSHÁHÍ DISTRICT (Vol. VIII.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Head-quarters, 19, 20; Boundaries and Jurisdiction, 20; General Aspect, 21; Rivers, 22; Lakes, 22; Swamps, 22: Mineral Products, Jungles, etc., 30; *Feræ Naturæ*, 31; Population, Early Estimates of, 31-33; Census of 1872, its Agencies and Results, 20, 33-35; Population according to Age and Sex, 36; Population according to Occupation, 37; Ethnical Division of the People, 37-40; Castes, 38-48; Immigration, 40; Religious Division of the People, 36, 48-52; Division of the People into Town and Country, 53-57; Principal Towns—Rámpur Beauleah Town, 20, 28, 29, 53; Nattor, 54, 55; Smaller Towns, 55-57; Agriculture, 59-67; Rice, 59-63; Other Cereals and Fibres, 59-63; Miscellaneous Crops, 60-63; Area, out-turn of Crops, &c., 64; Material Condition of the People, 65; Condition of the Peasantry, 65; Domestic Animals, 65, 66; Agricultural Implements, Wages, and Prices, 66, 67; Weights and Measures, 67; Labouring Classes and Spare Lands, 56, 69; Land Tenures, 65, 69-73; Rates of Rent, 64, 65, 73-78; Natural Calamities, 78-80; Manures, Irrigation, and Rotation of Crops, 61-78; Famines of 1866 and 1874, 78, 79; Famine Warnings, 80, 81; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, 81; Roads, 81, 82; Manufactures, Commerce, and Trade, 82-88; Capital and Interest, 88, 89; Imported Capital, 89; Institutions, 89-92; Income of the District, Revenue and Expenditure, 92-99; Balance Sheets of the District, 94-96; Land-tax, etc., 97-99; Operation of the Rent Law, Number of Suits, etc., 97-99; Police Statistics, 99-105; Criminal Statistics, 102-205; Jail Statistics, 105-108; Educational Statistics, 108-115; Postal Statistics, 115, 116; Climate, 121, 122; Medical Aspects of the District, 121, 122; Epidemic Diseases, 122; Charitable Dispensaries and Native Medical Practi-

tioners, 123-126; Indigenous Vegetable Drugs, 123.
Rájwáhí, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Rajwars, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Aboriginal Population.
Rám Cháund, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 197, 198.
Rám Ságar tank in Dinájpur, vii. 438.
Rám Smaran Pál and Rám Dulál, father and son, founders of the Kartábhajá sect of Hindus, and the latter the first *kartá* or Spiritual Head, i. 74; ii. 53-55.
Rámánand, founder of colony of Kulin Bráhmans at Lakshmípásá, Jessor, ii. 220.
Rámánand, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Rambhá, on the Chilká lake, registration station for traffic between Orissa and Madras, xviii. 175.
Rámbhadrapur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 235.
Rámchandrapur, *tappá* in Noákhálí, vi. 334.
Rámchandrapur, trading village in Tipperah, vi. 420.
Rámchandrapur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Rámdárá Canals in Dinájpur, vii. 364, 365.
Rámdebpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Rámganj, *thánd* in Noákhálí, vi. 239, 269, 273, 294, 315, 324, 330, 333, 342.
Rámgarh, *parganá* in Midnapur, Historical account of, iii. 215.
Rámgarh, *thánd* in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 275, 286.
Rámgarh estate in Hazáribágh, History of the, xvi. 117-119; land tenures in, xvi. 120-127.
Rámgarh Hill in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, Ruined temples on, xvii. 236-240.
Rámghír, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 274, 312.
Rámjan Alí's hát, village in Chittagong, vi. 198.
Rámkáil fair in Maldah, vii. 67, 101.
Rámkolá, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.
Rámkrishnapur, trading village in Húglí, and suburb of Howrah, iii. 295-375.
Rammán, river in Dárjíling, x. 26.
Rámnagar, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Rámnagar, village in Champáran, xiii. 252.
Rámnás, or grassy plains of Purniah, xv. 234, 236.
Rámpál, market village in the north of the Sundarbans, i. 325.
Rámpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 445.
Rámpur, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.
Rámpur, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241.
Rámpur, village in Sáran, xi. 232, 258.
Rámpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Rámpur *khal*, 24 Parganás, i. 32.
Rámpur Beauleah (Boyáliyá) Town in Rájsháhí, viii. 20, 22, 23, 53.
Rámpur Noábád, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 445.
Rámráiká river, xiii. 223, 224, 225.
Ramtál, lake in Dárjíling, x. 28, 29.
Rámu, village and *thánd* in Chittagong, vi. 136, 142, 153, 176, 199, 216, 226; telegraph office, vi. 223, 224.
Ránághát, sub-division of Nadiyá, ii. 132.
Ránághát municipality, with river traffic, Nadiyá, ii. 33, 59; railway station, ii. 104.
Ranbhawál (Tappa), *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 445.
Ránchí, chief town of Lohárdagá, xvi. 231, 320, 321, 482.
Rángámátí, Old district of, vii. 156, 161, 325.
Rángámátí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 413, 452.
Rángámátí, administrative head-quarters of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 22, 27, 64, 67, 84, 202, 203; school, vi. 99, 100; telegraph office, vi. 101.
Rángámáti, an ancient town in Murshidábád, ix. 92, 93.
Rangbí, in Dárjíling, Government Cinchona plantation at, x. 176.
Rangdiá, *mahal*, *Sarkár* Khalífatábád, i. 373.
Rangoon, Export of sharks' fins and timber from Chittagong to, vi. 130, 189.
Rankheong, river in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 25.
RANGPUR DISTRICT (Vol. VII.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Head-quarters, 155, 156; Boundaries, 156; Jurisdiction and brief Historical Sketch, 156-160; Changes in Jurisdiction, 160, 161; Physical Aspect, 161, 162; River System, 162-169; Riverside Towns, 169; Marshes, 169; Utilization of the Water Supply, 169; Marsh Reclamation, 170; Fisheries and Methods of Fishing, 170-175; Lines of Drainage, 175; Forests and Forest Trees, 175-192; Miscellaneous Trees, 192; Jungle Products, 193-195; *Feræ Naturæ*—Mammalia, 195-199; Birds, 199, 200; Reptiles, 200-202;

Fishes, 202-204; Population — Estimated, in 1809, 205; Census of 1872, 205-210; Ethnical Division of the People, 211; List of Hindu Castes, 211-220; Religious Division of the People, 221-224; Division into Town and Country, 224, 225; Rangpur Town, 225; Material Condition of the People —their Dwellings and Food, 225, 226; their Habits, 226, 227; Ceremonies and Observances on occasions of Birth, Marriage, and Death, 227-229; Astrology and Auspicious Days, 229, 230; Village Officials and *zamíndárí* Officers, 230-234; Agricultural Statistics—Rice, 234-239; Other Cereal Crops, 239, 240; Pulses and Green Crops, 240, 241; Oil-seeds, 241, 242; Jute, 242, 243; Tuberous and Cucurbitaceous Plants, 243, 246; Indigo, Sugar-cane and Tobacco, 246-248; Other Crops, 248, 249; Vegetable Spices and Fruit-trees, 250, 251; Area of the District, 251, 252; List of *Pargands* with their Areas, 253, 254; Out-turn and Value of Crops, 255; Details of Area and Assessment, and Area under different Crops, 256-260; Out-turn and Value of Produce, 261, 262; Condition of the Cultivators, 262, 263; Rights of Occupancy, etc., 263, 264; Domestic Animals, 264, 265; Agricultural Implements, 265, 266; Wages and Prices, 266-268; Weights and Measures, 268-272; Landless Labouring Classes, 272, 273; Spare Land, 273; Land Tenures, 273-284; Rates of Rent, 284-291; Manure, 291, 292; Natural Calamities, Blights, Floods, and Droughts, 292, 293; the Inundations and Famine of 1787-88, 293-298; Scarcity in 1866 and 1874, 298; Famine Warnings, 298-301; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, 301, 302; Roads, etc., 302-304; North Bengal State Railway, 304; Manufactures, Silk and Paper, 304, 305; Condition of the Manufacturing Classes, 306, 307; Trade and Commerce, 307, 308; Capital and Interest, 308-310; Income of the District, 310; its Early History, Rise of the Kuch Behar Family, Mughul Conquest, etc., 310-318; the Permanent Settlement in Rangpur, 318-325; Revenue and Expenditure, 325, 326; Land Revenue, 326, 327; Operation of the Rent Law of Bengal, 327; Protection to Person and Property, 327, 328; Police and Jail Statistics, 328-335; Educational Statistics, 335-342; Postal Statistics, 342, 343; Political Divisions, 344, 345; Medical Aspects, and Meteorology, 345, 346; Diseases, 346-349; Charitable Dispensaries, 349-352.

Rangpur, "Abode of Bliss," Origin of the name, vii. 311.

Rangpur town, vii. 156, 224, 225, 308, 310, 332, 349-351; taken by Husáin Sháh, vii. 314, 315.

Ráng-ráng-dang, peak in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 24.

Rangun, river in Dárjíling, x. 26.

Ranguniá, police out-post in Chittagong, vi. 216.

Ráníbándh, lake in Mánbhúm, xvii. 258.

Ránígango, mountain in the Western Dwárs, Jalpáigurí, x. 225.

Ránígani sub-division, Bardwán, iv. 171.

Ránígani, municipality in Bardwán, iv. 61; coal-fields, iv. 107-125; xvii. 255, 259, 350, 351; iron-fields, iv. 125-133; trade, iv. 134; dispensaries, iv. 197.

Ránígani or Gorághát, village and *thánd* in Dinájpur, vii. 363, 365, 423, 447.

Ránígani, town and *thánd* in Purniah, xv. 243, 244, 266, 371, 379, 398.

Ranjít, river in Dárjíling, x. 25, 26.

Ranpur State, Orissa, xix. 206, 210-217, 261, 310, 311.

Ránihát *mahal*, *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 364.

Ráníháthí, town in Maldah, vii. 142.

Ráni-nur temple, Puri, xix. 74-76.

Ráni Dighí, tank in Kumillá, vi. 385.

Ránisankáil, *thánd* in Dinájpur, vii. 423.

Ráojáu, village and *thánd* in Chittagong, vi. 136, 153, 176, 216, 225.

Rapuá Rámpur, village-union in Tirhut, xiii. 49.

Rará village, with school, near Barrackpur, 24 Parganás, i. 206.

Rárha, province of Bengal under Hindu kings, i. 359, *footnote*.

Rárhí Bráhmans, their history, subdivisions, *gotras*, families, etc., 24 Parganás, i. 53-55; Tipperah, vi. 379; Rangpur, vii. 214. *See also* Bráhmans.

Ráro river, Singbhúm, xvii. 21.

Rásbázár, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.

Rásjátrá, religious festival, ii. 55, 56, 104. *See also* Fairs, Festivals, &c.

Ráspungí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 228.

Ráspurnimá festival in Dinájpur, vii. 387.

Rassá, residence of the descendants of the Mysor princes, 24 Parganás, i. 235.

Rasudl jots. *See* Tenures of land.

Rasulpur, *pargand* in Tipperah, vi. 445.

Rasulpur, town in Maldah, vii. 136.

Rasulpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.

Rasulpur, or Bagdá river, a tributary of the Húglí, iii. 25.
Ratanáir, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.
Ratandihí Kábkápur, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 344.
Ratanpurá, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Rates of interest in the 24 Parganás, i. 173; in the Sundarbans, i. 345; in Nadiyá, ii. 104; in Jessor, ii. 304, 305; in Midnapur, iii. 153; in Húglí, iii. 376; in Bardwán, iv. 135; in Bánkurá, iv. 278; in Bírbhúm, iv. 381; in Dacca, v. 115, 116; in Bákarganj, v. 216, 217; in Faridpur, v. 340; in Maimansinh, v. 462; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 86, 87; in Chittagong, vi. 207, 208; in Noákhálí, vi. 328, 329; in Tipperah, vi. 424, 425; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 509; in Maldah, vii. 104, in Rangpur, vii. 308-310; in Dinájpur, viii. 414; in Rájsháhí, viii. 88, 89; in Bográ, viii. 277, 278; in Murshidábád, ix. 169, 170; in Pábná, ix. 350; in Dárjíling, x. 164; in Jalpáigurí, x. 300, 301; in Kuch Behar, x. 401, 402; in Patná, xi. 180; in Sáran, xi. 335; in Gayá, xii. 120; in Sháhábad, xii. 269; in Tirhut, xiii. 163; in Champáran, xiii. 296; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 192; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 360, 361; in Monghyr, xv. 164; in Purniah, xv. 385; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 173; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 421-423; in Singbhúm, xvii. 106; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 352.
Rathbárí, fair in Maldah, vii. 68, 101.
Rathgárá Bázár branch dispensary, Húglí, iii. 247.
Rath-játrá, or car festival at Jagannáth, xix. 59-67.
Rátho, river in Dárjíling, x. 26, 27.
Ratí, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 198.
Ratná Naik, a leader in the Keunjhar insurrection, xix. 299.
Rats in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Damage done by, vi. 82, 83, 200.
Rattan Puiya, Lushái chief, Submission of, vi. 19.
Ratuá, river in Purniah, xv. 227, 231.
Rautárá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 365.
Rawání Káhár, up-country low caste of palanquin bearers, i. 70.
Rayatí, or cultivating land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Rayats, Classes of. *See* Tenures of land and Cultivators.
Rebellion in Keunjhar, Orissa, in 1868, xix. 291-299.
Reclamation of the Sundarbans, i. 327-335.
Reclamation and cultivation of marsh land, in the 24 Parganás, i. 36; in the Sundarbans, i. 303, 304; in Jessor, ii. 183; in Midnapur, iii. 38; in Húglí, iii. 264-266, 359, 360; in Bardwán, iv. 28, 29; in Dacca, v. 25; in Bákarganj, v. 171-174; in Faridpur, v. 275; in Maimansinh, v. 389, 390; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28; in Chittagong, vi. 132; in Tipperah, vi. 368; in Maldah, vii. 31; in Rangpur, vii. 170; in Dinájpur, vii. 366, 390; in Rájsháhí, viii. 30, 69; in Bográ, viii. 148, 235; in Murshidábád, ix. 32, 33, 103, 176; in Dárjíling, x. 30; in Jalpáigurí, x. 238; in Kuch Behar, x. 338; in Sáran, xi. 338; in Tirhut, xiii. 28, 29; in Champáran, xiii. 228; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270; in Purniah, xv. 233, 234.
Red pepper, Cultivation of. *See* Chillies.
Regulation I. of 1796. *See* Hill Assembly.
Rehr, river in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 225, 226, 227.
Rekab, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.
Relá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Relief in epidemic fever, in Midnapur, iii. 244; in Húglí, iii. 435; in Bardwán, iv. 187-191; Bírbhúm, iv. 451-454. *See also* Fever.
Religion, ceremonies, &c., of the Chittagong and Tipperah Hill Tribes, vi. 50, 55, 56, 58, 59, 66, 143, 376, 482, 483; of the Mechs or Bodos in Dárjíling, x. 73-76; of the Pání-Kochs in Kuch Behar, x. 356, 357; of the Kochs or Rájbansís, x. 378; of the Santáls, xiv. 312, 313; of the Kandhs, xix. 232-234; of the Savars, xix. 239; of the Juangs, xix. 246, 247; of the Bhuiyás, xix. 252.
Religion, Division of the population according to, in the 24 Parganás, i. 71-76; in the Sundarbans, i. 317, 318; in Nadiyá, ii. 51-55; in Jessor, ii. 196-200; in Midnapur, iii. 58-60; in Húglí, iii. 291-293; in Bardwán, iv. 54, 55; in Bánkurá, iv. 228, 229; in Bírbhúm, iv. 333, 334; in Dacca, v. 52-61; in Bákarganj, v. 209-211; in Faridpur, v. 325-329; in Maimansinh, v. 408-410; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 36, 68; in Chittagong, vi. 137, 138, 147-150; in Noákhálí, vi. 269, 270, 277-283; in Tipperah, vi. 372, 373, 381-383; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 495; in Maldah, vii. 37, 46-48; in Rangpur, vii. 208-210, 211, 221; in Dinájpur, vii. 370-373, 382, 383; in Rájsháhí, viii. 36, 48-52; in Bográ, viii. 180-185; in Murshid-

ábád, ix. 38-41, 56-61; in Pábná, ix. 279-281, 288-290; in Dárjíling, x. 41-43; in Jalpáigurí, x. 249, 250, 260; in Kuch Behar, x. 358, 359; in Patná, xi. 54-64; in Sáran, xi. 255-257; in Gayá, xii. 30, 39-41; in Sháhábád, xii. 181, 183, 201, 202; in Tirhut, xiii. 48, 49; in Champáran, xiii. 249; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 47, 77, 78; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 321, 322; in Monghyr, xv. 59, 60; in Purniah, xv. 255, 256; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 83-85; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 318, 319; in Singbhúm, xvii. 69, 70; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 164; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 296; in Cuttack, xviii. 64, 66, 78-80; in Balasor, xviii. 266, 267, 277-279; in Purí, xix. 27-30, 40; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 205-208, 259-261.

Religious gatherings. *See* Fairs, &c.

Religious institutions, in Rájsháhí, viii. 90, 91; in Murshidábád, ix. 171; in Pábná, ix. 288; of the Christian missionaries, in Lohárdagá, xvi. 423-444; of the Jains, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 212-227. *See also* Missions, Bráhma Samáj, &c.

Religious and charitable land tenures. *See* Tenures of land.

Remuná, *pargand* in Balasor, i. 371; xviii. 365.

Remuná fair in Balasor, xviii. 284.

Rengrá, *plr* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.

Rent of land, Rates of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 155-157; in the Sundarbans, i. 341, 342; in Nadiyá, ii. 74-82; in Jessor, ii. 266-273; in Midnapur, iii. 100-105, 107, 108; in Húglí, iii. 354-357; in Bardwán, iv. 85-92; in Bánkurá, iv. 265-268; in Bírbhúm, iv. 370, 371; in Dacca, v. 100-102; in Bákarganj, v. 209-211; in Faridpur, v. 325-329; in Maimansinh, v. 454-456; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 82; in Chittagong, vi. 179, 180; in Noákhálí, vi. 313-315; in Tipperah, vi. 412-414; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 506; in Maldah, vii. 85-89; in Rangpur, vii. 248, 284-291; in Dinájpur, vii. 405-408; in Rájsháhí, viii. 64, 65, 73-78; in Bográ, viii. 244-247; in Murshidábád, ix. 106, 120, 123-130; in Pábná, ix. 316, 317; in Dárjíling, x. 122-124; in Jalpáigurí, x. 286-292; in Kuch Behar, x. 392-394; in Patná, xi. 127, 128; in Sáran, xi. 301-304; in Gayá, xii. 104, 105; in Sháhábád, xii. 247, 248; in Tirhut, xiii. 112-114; in Champáran, xiii. 282-284; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 151-155; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 334, 335; in Monghyr, xv. 119, 120; in Purniah, xv. 331-340; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 97, 98; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 337, 338, 406; in Singbhúm, xvii. 94; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 212; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 336, 337; in Cuttack, xviii. 139-146; in Balasor, xviii. 320-322; in Purí, xix. 136, 137.

Rent Cases. *See* Rent Law.

Rent-free, or *Lákhiráj* land tenures, in the 24 Parganás, i. 278-281; in Jessor, ii. 264, 265; in Midnapur, iii. 94-97; in Húglí, iii. 352, 353; in Bardwán, iv. 77, 78; in Bánkurá, iv. 264, 265; in Bírbhúm, iv. 369, 370; in Dacca, v. 99; in Bákarganj, v. 378, 379; in Chittagong, vi. 175, 176, 214; in Noákhálí, vi. 302, 313; in Maldah, vii. 83, 84; in Rangpur, vii. 264, 273, 274, 275, 282, 283, 284; in Dinájpur, vii. 404; in Rájsháhí, viii. 69-71; in Bográ, viii. 239-243; in Murshidábád, ix. 117, 121-123; in Pábná, ix. 314-316; in Patná, xi. 127, 186, 188; in Gayá, xii. 102, 103; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 143, 144; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 123, 132; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 327, 376; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 332, 333; in Cuttack, xviii. 137, 138; in Balasor, xviii. 310-313.

Rent Law of Bengal, Operation of the, in the 24 Parganás, i. 157, 189; in Nadiyá, ii. 82, 83, 116; in Jessor, ii. 73, 309; in Midnapur, iii. 108, 163; in Húglí, iii. 356, 357, 383; in Bardwán, iv. 86, 147; in Bánkurá, iv. 266, 282; in Bírbhúm, iv. 362, 371, 401; in Dacca, v. 93, 101, 132; in Bákarganj, v. 209, 228; in Faridpur, v. 318, 325, 344; in Maimansinh, v. 456, 466; in Chittagong, vi. 162, 179, 216; in Noákhálí, vi. 297, 298, 309, 315, 332; in Tipperah, vi. 395, 414, 432; in Maldah, vii. 89, 110; in Rangpur, vii. 263, 280, 281, 282, 290, 323, 324, 327; in Dinájpur, vii. 395, 403, 404, 405, 422; in Rájsháhí, viii. 72, 99; in Bográ, viii. 247, 248; in Murshidábád, ix. 120, 130, 201; in Pábná, ix. 317, 320, 321, 356; in Jalpáigurí, x. 303, 304; in Kuch Behar, x. 435; in Patná, xi. 117, 188, 189; in Saran, xi. 295, 343, 344; in Gayá, xii. 105, 126, 127; in Sháhábád, xii. 240, 248; in Tirhut, xiii. 169; in Champáran, xiii. 282, 284, 298; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 240; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 341, 342, 345, 363; in Monghyr, xv. 117, 158; in Purniah, xv. 340, 341, 397; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 106, 135, 136, 177; in

Lohárdagá, xvi. 397, 406, 470-473; in Singbhúm, xvii. 117, 118; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 337, 338, 356; in Cuttack, xviii. 109, 110; in Balasor, xviii. 294, 295.
Rent-rolls (Todar Mall's and Sháh Shujá's) of Bengal under the Muhammadans, i. 356-358.
Reotith, village in Sáran, xi. 258.
Reptiles, in the 24 Parganás, i. 38; in the Sundarbans, i. 315; in Nadiyá, ii. 34; in Jessor, ii. 184; in Bardwán, iv. 29; in Bánkurá, iv. 211; in Dacca, v. 31; in Bákarganj, v. 177; in Noákhálí, vi. 265; in Rangpur, vii. 200-202; in Bográ, viii. 152 *n.* in Murshidábád, ix. 35; in Sáran, xi. 237; in Tirhut, xiij. 30; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 44; in Monghyr, xv. 44-46; in Singbhúm, xvii. 25, 26; in Purí, xix. 26. *See also Feræ Naturæ.*
Residencies, Commercial, in Bardwán, iv. 64; in Bírbhúm, iv. 341, 342; in Rájsháhí, viii. 53, 82, 83; in Bográ, viii. 269, 270; in Murshidábád, ix. 82, 88. *See also* Factories, East India Company's.
Resumption of rent-free tenures, in the 24 Parganás, i. 265; in Midnapur, iii. 94; in Bardwán, iv. 77; in Bánkurá, iv. 253; in Chittagong, vi. 175; in Tipperah, vi. 400; in Dinájpur, vi. 400; in Rájsháhí, viii. 70; in Bográ, viii. 241; in Murshidábád, ix. 116; in Pábná, ix. 311; in Patná, xi. 127; in Gayá, xii. 102, 103; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 119; in Lohárdágá, xvi. 395, 396; in Cuttack, xvii. 134, 135; in Balasor, xviii. 313; in Purí, xix. 111-114. *See also* Tenures of land.
Revenue and Expenditure, present and past, of the 24 Parganás, i. 183-188; of the Sundarbans, i. 346; of Nadiyá, ii. 111-115; of Jessor, ii. 307; of Midnapur, iii. 154-157; of Húglí, 378-381; of Bardwán, iv. 143, 144; of Bánkurá, iv. 279; of Bírbhúm, iv. 395-400; of Dacca, v. 126-180, (under the Mughuls, v. 126-129; under the Company, v. 129; under the Crown, 129, 180); of Bákarganj, v. 217-220; of Faridpur, v. 341-343; of Maimansinh, v. 462-464; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 95-97; of Chittagong, vi. 212, 213; of Noákhalí, vi. 331, 332; of Tipperah, vi. 428-430; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 509-513; of Maldah, vii. 105, 106; of Rangpur, vii. 325-327; of Dinájpur, vii. 415-421; of Rájsháhí, viii. 92-99; of Bográ, viii. 280-282; of Murshidábád, ix. 196-201; of Pábná, ix. 353-355; of Dárjíling, x. 178-182; of Jalpáigurí, x. 301-304; of Kuch Behar, x. 432-435; of Patná, xi. 183-185; of Sáran, xi. 338-342; of Gayá, xii. 122-126; of Sháhábád, xii. 271-275; of Tirhut, xiii. 166, 167; of Champáran, xiii. 297-299; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 194-200; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 362, 363; of Monghyr, xv. 155-157; of Purniah, xv. 393-397; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 173-177; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 470-472; of Singbhúm, xvii. 115-117; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 152, 219, 220, 243, 244; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 353-355; of Cuttack, xviii. 200-202; of Balasor, xviii. 344-346; of Purí, xix. 156.
Revenue, Land, of Calcutta in 1717, i. 20; of the 24 Parganás, i. 18, 183, 188; of the Sundarbans, i. 346; of Nadiyá, ii. 115, 116; of Jessor, ii. 308; of Midnapur, under the Mughuls, iii. 18; under the English, iii. 157-163; of Húglí, iii. 378, 383; (mode of collection, iii. 159, 160; cost of collection, iii. 160-162; arrears, iii. 162); of Bardwán, iv. 144-146; of Bánkurá, iv. 279-282; of Bírbhúm, iv. 395-400; of Dacca, under the Mughuls, v. 126; under the English, v. 130-132; of Bákarganj, v. 226; of Faridpur, v. 343; of Maimansinh, v. 465; (mode of collecting, v. 226, 227); of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 98; of Chittagong, vi. 155, 156, 214; of Noákhálí, vi. 332; of Tipperah, vi. 428-430, 431; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 509, 510; of Maldah, vii. 106-110; of Rangpur, vii. 255-257, 326, 327; of Dinájpur, vii. 415-422; of Rájshahí, viii. 97-99; of Bográ, viii. 280-282; of Murshidábád, ix. 116, 196-201, 232-236; of Pábná, ix. 353-355, 366-369; of Dárjíling, x. 179-182; of Jalpáigurí, x. 302-304; of Kuch Behar, x. 431, 434, 435; of Patná, xi. 186-188; of Sáran, xi. 342, 343; of Gayá, xii. 125, 126; of Sháhábád, xii. 275; of Tirhut, xiii. 168; of Champáran, xiii. 298; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 198, 199; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 362; of Monghyr, xv. 156, 158; of Purniah, xv. 387-396; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 176, 177; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 470-472; of Singbhúm, xvii. 117; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 354; of Cuttack, xviii. 202, 203; of Balasor, xviii. 344-346; of Purí, xix. 157.
Revenue of Bengal under the Muhammadans and under the Company, i. 356-358; of Bardwán, iv. 138, 139; of

Bírbhúm, iv. 312; of Murshidábád, ix. 176, 179, 192, 195, 196. *See* History.
Revelganj, town in Sáran, xi. 228, 235, 257, 259-261, 264, 323, 325, 326, 327, 331, 332, 333, 345, 353, 359.
Rewá ferry, Tirhut, xiii. 21.
Rhamni, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 180.
Rhea Grass, Cultivation of, in Dacca, v. 88; in Rangpur, vii. 243; in Dinájpur, vii. 391-411.
Rheowá, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 28.
Rhinoceroses in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 33; in Chittagong, vi. 133. *See also Feræ Naturæ.*
Riangs, a Hill Tribe, vi. 51, 481, 482, 493, 494. *See also* Aboriginal.
Rice, Area under. *See* Area, Cultivated, etc.
Rice cultivation in the 24 Parganás, i. 134-138; in the Sundarbans, i. 303, 324-326; in Bardwán, iv. 69, 70; in Bánkurá, iv. 245, 246; in Bírbhúm, iv. 345, 346; in Dacca, v. 82, 83, 90; in Bákarganj, v. 202-203; in Faridpur, v. 296, 297, 304; in Maimansinh, v. 419, 420; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 71, 73, 74; in Chittagong, vi. 154, 160, 161; in Noákhálí, vi. 292, 293; in Tipperah, vi. 361, 391, 392, 412, 413; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 500-502; in Maldah, vii. 69, 70, 92; in Rangpur, vii. 237, 238; in Dinájpur, vii. 389, 400; in Rájsháhí, viii. 59-63; in Bográ, viii. 208-209; in Murshidábád, ix. 101-103; in Pábná, ix. 301; in Dárjíling, x. 92-94; in Jalpáigurí, x. 271, 272; in Kuch Behar, x. 379-381; in Patná, xi. 109-111; in Sáran, xi. 274, 275; in Gayá, xii. 82-84; in Sháhábád, xii. 230-232; in Tirhut, xiii. 81; in Champáran, xiii. 260, 261; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 116-118; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 335-337; in Monghyr, xv. 83, 84, 90, 91; in Purniah, xv. 281-285, 293; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 99-101; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 336-340; in Singbhúm, xvii. 79, 80; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágaur, xvii. 176, 177, 208, 240; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 310-312; in Cuttack, xviii. 99-102; in Balasor, xviii. 289, 290; in Purí, xix. 93, 94.
Rice, Long-stemmed, in the 24 Parganás, i. 36; in the Sundarbans, i. 303; in Nadiyá, ii. 33; in Jessor, ii. 184; in Midnapur, iii. 38, 39; in Húglí, iii. 329, 330; in Dacca, v. 25; in Bákarganj, v. 171; in Faridpur, v. 276; in Maimansinh, v. 390; in Tipperah, vi. 368; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28; in Chittagong, vi. 132; in Noákhálí, vi. 258; in Tipperah, vi. 368; in Maldah, vii. 32; in Rangpur, vii. 170; in Rájsháhí, viii. 30, 59; in Bográ, viii. 149, 209; in Murshidábád, ix. 32, 33, 102; in Pábná, ix. 277, 301; in Kuch Behar, x. 379; in Sáran, xi. 236, 237; in Sháhábád, xii. 168; in Tirhut, xiii. 28, 29, 81; in Champáran, xiii. 228; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 117; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270, 335; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 101; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 340; in Cuttack, xviii. 58; in Balasor, xviii. 263.
Rice, Names of, at different stages, in the 24 Parganás, i. 137; in Nadiyá, ii. 68; in Jessor, ii. 243; in Midnapur, iii. 81; in Húglí, iii. 381; in Bardwán, iv. 70; in Bánkurá, iv. 246; in Bírbhúm, iv. 345; in Dacca, v. 90, 91; in Bákarganj, v. 203, 204; in Faridpur, v. 299, 300; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 74; in Chittagong, vi. 160; in Noákhálí, vi. 293; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 501; in Maldah, vii. 71; in Rangpur, vii. 238, 239; in Rájsháhí, viii. 63; in Murshidábád, ix. 103; in Pábná, ix. 301; in Dárjíling, x. 94; in Jalpáigurí, x. 272; in Kuch Behar, x. 381; in Patná, xi. 110; in Sáran, xi. 275; in Gayá, xii. 84; in Sháhábád, xii. 232; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 336; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 101; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 340; in Singbhúm, xvii. 80; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 208; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 312; in Cuttack, xviii. 101, 102; in Balasor, xviii. 290.
Rice, Preparations made from, in the 24 Parganás, i. 137, 138; in Nadiyá, ii. 68; in Jessor, ii. 243; in Midnapur, iii. 81; in Húglí, iii. 331; in Bardwán, iv. 70; in Bírbhúm, iv. 346; in Dacca, v. 91; in Bákarganj, v. 203, 204; in Faridpur, v. 301-304; in Maimansinh, v. 420, 421; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 74; in Chittagong, vi. 160, 161; in Noákhálí, vi. 293; in Tipperah, vi. 391, 392; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 501, 507; in Maldah, vii. 71, 72; in Rangpur, vii. 239; in Rájsháhí, viii. 63, 64; in Bográ, viii. 221; in Murshidabád, ix. 103; in Pábná, ix. 301-302; in Dárjíling, x. 94, 95; in Jalpáigurí, x. 272, 273; in Kuch Behar, x. 381, 382; in Patná, xi. 111; in Sáran, xi. 275, 276; in Gayá, xii. 84; in Tirhut, xiii. 81, 82; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 336, 337; in Purniah, xv. 285, 286; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 101; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 341; in Singbhúm, xvii. 80; in the

Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 208, 209, 240, 241; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 312; in Cuttack, xviii. 102; in Balasor, xviii. 290, 291; in Purí, xix. 94.
Rice crop, Varieties of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 134, 135; in the Sundarbans, i. 324; in Nadiyá, ii. 64; in Jessor, ii. 241, 242; in Midnapur, iii. 79, 80; in Húglí, iii. 329, 330; in Bardwán, iv. 69, 70; in Bánkurá, iv. 245; in Birbhúm, iv. 345; in Bákarganj, v. 203; in Faridpur, v. 297, 298; in Maimansinh, v. 419, 420; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 71; in Chittagong, vi. 160; in Noákhálí, vi. 292, 293; in Tipperah, vi. 368, 391; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 501; in Maldah, vii. 71, 101; in Rangpur, vii. 234-237; in Dinájpur, vii. 364; in Rájsháhí, viii. 59; in Bográ, viii. 208, 209; in Murshidábád, ix. 101, 102; in Pábná, ix. 301; in Dárjíling, x. 92, 93; in Jalpáigurí, x. 271, 272; in Kuch Behar, x. 379-381; in Patná, xi. 109, 110; in Sáran, xi. 275; in Gayá, xii. 83; in Sháhábád, xii. 231; in Tirhut, xiii. 81; in Champáran, xiii. 260, 261; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 117; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 335, 336; in Monghyr, xv. 90, 91; in Purniah, xv. 281-284; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 99, 100; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 338, 339; in Singbhúm, xvii. 79, 80; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 176, 177, 208, 240; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 310, 311; in Cuttack, xviii. 58, 99, 100; in Balasor, xviii. 289, 290; in Purí, xix. 93.
Rice, Prices of. *See* Prices.
Rice, Trade in. *See* Commerce.
Rights of the Cultivators. *See* Peasantry.
Rivers of the 24 Parganás, i. 24-30; of the Sundarbans, i. 293-299; of Nadiyá, ii. 18-32; of Jessor, ii. 171-181, 232-235; of Midnapur, iii. 23-29; of Húglí, iii. 254-262; of Bardwán, iv. 22-25; of Bánkurá, iv. 208-210; of Birbhúm, iv. 317; of Dacca, v. 20-22; of Bákarganj, v. 159-168; of Faridpur, v. 260-268; of Maimansinh, v. 385-387; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 25, 26; of Chittagong, vi. 125-127; of Noákhálí, vi. 250, 251; of Tipperah, vi. 362, 363; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 474-476; of Maldah, vii. 22-27; of Rangpur, vii. 162-169; of Dinájpur, vii. 359-364; of Rájsháhí, viii. 22; of Bográ, viii. 135-141; of Murshidábád, ix. 23-28; of Pábná, ix. 271, 272; of Dárjíling, x. 24-28; of Jalpáigurí, x. 225-235; of Kuch Behar, x. 334-338; of Patná, xi. 19-24; of Sáran, xi. 227-233; of Gayá, xii. 19-22; of Sháhábád, xii. 160-167; of Tirhut, xiii. 19-27; of Champáran, xiii. 221-226; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 24-30; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 268, 269; of Monghyr, xv. 20-23; of Purniah, xv. 226-233; of Házáribágh, xvi. 35-40; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 235, 236; of Singbhúm, xvii. 21, 22; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 167, 190, 214; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 256-258; of Cuttack, xviii. 22-27, 33-35; of Balasor, xviii. 250-252; of Purí, xix. 18, 19; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 200, 201.
River traffic in the 24 Parganás, i. 32-35; in the Sundarbans, i. 299, 300; in Nadiyá, ii. 32, 33; in Jessor, ii. 182; in Midnapur, iii. 37; in Húglí, iii. 263; in Bardwán, iv. 25; in Dacca, v. 23, 24; in Bákarganj, v. 170; in Faridpur, v. 269; in Maimansinh, v. 388, 389; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 27, 28; in Chittagong, vi. 129, 193-199; in Noákhálí, vi. 256, 325, 328; in Tipperah, vi. 366, 420-424; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 476; in Maldah vii. 27, 102; in Rangpur, vii. 169; in Dinájpur, vii. 365; in Rájsháhí, viii. 28; in Bográ, viii. 146, 147; in Murshidábád, ix. 29, 159-168; in Pábná, ix. 273-275, 335-339, 351; in Jalpáigurí, x. 236, 237, 298-300; in Kuch Behar, x. 337, 399-401; in Patná, xi. 25-28, 171-177; in Sáran, xi. 230, 234, 235, 327-334; in Gayá, xii. 23; in Sháhábád, xii. 265-269; in Tirhut, xiii. 129-156; in Champáran, xiii. 228, 290-294; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 187-191; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270, 356-360; in Monghyr, xv. 146-148; in Purniah, xv. 372-380; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 40, 41; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 237, 238; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 258, 259; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 202.
Rishikund in Monghyr, Hot spring at, xv. 76, 77; fair, xv. 206.
Rishyámukh, *thánd* in Hill Tipperah, vi. 517.
Rites. *See* Ceremonies, Festivals, &c.
Roads and Means of Communication in the 24 Parganás, i. 164-170; in the Sundarbans, i. 344; in Nadiyá, ii. 93, 94; in Jessor, ii. 278-280; in Midnapur, iii. 146-149; in Húglí, iii. 368-371; in Bardwán, iv. 105, 106; in Bánkurá, iv. 275; in Birbhúm, iv. 372, 373; in Dacca, v. 106-108, 119, 121; in Bákarganj, v. 214; in Farid-

pur, v. 333, 334; in Maimansinh, v. 458, 459; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 83; in Chittagong, vi. 185-187; in Noákhálí, vi. 319, 320; in Tipperah, vi. 417; in Maldah, vii. 93; in Rangpur, vii. 299, 300, 302-304, 314; in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 409, 410, 440; in Rájsháhí, viii. 81, 82; in Bográ, viii. 266-269; in Murshidábád, ix. 141-146; in Pábná, ix. 328, 329; in Darjíling, x. 24, 127, 128; in Jalpáigurí, x. 235, 236, 294-296; in Kuch Behar, x. 337, 396, 397; in Patná, xi. 135-137; in Sáran, xi. 316, 317; in Gayá, xii. 112, 113; in Sháhábád, xii. 255-257; in Tirhut, xiii. 121-126; in Champáran, xiii. 288, 289; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 176-179; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 352; in Monghyr, xv. 135-137; in Purniah, xv. 349-354; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 96, 139-141; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 411, 412; in Singbhúm, xvii. 99; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241, 242; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 347; in Cuttack, xviii. 173, 174; in Balasor, xviii. 334-336; in Purí, xix. 150.

Road, Brick, of Khán Jahán, near Bágherhát, in Jessor, ii. 228, 229.

Road routes of North Behar, xiii. 121-126.

Road traffic between Orissa and Madras, xix. 152-155.

Rodjás, or village headmen in Hill Tipperah, vi. 39, 90.

Roájá-hát, village in Chittagong, vi. 190, 203.

Rock-caves of Orissa, xix. 47, 72-80.

Roh, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 146.

Roh, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 186.

Rohanpur, mart in Maldah, vii. 50, 101, 103; in Dinájpur, vii. 412.

Rohanpur Máiganj, town in Maldah, vii. 129.

Rohiní, town in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 322, 354.

Rohtás, *parganá* in Sháhábád, xii. 287.

Rohtásgarh, Ruins of, in Sháhábád, xii. 209-212.

Rohúá, village in Tirhut, xiii. 52.

Rokanpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 357.

Rokanpur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 140.

Rokanpur, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.

Roli, river in Dárjíling, x. 27, 28.

Roman Catholics. *See* Christians.

Rope-making in Pábná, ix. 333.

Roshnábád, *chaklá* in Tipperah, vi. 400, 445, 460.

Roshnábád, old name of Hill Tipperah, vi. 466.

Rotation of Crops, in the 24 Parganás, i. 158; in Nadiyá, ii. 82; in Jessor, ii. 274; in Midnapur, iii. 113; in Húglí, iii. 358; in Bánkurá, iv. 269, 270; in Dacca, v. 102; in Bákarganj, v. 211; in Faridpur, v. 330; in Maimansinh, v. 427, 457; in Chittagong, vi. 184; in Maldah, vii. 90; in Dinájpur, vii. 408; in Rájsháhí, viii. 78; in Bográ, viii. 250; in Murshidábád, ix. 131; in Pábná, ix. 303, 305; in Patná, xi. 129, 130; in Gayá, xii. 105; in Sháhábád, xii. 250; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 345; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 135; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 406, 407; in Singbhúm, xvii. 94; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 338; in Cuttack, xviii. 146; in Purí, xix. 138.

Rubiaciæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 181.

Ruins, antiquities, etc., in the Sundarbans, i. 320, 321, 380, 381; in Nadiyá, ii. 57, 58, 142; in Jessor, ii. 214, 223, 228; in Bardwán, iv. 137; in Bánkurá, iv. 237, 238; in Dacca, v. 72; in Noákhálí, vi. 287, 288; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 497-499; in Maldah (Gaur and Panduah), vii. 51-64; in Murshidábád, ix. 87-93; in Jalpáigurí, x. 269; in Kuch Behar, x. 335, 360-370; in Gayá, xii. 58-60; in Sháhábád, xii. 209-217; in Tirhut, xiii. 52, 55, 56, 58, 59, 70, 71, 189; in Champáran, xiii. 252-255, 311; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 83, 86, 87, 91, 92, 95-105; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 271, 272, 324-329; in Monghyr, xv. 62, 63, 70, 71; in Purniah, xv. 267, 268; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 95, 96; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 321-323; in Singbhúm, xvii. 71-74, 187, 188; in Sargújá State, xvii. 231-240; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 298-304; in Cuttack, xviii. 85-97, 179-187; in Purí, xix. 47, 72-80.

Rumá, village in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 101; fair at, vi. 105.

Rúp, disciple of Chaitanya, and one of the six original *gurus* of the Vaishnavs, i. 73.

Rupdiá, site of the first indigo factory in Jessor, ii. 206.

Rupees, Various kinds of, in Rangpur, vii. 268.

Rúpnáráyan river, iii. 24, 255, 256; embankment, iii. 139, 140.

Rúpnáráyan and Rasulpur canal in Midnapur, iii. 36.

Rupsá river, ii. 180.

Rural, as compared with urban, population. *See* Population.

Rural police or village watch. *See* Police, Rural.

Ruserá, town and *thánd* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 49, 50, 63, 64, 130, 146, 155, 156, 179.
Rusumát, or illegal fees paid to *zamíndárs*, iii. 112, 113.

S

Sábálpur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Sabang, *mahal* in Midnapur, i. 371.
Sabars, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Savars.
Sábhár, town in Dacca, former capital of a Bhuiyá Rájá, v. 23, 63. 72.
Sabrang Mágrang, *thánd* in Hill Tipperah, vi. 517.
Sabuk Khyoung. *See* Sangu.
Sáchár, trading village in Tipperah, vi. 420.
Sáchchel Tang, peak in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 24.
Sacrifices among the Santáls, xiv. 312 313. *See also* Ceremonies, &c.
Sádá Mahal, village in Dinájpur, vii. 383, 444.
Sadáipur, village in Dhenkánal State, Orissa, xix. 282.
Sadghátí (? Sádkháli), *mahal* in *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 364.
Sadgops, caste of cultivators. *See* Castes.
Sadhang, or three months' fast in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 45.
Sádhpur, village in Sáran, xi. 353.
Sádikpur, mart in Patná, xi. 155, 160.
Sádipur, village in Maldah, vii. 137.
Sadr, or headquarters, sub-division in the 24 Parganás, i. 222; in Nadiyá, ii. 130, 131; in Jessor, ii. 317, 318; in Midnapur, iii. 186, 187; in Húglí, iii. 411, 412; in Bardwán, iv. 169; in Dacca, v. 138; in Bákarganj, v. 243; in Faridpur, v. 356, 357; in Maimansinh, v. 474, 475; in Chittagong, vi. 134, 136, 225; in Noákhálí, vi. 331, 342; in Tipperah, vi. 441; in Rangpur, vii. 344, 345; in Rájsháhí, viii. 117; in Murshidábád, ix. 230; in Pábná, ix. 280, 296; in Dárjíling, x. 18, 22, 24, 87-90, 196; in Jalpáigurí, x. 216, 261, 262; in Kuch Behar, x. 439; in Patná, xi. 35, 65-74, 108, 116, 205; in Sáran, xi. 240, 354; in Gayá, xii. 31, 50-56, 141; in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 247, 284, 285; in Champáran, xiii. 234, 308; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 126, 127, 152, 237, 238; in Monghyr, xv. 48, 83, 171, 172, 174; in Purniah, xv. 244, 412-415; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 56, 86, 191; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 249; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 271, 366; in Cuttack, xviii. 65, 81, 143, 144, 220, 221; in Balasor, xviii. 265, 279, 360; in Purí, xix. 28, 91.
Sadr stations. *See* Administrative Headquarters.
Sadrghát, mart in Chittagong, vi. 199.
Sadullápur, *thánd* in Rangpur, vii. 328.
Sadullápur, *ghát* on the Bhágirathí river, vii. 55; fair at, 68, 101.
Safflower, Cultivation, &c., of, in Dacca, v. 74, 90; in Bákarganj, v. 204; in Faridpur, v. 310; in Pábná, ix. 333; in Sáran, xi. 320, 321; in Sháhábád, xii. 236, 237. *See also* Tillage.
Sagaldig, *pargand* in Noákhálí, vi. 344.
Ságar, mythical king of Oudh, Legend concerning, i. 28, 29.
Ságar island in the 24 Parganás, scene of fair and pilgrimage, i. 102-106; attempts at cultivation in, i. 102, 106; telegraph station and observatory of meteorological department, i. 242-244; effects of cyclone in, i. 259-261.
Ságar, village in Narsinhpur State, Orissa, xix. 305.
Ságar Dighí in Gaur, vii. 53; fair at, vii. 67.
Ságardi, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.
Saghát *mahal*, *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 364.
Sagrwhá, village in Champáran, xiii. 250.
Saguná, *pargand* in Dinájpur, vii. 392, 451.
Sahára, indigo factory in Purniah, xv. 370.
Sáhas *mahal*, *Sarkár* Khalífatábád, i. 373.
Sáhaspur, *pargand* in *Sarkár* Suláimánábád, i. 366; in *Sarkár* Khalífatábád, i. 373.
Sáhat, village in Dinájpur, vii. 448.
Sáhele-murá, peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Sáhib Khálí, *khál* in the 24 Parganás, i. 31, 32.
Sáhibbandh, lake in Mánbhúm, xvii. 258.
Sáhibganj, town in Gayá, xii. 17, 42, 43.
Sáhibganj, town and mart in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270, 352, 354, 355.
Sáhibganj, village and *thánd* in Bardwán, iv. 64.
Sáhibganj, trading village in Bákarganj, v. 201.
Sáhibganj, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Sáhibganj, village and grain mart in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 437.
Sáhibganj (on the Gandak), mart in Tirhut, xiii. 53, 146.

Sáhibganj (on the Ganges), registration station at, vii. 102, 411; xi. 25, 327.
Sáhibnagar, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 229, 365.
Sahorá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 198.
Sahruí, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 153, 154, 250.
Sahruí, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 186.
Sahsrám (Sásserám), sub-division, *parganá*, town, and *thánd* in Sháhábád. *See* Sásserám.
Sahulí, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Sáibir, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 229.
Sáidábád, site of French factory in Murshidábád, ix. 91.
Sáidebpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Sáif Khán, governor of Purniah, xv. 221, 222.
Sáifganj, village in Purniah, xv. 263-265.
Sáifganj Pirwahá, village in Purniah, xv. 267.
Sáif-ud-Daulá, Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 192, 193.
Sailing directions for entering the Sundarbans rivers, i. 298, 299.
Sáilo, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 229.
Sáipur, or Sháhpur, old residence of the Rájás of Udáipur, xvii. 249.
Sáisun-murá, peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Sáizad Záin-ud-Dín Alí Khán, Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 194.
Sájdhapur, village in Tipperah, vi. 384.
Sákádwípí Bráhmans, xiv. 56-58. *See also* Bráhmans.
Sákardí, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Sakdi, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 445.
Sakhrábádi, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 186.
Sakhwá, *tappa* in Champáran, xii. 276, 310.
Sakkan, peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Sakkanklang, range in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Sákmer, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Sakotá, *mahal* in *Sarkár* Sátgáon, i. 364.
Sakri river, xi. 24; xvi. 38.
Sakta math, sect of Bráhmans in Rangpur, vii. 222, 223; in Patná, xi. 55, 56. *See also* Brahmans.
Sál timber forests in Bánkurá, iv. 211; in Maimansinh, v. 384; in Rangpur, vii. 175, 196; in Dinájpur, vii. 366, 446; in Hazáribagh, xvi. 44-46; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 239-242; seeds used for food, xvi. 49, 50. *See also* Forests and Timber.
Salábatganj, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Sálahpur, village in Sáran, xi. 359.
Saláimábád, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 198.
Saláimpur Mahwá, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 198.
Salámatpur, *char* in Jessor, ii. 181.
Sálandí river, xviii. 36, 252.
Sálbárí, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 451, 452.
Sáli river, iv. 85, 86, 350-352.
Sálígnámí, local name of the Gandak river, *q.v.*
Salímábád, *parganá* in Bákarganj, Historical sketch of, v. 223, 224.
Salímábád, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 186.
Salímábád, village and *thánd* in Bardwán, iv. 64.
Salímábád *Sarkár*. *See* Sulaimánábád.
Salímpur, *parganá* in Nadiyá, i. 372.
Salímpur, village and *thánd* in Bardwán, iv. 65.
Salímpur *ghát*, mart in Sáran, xi. 235, 257.
Salípur, *thánd* in Cuttack, xviii. 65, 203.
Salkhiá, suburb of Howrah, iii. 263, 295, 375.
Sálkopá, trading village in Jessor, ii. 211.
Sallá, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.
Salsá Pát, embankment in Balasor, xviii. 263, 323, 324.
Salt, Trade in, in Jessor, ii. 301; in Dacca, v. 23; in Bákarganj, v. 175, 224; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 29, 65, 76, 84, 85; in Chittagong, vi. 188, 189, 215; in Noákhálí, vi. 247, 248, 256, 323; in Maldah, vii. 103; in Rangpur, vii. 307; in Dinájpur, vii. 411, 414, 415; in Murshidábád, ix. 162-164, 168; in Pábná, ix. 337, 338, 342, 347, 348; in Patná, xi. 27, 156, 158, 159, 164, 169, 171; in Sáran, xi. 323, 324, 325, 328, 330, 331, 334; in Tirhut, xiii. 138, 144; in Champáran, xiii. 290, 292; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 172; in Singbhúm, xvii. 105, 106; in Cuttack, xviii. 176.
Salt, Manufacture of, in Hijili and the Sundarbans, i. 388, 389; iii. 21, 39, 150-152; at Khulná, in Jessor, ii. 300, 301; in Dárjíling, x. 31, 32; in Cuttack, xviii. 53, 175, 176; in Balasor, xviii. 249, 282, 300, 301, 336, 337.
Salt springs, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 29; in Chittagong, vi. 132, 133; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 477.
Salt Tract, in Balasor, The, xviii. 249.
Salt-water lake, or Dhápá, 24 Parganás, i. 23, 30, 33, 36.
Saltpetre, Manufacture of, and trade in, in Sáran, xi. 226, 260, 319, 320, 323, 325, 328, 329; in Gayá, xii. 117; in Tirhut,

xiii. 127-129, 138, 140; in Champáran, xiii. 289, 290.
Samái, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 208.
Samáj, The Bráhma, in the 24 Parganás, i. 76; in Nadiyá, ii. 52; in Jessor, ii. 197-199; in Midnapur, iii. 58; in Húglí, iii. 291, 292; in Bardwán, iv. 54; in Bánkurá, iv. 228; in Dacca, v. 58, 117; in Bákarganj, v. 197; in Faridpur, v. 289; in Maimansinh, v. 409, 410; in Chittagong, vi. 147, 149, 150; in Noákhálí, vi. 283; in Tipperah, vi. 381, 382; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 495; in Maldah, vii. 47; in Rangpur, vii. 221, 224; in Dinájpur, vii. 382, 383; in Rájsháhí, vii. 51, 52; in Bográ, viii. 180, 181; in Murshidábád, ix. 57, 59, 171; in Pábná, ix. 288; in Dárjíling, x. 85; in Jalpáigurí, x. 260; in Kuch Behar, x. 359; in Patná, xi. 64; in Sáran, xi. 256; in Gayá, xii. 39, 41; in Champáran, xiii. 249; in Monghyr, xv. 59; in Hazáribágh; xvi. 85; in Cuttack, xviii. 78, 79; in Balasor, xviii. 278.
Sámakul. village in Nayágarh State, Orissa, xix. 260.
Sámál, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 146.
Samarsanas, or Samarsháhí, *parganá* in *Sarkár* Sharifábád, i. 369.
Sambalpur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 141.
Sambhuganj, mart in Maimansinh, v. 415, 441, 461; ferry, 387.
Samjiá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 405, 413, 443.
Sámnagar, village and railway station in the 24 Parganás, 110, 166; English school, i. 206.
Samrah Babdahá, village in Champáran, xiii. 250.
Samye, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 187.
Sanánt, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 144.
Sanátan, disciple of Chaitanya, one of the six original *gurus* of the Vaishnavs, i. 73.
Sanataria. *See* Dárjíling, Parasnáth, Hazáribágh, Bírkul.
Sanáut, *parganá* in Pátná, xi. 208.
Sanbáriá, embankment in Midnapur, iii. 143.
Sándar, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 208.
Sandá, village in Dhenkánal State, Orissa, xix. 282.
Sandwíp, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 298, 344.
Sandwíp, *thánd* in Noákhálí, vi. 269, 286, 315, 324, 333, 342.
Sandwíp island, Noákhálí, vi. 112, 117, 124, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 248, 249, 250, 251, 287, 288, 294, 295, 322, 330.
Sandwíp river, vi. 250, 257; ferry, vi. 128, 129.
Sangi-dálán, or Stone Hall, Palace at Rájmahál in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 326, 327.
Sangrámpur, village in Champáran, xiii. 250, 311.
Sangu, subdivision of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 101, 204.
Sangu river, vi. 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 126, 127, 129.
Sandhills along the coast of the Eastern Sundarbans, i. 289, 290.
Sanitation, conservancy, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 259; in Nadiyá, ii. 139, 140; in Jessor, ii. 338-340; in Midnapur, iii. 239, 240; in Húglí, iii. 421; in Bardwán, iv. 178-180, 185, 186, 191; in Bánkurá, iv. 301; in Birbhúm, iv. 446-449; in Dacca, v. 143; in Bákarganj, v. 246; in Faridpur, v. 341; in Maimansinh, v. 479; in Rájsháhí, viii. 121, 122; in Bográ, viii. 306-313; in Murshidábád, ix. 243; in Pábná, ix. 369; in Patná, xi. 221, 222; in Sháhábád, xii. 289; in Tirhut, xiii. 203, 204; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 382; in Monghyr, xv. 210-212; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 201; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 486, 487; in Singbhúm, xvii. 145; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 373; in Balasor, xviii. 368; in Puri, xix. 70-72.
Sánjái river, Singbhúm, xvii. 21.
Sankarkátí, market village and fair in the 24 Parganás, i. 118, 119, 227.
Sankarpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Sánkh, river in Gangpur State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvi. 235; xvii. 190.
Sánkhund, spring in Bhágalpur, xiv. 99, 100.
Sankos river, vii. 164, 167; x. 225, 234, 336.
Sánkrál, *khál* in Húglí, iii. 254, 263; used for navigation, iii. 371.
Sanskrit *tols* at Kanthalpárá, 24 Parganás, i. 111; in Nadiyá, ii. 106-111; in Bardwán, iv. 136; in Rájsháhí, viii. 115.
Santál insurrection of 1854, xiv. 310.
SANTÁL PARGANÁS, THE (Vol XIV.)—Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 265; Jurisdictions, 266; General Aspect, 266, 267; Hill System, 267, 268; River System, 268, 269; Alluvion and Diluvion, 269; Deaths by Drowning, 270; Villages Living by River Traffic, 270; Fisheries and Lines of Drainage, 270; Water-

falls, 270, 271; Caves and Mineral Springs, 271, 272; Minerals, 272; Forests and Jungle Products, 272, 273; *Ferœ Naturæ*, 273; Population—Census of 1872 and its Results, 273 277; Density of the Population, 278; Classification according to Sex and Age, 278-280; Infirmities, 280; Ethnical Division of the People, 280-284; Aboriginal Tribes (detailed accounts of the Paháriás, Santáls, &c.), 284-319; Emigration and Immigration, 319; List of Castes, 319-321; Religious Division of the People, 321, 322; Division into Town and Country, 322, 323; Places of Interest, 323-329; Village Institutions and Officials, 329, 330; Material Condition of the People—Dress, Dwellings, Food, &c., 330-332; Agriculture—Soils and Classes of Land, 333-335; Rice Crops and Cultivation, 335-337; Other Crops, 337, 338; Silk, 338, 339; Area and Out-turn of Crops, 339-341; Condition of the Peasantry, 341, 342; Domestic Animals, 342; Agricultural Implements, 342; Wages and Prices, 342, 343; Weights and Measures, 344; Landless Day-Labourers, 344, 345; Rotation of Crops, 345; Operation of the Rent-Law of Bengal, 345; Manure and Irrigation, 345, 346; The Famines of 1866 and 1874 as they affected the Santál Parganás, 346-351; Foreign and Absentee Landholders, 351, 352; Roads and Railways, 352; Mines and Quarries, 352, 353; Coal-Fields, 353, 354; Manufactures, 354; Trade and Commerce, 354-360; Capital and Interest, 360, 361; Income and Income-Tax, 361; Administrative History, 361, 362; Revenue and Expenditure, 363; Civil and Criminal Courts, 363; Police, Criminal, and Jail Statistics, 363-370; Educational Statistics, 370-373; Postal Statistics, 374; Administrative Divisions, 375, 376; Fiscal Divisions, 376-378; Medical and Meteorological—Climate, Temperature, and Rainfall, 378-380; Epidemic and Endemic Diseases, 380, 381; Vaccination, 381; Fairs as Causes of Disease, 381, 382; Vital Statistics, 382; General Conservancy and Town Sanitation, 382; Charitable Dispensaries, 382-385.

Santáls, an aboriginal hill tribe, in the 24 Parganás, i. 51; in Midnapur, iii. 39, 49, 51; (American Baptist mission and schools, iii. 60, 182, 183); in Húglí, iii. 281, 284; in Dinájpur, vii. 382; in Murshidábád, ix. 43, 46, 47; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 49, 52; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 281, 282, 308; history of the, xiv. 308-310; migratory habits, xiv. 310, 311; physiognomy, xiv. 311; tribal divisions, xiv. 311, 312; village polity, festivals and religion, xiv. 312-314; social customs, xiv. 314; music and dances, xiv. 314, 315; marriage ceremonies, xiv. 315, 316; hunting expeditions, xiv. 316, 317; dress, xiv. 317, 318; funeral ceremonies, xiv. 318, 319; in Hazáribágh, their traditions and origin, xvi. 65-70; religion, xvi. 70-72; habits and customs, xvi. 72; communal organisation, xvi. 73, 74; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 251; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 240, 241.

Sántipur, municipal town in Nadiyá, ii. 59; former commercial residency, and seat of cloth manufacture, ii. 94, 95, 104; fair, ii. 56; bathing-place, ii. 57.

Santosbátí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 228.

Santosh, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 452.

Santospur, village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.

Sanyásíkátá, village and *tháná* in Rangpur, vii. 161.

Sanyásís, worshippers of Siva who reject caste; in Maimansinh, v. 408; in Rangpur, vii. 159, 160; in Dinájpur, vii. 379; in Murshidábád, ix. 45, 49; in Pábná, ix. 284; in Purí, xix. 38, 39.

Sáonts, an aboriginal tribe in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 235; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 254. *See also* Aboriginal Population.

Saoráphulí village, with river traffic, in Húglí, iii. 263.

Sapindi, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 182.

Saptagrám town. *See* Sátgáon.

Sapotæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 180.

Sápuámundí peak, in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 200.

Sar lake in Purí, xix. 20, 22.

Sárad rice crop, in Cuttack, xviii, 99, 100; in Purí, xix. 93, 94. *See also Aman*.

Sárá Tárn, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.

Sarái, or inn, at Behar town, with collection of antiquities, xi. 76, 77.

Sarái Hamídpur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 198.

Saráiáhát town, Santál Parganás, xiv. 322.

Saráikálá, political estate in Singbhúm, xvii. 18, 32, 33, 34, 76, 92-94, 121.

Saráikálá, village in Singbhúm, xvii. 71, 127, 138, 139.

Saráil, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 358, 368, 418, 446.
Saráks, or Sráwáks, or Saráwáks, caste in Sarán, xi. 248; in Mánbhúm and Singbhúm, xvii. 290. *See also* Castes.
Sáral, village and embankment in Chittagong, vi. 131.
Sarbaráhkárí, land tenures in Cuttack, xviii. 132, 133; in Balasor, xviii. 307-309; in Puri, xix. 117-120.
SÁRAN DISTRICT (Vol. XI.)—
Geographical Situation and Area, 225; Boundaries, 225, 226; Jurisdiction, 226; General Aspect, 226, 227; River System, 227-233; Alluvion and Diluvion, 233; Lakes and Marshes, 233, 234; River Traffic, 234, 235; Boats, 235; Irrigation, 235; Fisheries, 235, 236; Land Reclamation and Marsh Products, 236, 237; Drainage and Minerals, 237; *Ferœ Naturæ*, 237, 238; Population—Early Estimates, 238, 239; Census of 1872, 239-241; Classification according to Sex, Age, &c., 242, 243; Partial Census of 1874, 243; Ethnical Division, 244-246; Castes, 246-255; Hindus not recognising Caste, 255; Muhammadan Classes, 255; Religious Divisions of the People, 255-257; Towns and Villages, 257-265; Chhaprá, 258, 259; Revelganj, 259-261; Other Towns, 261-265; Village Indigenous Agency, 265-268; Emigration, 268, 269; Material Condition of the People—Dress, Dwellings, Food, &c., 269-274; Agriculture—Rice and other Cereals, 274-276; Green Crops and Fibres, 276-279; Miscellaneous Crops, 279-282; Indigo Cultivation, 282-287; Opium, 287-292; Cultivated Area—Out-turn of Crops, &c., 292-294; Condition of the Peasantry, 294, 295; Domestic Animals, 295, 296; Agricultural Implements, 296; Wages and Prices, 296-298; Weights and Measures, 298, 299; Landless Day-Labourers and Spare Land, 299, 300; Tenures of Land, 300, 301; Rates of Rent, 301-304; Manure and Irrigation, 305; Natural Calamities—Blights and Floods, 305-307; Embankments, 307-310; Droughts, 310; the Famine of 1866, 310-312; the Famine of 1874, 312-315; Famine Warnings, 315; Muhammadan Landholders, 315, 316; Roads and Means of Communication, 316, 317; Manufactures, 317-320; Dyes, 320-323; Trades, 323-325; Revelganj Trade, 325, 326; Trade Routes and Ancient Trade of the District, 326, 327; River Trade, 327, 334; Mines and Quarries, 334; Capital and Interest, 335; Institutions and Societies, 335-337; Incomes and Income-Tax, 337; Administrative History, 337, 338; Revenue and Expenditure, with Balance Sheets for 1794-95, 1850-51, and 1870-71, 338-342; Land Revenue, 342, 343; Civil and Criminal Courts, 343; Rent Law, 343, 344; Police Statistics, 344-346; Criminal Statistics, 346, 347; Jail Statistics, 347-349; Educational Statistics, 349-353; Postal Statistics, 353, 354; Administrative Divisions, 354, 355; Fiscal Divisions, 355-361; Climate, Temperature, and Rainfall, 361, 362; Diseases, 362, 363; Cattle Diseases, 363; Indigenous Drugs, 363-366; Charitable Dispensaries, 366-368; Mortuary Statistics, 368; the Hatwá Family, 368-371.
"Sarandá of the seven hundred hills," Singbhúm, xvii. 19.
Sarandá, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Saraswatí river, iii. 254, 262.
Sarath Deoghar, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 378.
Sárathá, port in Balasor, xviii. 255.
Sárathácháur, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 365, 366.
Sarbamangálá, river in Rangpur, vii. 168.
Sardáing, range and peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Sardárs, or village headmen, in Rangpur, vii. 233; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 330. *See also* Village Officials.
Saressá, *pargáná* in Tirhut, xiii. 198, 199.
Sarfaráz Khán, Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 180.
SARGÚJÁ TRIBUTARY STATE (Vol. XVII.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 221; History, 221-223; General Aspects, 223, 224; Hills and Rivers, 224, 225; the Bisrámpur Coal-Field, 225-228; Mineral Springs, Forest and Jungle Products, 228-230; *Ferœ Naturæ*, 230; Population, 230; Ethnological Classification — Gonds, Uráons, Kaurs, Nágeswars, &c., 230-235; Residence of the Rájá, &c., 235, 236; Rámgarh Hill, Ruined Temples, &c., 236-240; Agriculture, &c., 240, 241; Fiscal Divisions, 241; Manufactures and Trade, 242; Police Statistics, 242; Revenue and Expenditure, 243, 244.
Sarhátá, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.
Sarhátá, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 452, 453.

Sarhar, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 366.
Sári Kait, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Sarkár, territorial division of Bengal under the Muhammadans, i. 355.
Sárkís, a sept of Nepális in Dárjíling, x. 53.
Sarmastípur, village in Tirhut, xiii. 67, 130.
Sarolí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Sarsuá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 361.
Sáru, hill in Lohárdagá, xvi. 236.
Sárwá town, Santál Parganás, xiv. 322.
Saryá, village in Tirhut, xiii. 52.
Sasbír, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 453, 454.
Saselápiálá, marsh in Dinájpur, vii. 361.
Sásserám, sub-division of Sháhábád, xii. 182, 248, 285.
Sásserám, *parganá* in Sháhábád, xii. 287.
Sásserám, town and *thánd* in Sháhábád, xii. 182, 202, 203, 205, 206, 264, 275, 285.
Sat Santáls. *See* Santáls.
Sátank, village in Sáran, xi. 353.
Sátáir, village in Faridpur, celebrated for *sitalpatí* mat manufacture, also for a fair, v. 292.
Satal, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20.
Satanandpur, village in Maldah, vii. 137.
Satárá Khandal, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 446.
Satásgarh, or the Sixty Towers, ruin in Panduah, vii. 64.
Sátgáon *sarkár*, i. 358, 359-365.
Sátgáon or Saptágrám, town, formerly seat of the Governors of Lower Bengal, now a village with ruined mosque, i. 360-362; iii. 310.
Sátghar caves in Gayá, xii. 58, 59.
Sáthí, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 275, 310.
Sathiárí, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 154, 250.
Sátíbárí, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Sátkániá, village and *thánd* in Chittagong, vi. 136, 144, 153, 176, 216, 225.
Sátkhariá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 362.
Sátkhirá Kátá *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 31.
Sátkhirá sub-division, 24 Parganás, i. 223.
Sátkhirá, municipality and trading village, 24 Parganás, i. 35, 87, 88; English school, i. 207; Hindu temples, i. 229; dispensary, i. 252, 253, 255.
Sátmalang, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 366.
Sátpárá, *parganá* in Puri, xix. 173.
Sátpahri, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 28.
Sátsaikká or Sátsikká, *parganá*, in Bardwán, i. 366.
Sattar ghát, mart in Sáran, xi. 235.
Sátums, or head *rayats*, in Maldah, vii. 65.
Saurá, river in Purniah, xv. 227.
Sauráth, village in Tirhut, Fair at, xiii. 42, 56.
Savars, or Sabars, or Saurs, or Saurás, or Sars, an aboriginal tribe in Singbhúm, xvii. 59-62; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 278; in Cuttack, xviii. 67, 77, 178; in Balasor, xviii. 277; in Puri, xix. 31; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 238-240.
Sáyer, revenue under the Mughuls, v. 127, 129; abolished, v. 129. *See also* Revenue.
Sayyidábád, *parganá* in Puri, xix. 130, 172.
Sayyidpur or Sodepur, railway station and English school, 24 Parganás, i. 166, 206.
Sayyidpur estate, one quarter share of the Chánchrá *zamíndárí*, devised in trust for the Húglí Imámbárah, ii. 204, 205.
Sayyidpur, trading village in Bákarganj, v. 201.
Sayyidpur, municipality and trading town, in Faridpur, v. 269, 291, 294, 339.
Sayyid Ahmad, original leader of the Wahábí sect in India, xi. 64.
Sayyids, a class of Muhammadans. *See* Muhammadans.
Scenery. *See* Physical Aspects.
Schools in the 24 Parganás, i. 199-221; in Nadiyá, ii. 120-130; in Jessor, ii. 313-316; in Midnapur, iii. 172-185; in Húglí, iii. 392-409; in Howrah town, iii. 298; in Bardwán, iv. 156-166; in Bánkurá, iv. 293-299; in Birbhúm, iv. 409-419; in Dacca, v. 135-137; in Bákarganj, v. 234-236; in Faridpur, v. 348-352; in Maimansinh, v. 471-473; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 99, 100; in Chittagong, vi. 219-222; in Noákhálí, vi. 337-341; in Tipperah, vi. 435, 437-439; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 518; in Maldah, vii. 118-124; in Rangpur, vii. 335-342; in Dinájpur, vii. 429-433; in Rájsháhí, viii. 108-115; in Bográ, viii. 291-301; in Murshidábád, ix. 171, 215-229; in Pábná, ix. 360-364; in Dárjíling, x. 187-195; in Jalpáigurí, x. 313-319; in Kuch Behar, x. 437, 439; in Patná, xi. 195-204; in Sáran, xi. 349-353; in Gayá, xii. 134-140; in Sháhábád, xii. 280-283; in Tirhut, xiii. 175-177; in Champáran,

xiii. 304-307; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 225-236; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 370-373; in Monghyr, xv. 165-173; in Purniah, xv. 404-413; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 187-190; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 478-481; in Singbhúm, xvii. 127-133; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 362-365; in Cuttack, xviii. 212-220; in Balasor, xviii. 352-359; in Purí, xix. 165-171; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 265, 266.
Seaside watering-places in Midnapur, iii. 68, 70.
Seats of trade, Principal, in the 24 Parganás, i. 34, 35; in the Sundarbans, i. 300, 301, 344, 345; in Nadiyá, ii. 32, 33, 103; in Jessor, ii. 302, 304; in Midnapur, iii. 37, 152; in Húglí, iii. 263, 375; in Bardwán, iv. 25, 134; in Bánkurá, iv. 277; in Bírbhúm, iv. 380; in Dacca, v. 23; 24, 113, 114; in Bákarganj, v. 170, 215, 216; in Faridpur, v. 269, 339, 340; in Maimansinh, v. 461; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 27, 84; in Chittagong, vi. 129, 203; in Noákhálí, vi. 256; in Tipperah, vi. 366, 420; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 509; in Maldah, vii. 27, 28, 100, 101; in Rangpur, vii. 169, 309; in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 411; in Rájsháhí, viii. 28, 29, 88; in Bográ, viii. 271-277; in Murshidábád, ix. 29, 157, 159-161; in Pábná, ix. 274, 275, 334-336; in Dárjíling, x. 158; in Jalpáigurí, x. 237, 297; in Kuch Behar, x. 337, 398-401; in Patná, xi. 25, 155, 178; in Sáran, xi. 235, 325; in Gayá, xii. 23, 117, 118; in Sháhábád, xii. 263, 264, 265; in Tirhut, xiii. 146-156; in Champáran, xiii. 290; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 183-190; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270, 354; in Monghyr, xv. 143, 153; in Purniah, xv. 371-380; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 87, 88, 170; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 420; in Singbhúm, xvii. 105; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 352; in Cuttack, xviii. 31, 32; in Balasor, xviii. 252-262; in Purí, xix. 21, 22.
Sebastian Gonzales, Portuguese pirate chief (1609-1615 A.D.), vi. 241, 242.
Segaulí, village in Champáran, xiii. 250, 251, 311.
Sehárí, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 366.
Semária, village in Sáran, xi. 257, 258.
Semi-aboriginal, or semi-Hinduized castes, in the 24 Parganás, i. 50; in Nadiyá, ii. 48, 49; in Jessor, ii. 196; in Midnapur, iii. 57; in Húglí, iii. 290, 291; in Bardwán, iv. 53, 54; in Bánkurá, iv. 227, 228; in Bírbhúm, iv. 332, 333; in Dacca, v. 41-44, 51; in Bákarganj, v. 190, 193; in Faridpur, v. 285, 288; in Maimansinh, v. 407, 408; in Chittagong, vi. 140, 146, 147; in Noákhálí, vi. 271, 276; in Tipperah, vi. 374, 375, 381; in Maldah, vii. 118; in Rangpur, vii. 211, 218, 219; in Dinájpur, vii. 381, 382; in Rájsháhí, viii. 37, 38, 40; in Bográ, viii. 165; in Murshidábád, ix. 43, 55, 56; in Pábná, ix. 282; in Dárjíling, x. 44, 45, 47-80; in Jalpáigurí, x. 253, 256; in Kuch Behar, x. 340-342; in Patná, xi. 37, 50-52; in Sáran, xi. 244, 251-255; in Gayá, xii. 32, 37; in Sháhábád, xii. 184, 197-201; in Tirhut, xiii. 38, 47, 48; in Champáran, xiii. 237, 246, 247; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 49, 73-77; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 282, 321; in Monghyr, xv. 52, 59; in Purniah, xv. 250; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 60, 61, 63-74; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 251, 252, 254-299; in Singbhúm, xvii. 37, 66-69; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 158; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 275, 295, 296; in Cuttack, xviii. 76; in Balasor, xviii. 276, 277; in Purí, xix. 32, 39, 40; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 210, 211.
Semráon, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 275.
Senáot, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 366.
Senbhúm, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, i. 369; iv. 434, 435.
Sendgársa, peak in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 267.
Senganj, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 240.
Senhátí, town in Jessor, ii. 200, 222.
Separation of the Hill Tracts from the Regulation District of Chittagong, vi. 18, 22.
Se-patní tenures. *See* Tenures of land.
Sepoy Mutiny. *See* Mutiny.
Septs of Bráhmans. *See* Bráhmans.
Serampur, formerly a Danish settlement, now municipality, with railway station and Baptist mission, Húglí, iii. 301-303; paper mills and mat manufacture, iii. 372; library and printing press, iii. 377; college, iii. 398; hospital, iii. 440.
Serampur *khál*, Húglí, iii. 254.
Serfs. *See Kamiás* and Slavery.
Serogháirá, village in Sáran, vi. 257.
Service land tenures in the 24 Parganás, i. 278. 281; in Jessor, ii. 265; in Midnapur, iii. 97-100; in Húglí, iii. 353, 354; in Bardwán, iv. 83, 85; in Bánkurá, iv. 263, 264; in Bírbhúm, iv.

368, 369; in Dacca, v. 99; in Bákarganj, v. 377, 378; in Chittagong, vi. 179; in Noákhálí, vi. 313; in Maldah, vii. 82; in Dinájpur, vii. 404; in Rájsháhí, viii. 70; in Bográ, viii. 243, 244; in Murshidábád, ix. 121; in Pábná, ix. 314; in Kuch Behar, x. 392; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 144-148; in Monghyr, xv. 115; in Purniah, xv. 330; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 121, 122, 127-132, 197; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 370-374; in Singbhúm, xvii. 91, 93; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 333-335; in Cuttack, xviii. 138, 139; in Purí, xix. 132, 133.

Seths, the bankers of Murshidábád, Family history of the, ix. 252-265.

Settlements of Bengal under Muhammadans, i. 356-358.

Settlement of land, Permanent and temporary, in Midnapur, iii. 100-105, 158, 159, 161, 162; in Bardwán, iv. 21, 141, 142; in Bánkurá, iv. 237; in Bírbhúm, iv. 393; in Rájsháhí, viii. 71; in Bográ, viii. 230; in Murshidábád, ix. 116; in Pábná, ix. 311, 313; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 21. *See also* Tenures of land.

Sewán sub-division, Sáran, xi. 226, 240, 241, 351, 355.

Sewán municipality, *thánd* and mart, Sáran, xi. 240, 241, 293, 332, 344, 345, 353.

Sex, Population classified according to, in the 24 Parganás, i. 44, 45; in Nadiyá, ii. 38; in Jessor, ii. 189; in Midnapur, iii. 44; in Húglí, iii. 273; in Bardwán, iv. 38, 39; in Bánkurá, iv. 213, 214; in Bírbhúm, iv. 324, 325; in Dacca, v. 34; in Bákarganj, v. 182; in Faridpur, v. 180; in Maimansinh, v. 395; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 36, 37; in Chittagong, vi. 137, 138, 147, 148, 151; in Noákhálí, vi. 269-271; in Tipperah, vi. 372, 373; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 480; in Maldah, vii. 37; in Rangpur, vii. 208-210; in Dinájpur, vii. 370-373; in Rájsháhí, viii. 36; in Bográ, viii. 159, 160; in Murshidábád, ix. 38-41; in Pábná, ix. 279-281; in Dárjíling, x. 41-43; in Jalpáigurí, x. 248-252; in Kuch Behar, x. 340; in Patná, xi. 36; in Sáran, xi. 240, 242, 243; in Gayá, xii. 30; in Sháhábád, xii. 181, 183; in Tirhut, xiii. 35; in Champáran, xiii. 233, 235; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 47; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 278, 279; in Monghyr, xv. 49; in Purniah, xv. 245; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 55-58; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 248-251; in Singbhúm, xvii. 34, 35; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nagpur, xvii. 153-156; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 270-272; in Cuttack, xviii. 64, 66; in Balasor, xviii, 266, 267; in Purí, xix. 27-30; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 205-208.

Shagírdpeshá caste, in Cuttack, xviii. 73; in Balasor, xviii. 274. *See also* Castes.

Shah Alámpur, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 435, 436.

Sháh Jahánábád, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 365.

Sháh Jahánpur, *parganá* in Patna, xi. 208.

Sháh Jalálpur, village in Maldah, vii. 137.

Sháh Makhdúm's tomb at Behar, xi. 96.

Sháh Ujiál, *parganá*, in Jessor, i. 372.

SHÁHÁBÁD DISTRICT (Vol. XII.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 157, 158; Jurisdictions, 158; Physical Aspect, 158, 159; Hills, 159, 160; River System, 160-167; Fisheries, 167; Long-stemmed Rice, 168; Lines of Drainage, 168; Canals, 168, 172; Jungle Products, 172-176; Minerals, 176-179; *Feræ Naturæ*, 179, 180; Population, Early Estimates, 180; The Census of 1872, its Agency and Results, 180, 181; Classification according to Sex, Religion, and Age, 181-183; Infirms, 183; Ethnical Division of the People, 183-186; Immigration and Emigration, 186-188; Aboriginal Tribes, 188-191; List of Hindu Castes, 191-197; Semi-Hinduized Aborigines, 197-200; Religious Division of the People, 201, 202; Town Population, 202, 203; List of Towns and Places of Historical Interest, 204-217; The Mutiny of 1857 in Sháhábád, 217-219; Village Institutions and Officials, 219-223; Material Condition of the People—Dress, Dwellings, Food, Amusements, etc., 223-229; Agriculture—List of Crops, 229; Soils, 229, 230; Rice Cultivation, 230-233; Other Cereals, 233, 234; Green Crops and Oil-seeds, 234, 235; Other Crops, 235-237; Indigo, 237, 238; Cultivated Area, Out-turn of Crops, etc., 238-240; Condition of the Peasantry, 240; Domestic Animals, 240; Agricultural Implements, 240, 241; Irrigating Machines, 241-243; Wages and Prices, 243-245; Weights and Measures, 245; Land Tenures, 245, 246; Landless Day-Labourers, 246, 247; Spare Land, 247; Rates of Rent, 247, 248; Manure, 248, 249; Irrigation, 249, 250; Rota-

tion of Crops, 250; Natural Calamities, Blights, Floods, and Droughts, 250, 251; The Famine of 1866, 251-253; The Famine of 1873-1874, 253, 254; Famine Warnings, 255; Foreign and Absentee Landholders, 255; Means of Communication—Roads, 255-257; Railways, 257; Manufactures, 257-263; Commerce and Trade, 263-269; Capital and Interest, 269, 270; Local Institutions, 270, 271; Revenue and Expenditure at different Periods, 271-274; Land-Tax, 275; Income-Tax, 275; Civil and Criminal Courts, 275; Police and Jail Statistics, 275-280; Educational Statistics, 280-283; Postal Statistics, 283, 284; Administrative Divisions, 284, 286; List of Fiscal Divisions, (*Parganás*), 286, 287; Rainfall, 287; Endemics and Epidemics, 287, 288; Vital Statistics, 288, 289; General Conservancy, Town Sanitation, etc., 289; Charitable Dispensaries, 289-291; Geology, 291-294.

Sháhábád, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 230.

Sháhbandar, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 365.

Sháhbázipur, village in Tipperah, vi. 384.

Sháhbázpur, river in Noákháli, vi. 250.

Sháhídábád, village in Tipperah, vi. 383.

Sháh Jahánpur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 199.

Sháhkund, police outpost in Bhágalpur, xiv. 213.

Sháhnagar and Sháhpur, two of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20, 21, 240.

Sháhpur, town in Maldah, vii. 141.

Sháhpur, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.

Sháhpur, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 301, 302, 427, 428.

Sháhpur, or Sáirpur, the old residence of the Rájás of Udáipur, xvii. 249.

Sháhpur Manír, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 360.

Sháhpur Sutíhár, village in Sáran, xi. 258.

Sháhpurí island, Chittagong, vi. 120.

Sháhzádpur, village in the 24 Parganás, i. 121, 237.

Shaikhs. *See* Muhammadans.

Shaikhpurá, village in Sáran, xi. 359.

Shaikhpurá, town and *tháná* in Monghyr, xv. 48, 60, 61, 161, 175.

Shaistá Khán, Nawáb, Governor of Bengal, v. 44, 45, 121; vi. 111, 112, 243-245.

Sháistánagar, *parganá* in Noákháli, vi. 344.

Shámagrám, village in Tipperah, vi. 384.

Shámilát, or *shikmí*, land tenures. *See Shikmí.*

Shamsherábád, *mauzá* in Noákháli, vi. 344.

Shámshernagar, village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.

Sháms-ud-dín (or Kiás Sháh, or Kwájá, Muhammadan Governor of Bengal, 1350 A.D.), v. 119; vi. 239.

Shams-ud-dín-pur, village in Sáran, xi. 258.

Shárá, sect of Muhummadans, vii. 222, 228. *See also* Muhammadans and Faráízis.

Sharífábád *sarkár*, i. 359, 360, 369, 370.

Sharífnagar, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 240.

Shás-hazárí, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 84, 141.

Shát-gumbuz, sixty-domed mosque of Khán Jahán, near Bágherhát, in Jessor, ii. 229.

Shátárá Dakshin, village in Tipperah, vi. 383.

Shell-work in Dacca, by the Sánkháris, v. 48, 111, 112.

Sheohár, village and *tháná* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 49, 68, 125, 180.

Sher Sháh's mausoleum in Sháhábád, xii. 206-208.

Shergarh or Sikharbhúm, *mahal* in *Sarkár* Sharifábád, i. 369.

Shergarh, Ruins of, in Sháhábád, xii. 212.

Shergarha, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 230.

Sherghátí, *parganá* in Gayá, xii. 144.

Sherghátí, town and *tháná* in Gayá, xii. 31, 42, 53, 141.

Sherpur, municipality in Maimansinh, v. 413, 441, 461.

Sherpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 454.

Sherpur, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253, 289.

Sherpur, town in Maldah, vii. 142.

Sherpur, town in Bográ, viii. 187, 192.

Sherpur, village in Patná, xi. 90.

Sherpur Beriá, *parganá* in Jessor, i. 372.

Sherpur Fathi Khán, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 142.

Sherpur Tahsílí, *parganá* in Jessor, i. 372.

Sherpur-Hijrápur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 132, 142.

Shersháhábád, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 71, 84, 89, 142.

Shiahs, one of the great sects of Muhammadans, Patná, xi. 60, 62. *See also* Muhammadans.

Shiang pruhpo, a ceremony performed by the Khyoungthás or Jumiá Maghs, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 40, 41.

Shikárpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 454.

Shikárpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.

Shikárpur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 136, 142.
Shikárpur, village in Nayágarh State, Orissa, xix. 306.
Shikmí land tenures, in the 24 Parganás, i. 268, 269; in Jessor, ii. 263; in Bánkurá, iv. 255, 256; in Chittagong, vi. 178; in Noákhálí, vi. 308, 309; in Tipperah, vi. 405; in Murshidábád, ix. 116, 118; in Pábná, ix. 313; in Monghyr, xv. 117; in Purniah, xv. 317, 318; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 120, 121, 132, 134, 135; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 326, 327; in Cuttack, xviii. 133. *See also* Land Tenures.
Ship-building in Chittagong, vi. 192; in Noákhálí, vi. 240.
Sholághar, town in Dacca, v. 61, 63.
Shomáspur, village in Tipperah, vi. 383, 384.
Shrine of Jagannáth. *See* Jagannáth.
Shubhápur ferry in Tipperah, vi. 363, 364.
Shujá, Sultán Muhammad, built the Katrá at Dacca, v. 66; removed the seat of government to Rájmahál, v. 120; his Settlement of Bengal, v. 221.
Shujá-ud-Daulá, Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 178, 179.
Shujábád, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 230.
Shujánagar, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 230.
Shukárguzárí, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 253.
Siáldah, terminus of Eastern Bengal, and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways, 24 Parganás, i. 166, 170.
Siáldah Gáng, water-course in the 24 Parganás, i. 32, 33.
Siáldángá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 361.
Siálmárí, river in Murshidábád, ix. 23, 24.
Sibganj, *thánd* in Maldah, vii. 50, 86, 110, 142.
Sibganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Sibganj, mart in Bhágalpur, xiv. 191.
Sibnáth, *char* in Noákhálí, vi. 251.
Sibpur, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 436.
Sibpur, suburb of Howrah, iii. 295, 375, 376; iii. 402.
Sibpur, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.
Sibpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 439, 444, 448.
Sibsá river, i. 299; ii. 180.
Siddhi island, Noákhálí, 239.
Siddhi, police outpost in Noákhálí, vi. 333.
Sidu, *pír* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.
Sidwáls, watchmen of passes in Bardwán, iv. 66.
Siege of Chittagong in 1664-65, A.D., vi. 113.
Sikandrá, *thánd* in Monghyr, xv. 48, 161, 175.
Sikandra, Tomb of, in Panduah, vii. 62, 63.
Sikarbálí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 236.
Sikhrená river, xiii. 223.
Sikkim hills, near Dárjíling, x. 19-22, 114-116; trade through, x. 159-164.
Siklá *bíl* in Dinájpur, vii. 438.
Siksáhár, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 254, 286.
Siksáhár, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Sikwá, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272.
Siláí river, iii. 24; iv. 209; xvii. 255, 257; embankments, iii. 139;
Silánáth, village in Tirhut, Fair at, xiii. 59, 162.
Silániá, mart and township in Noákhálí, vi. 283, 285.
Siláo, mart in Patná, xi. 83.
Silbarsá, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 357.
Silghátí, village in Chittagong, vi. 126.
Silhátí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 240.
Silk manufacture, spinning, weaving, rearing of silk-worms, &c., in Midnapur, iii. 149, 150; in Húglí, iii. 372, 374; in Bardwán, iv. 133; in Bánkurá, iv. 276-278; in Bírbhúm, iv. 338-343, 361, 374-378; in Dacca, v. 110, 111; in Maimansinh, v. 460; in Maldah, vii. 94-98, 100; in Rangpur, vii. 249, 304-305, 307, 308; in Rájsháhí, viii. 82-86; in Bográ, viii. 269-271; in Murshidábád, ix. 34, 82, 83, 88, 90, 148-152, 154, 156-158, 163, 164; in Pábná, ix. 332, 338; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 338, 339; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 168-171; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 346, 348; in Singbhúm, xvii. 81, 105.
Silk (*tasar* or jungle) Cultivation, collection, manufacture, &c., of, in Bardwán, iv. 29; in Bánkurá, iv. 211; in Bírbhúm, iv. 342, 377, 378; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 507; in Maldah, vii. 33; in Murshidábád, ix. 34; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 35, 36, 180, 181; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 338, 339; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 171; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 348, 349; in Mánbhúm, xvii, 314, 315.
Silver ore in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 272.
Sím Básiá, peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Simándars, village watchmen, iv. 66. *See also* Village Officials.
Simlápál, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.

Simlápál, village in Mánbhúm, xvii. 257.
Simráon, *parganá* in Champáran, xiii. 309.
Simráon, or Simráun, ancient town and fortress in Champáran, Ruins of, xiii. 252, 253, 300.
Simuliá, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Simuriá village, Santál Parganás, xiv. 295.
Sinchál Pahár, range of mountains in Dárjíling, x. 23, 24, 110.
Sinchulá, range of mountains in Jalpáigurí, x. 225.
Sindhá, *tappá* in Tipperah, vi. 356.
Sindráilí, hill in Hazáribágh, xvi. 26.
Sindurpur, hill in Mánbhúm, xvii. 255.
Singá, river in Murshidábád, and the Santal Parganás, ix. 23.
Singáir, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 446.
Singálilá, range of mountains in Dárjíling, x. 20, 23.
Singanmát, peak in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 267.
Singárkon, trading village in Bardwán, iv. 134.
Siolí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 441.
Sipáh, *parganá* in Sáran, xi. 304, 360, 361.
SINGBHÚM DISTRICT (Vol. XVII.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Headquarters, 17; Boundaries and Jurisdiction, 18; General Aspect, 18, 19; Hill System, 19-21; River System, 21, 22; Mineral Products, 22, 23; Forest and Jungle Products, 23, 24; *Feræ Naturæ*, 24-31; Population—Census of 1867, 31-33; Census of 1872, 33; Population according to Sex and Age, 33-35; Infirms, 35, 36; Ethnical Division of the People, 36-39; Aboriginal Tribes, 39-63; Emigration and Immigration, 63; Hindu Castes, 63-69; Religious Divisions of the People, 69, 70; Towns, Fairs, and Places of Interest, 70-74; Village Officials and Institutions, 74-77; Material Condition of the People—Dress, Houses, Food, &c., 77-79; Agriculture—List of Crops, 79-81; Extent of Cultivation and Out-turn of Crops, 81, 82; Condition of the Cultivators, 82, 83; Domestic Animals, 83, 84; Wages and Prices, 84, 85; Weights and Measures, 85, 86; Spare Land, 86; Land Tenures, 86-94; Rates of Rent, 94; Rotation of Crops, Manure, and Irrigation, 94, 95; Natural Calamities, 95; Famine of 1866, 95-98; Famine Warnings, 98; Roads, &c., 99; Mines and Quarries, 99-105; Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce, 105, 106; Capital and Interest, 106; Missions, 106, 107; Income of the District, 107; Administrative History, 107-115; Revenue and Expenditure, 115-117; Land Tax, and Civil and Criminal Courts, 117; Rent Law, 117, 118; Police Statistics, 118-124; Jail Statistics, 124-127; Educational Statistics, 127-133; Postal Statistics, 134; Administrative Divisions, 135-139; Medical Aspects — Climate, 139, 140; Endemics and Epidemics, 140-143; Cattle Disease, 143; Vital Statistics, 144, 145; Conservancy, &c., 145; Charitable Dispensaries, 145, 146.
Singháran river, iv. 23.
Singheswarsthán, village in Bhágalpur, Elephant fair at, xiv. 93, 94.
Singhiyá, village in Tirhut, xiii. 62.
Singhrahá, village-union in Tirhut, xiii. 49.
Singiá, river in Dinájpur, vii. 360.
Singímárí, a river of Kuch Behar, x. 335.
Singrá and Sinj, timber trees in the Sundarbans, i. 308.
Singur, village in Húglí, iii. 307.
Sinhá, town in Sháhábád, xii. 202.
Sinhergáon, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 446.
Sinheswar, pass in Purí, xix. 179.
Sinhpur, village in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 271.
Sír Gádi, cave in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 271, 272.
Sirái, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172, 173.
Sirájganj, village in Dinájpur, vii. 455.
Sirájganj, town in Pábná, ix. 270, 273-275, 280, 291, 293-296, 342-350.
Siráj-ud-Daulá, Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 185, 186; xv. 223-225.
Sirhátti, village in Dinájpur, vii. 450.
Siris, *pargáná* in Gayá, xii. 145.
Sirniá, village in Purniah, xv. 263.
Sirnidí, village in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 240.
Sirsá in Champáran, Fair at, xiii. 255.
Sisái, village in Sáran, xi. 258.
Siswán, mart in Sáran, xi. 235, 332.
Sítáhár, village in Dinájpur, vii. 441.
Sítákund, holy hill in Chittagong, vi. 124, 125, 232, 233, 379, 452; hot spring, vi. 132; hill range, vi. 125.
Sítákund, police outpost in Chittagong, vi. 216.
Sítákund hot spring, in Monghur, xv. 74-76; Fair at, xv. 206.

Sítákund, village in Champáran, Fair at, xiii. 255.
Sítákund, tank in Bhágalpur, xiv. 99.
Sítálásthán, a temple sacred to the goddess of small-pox, xi. 41.
Sítálkhálí, *khál* in the 24 Parganás, i. 33.
Sítálpáti mats, Manufacture of, in Bákarganj, v. 176, 215; in Faridpur, v. 292, 339; in Maimansinh, v. 459.
Sítálpur, village in Sáran, xi. 232, 233, 258, 353.
Sítálsirí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Sítámarhí, sub-division of Tirhut, xiii. 17, 34, 105, 113, 178, 180.
Sítámarhí, town and *thánd* in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 49, 50, 67, 68, 125, 130; dispensary, xiii. 207.
Sítá-pahár Tang, peak in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 25.
Sítá-pahár in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Teak plantations at, vi. 30.
Sítárám Rái, landholder of Bhúshná, and reputed founder of Muhammadpur and its ancient buildings, Jessor, ii. 213-216.
Situng, mountain in Dárjíling, x. 23.
Siva chaturdasi, festival at Sítákund, vi. 232, 233.
Sivaism and the Sivaite dynasty in Orissa, xviii. 183, 184; xix. 47, 48, 80-84. temples and sculptures, xviii. 85-89, 96, 97, 183, 184.
Sivaratri, festival at Tárakeswar in Húglí, iii. 324-327; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 381, 382.
Sívas, Followers of. *See* Religious Division of the People.
Sivottar, land tenure. *See* Tenures of land.
Size of cultivators' holdings in the 24 Parganás, i. 149; in the Sundarbans, i. 336, 337; in Nadiyá, ii. 69; in Jessor, ii. 255; in Midnapur, iii. 83; in Húglí, iii. 341, 342; in Bardwán, iv. 73; in Bánkurá, iv. 248; in Birbhúm, iv. 367, 368; in Dacca, v. 92; in Bákarganj, v. 205; in Faridpur, v. 317; in Maimansinh, v. 443; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 75; in Chittagong, vi. 162; in Noákhálí, vi. 278, 279, 296, 297; in Tipperah, vi. 395, 396, 398; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 502, 503; in Maldah, vii. 48, 68, 69, 75, 79; in Rangpur, vii. 225, 226, 227, 229, 242, 266; in Dinájpur, vii. 388, 389, 396, 397, 408, 409, 457; in Rájsháhí, viii. 65; in Bográ, viii. 203-206; in Murshidábád, ix. 97, 107, 108, 119, 120; in Pábná, ix. 305, 306, 315; in Dárjíling, x. 99, 100; in Jalpáiguri, x. 276; in Kuch Behar, x. 384; in Patná, xi. 117; in Sáran, xi. 294, 295; in Gayá, xii. 95; in Sháhábád, xii. 240; in Tirhut, xiii. 106, 107; in Champáran, xiii. 277, 278; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 129, 130; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 341, 342; in Monghyr, xv. 106, 107; in Purniah, xv. 303-306; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 92-95, 105, 106; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 355, 356; in Singbhuúm; xvii. 82, 83; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 178, 197, 210, 241; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 317; in Cuttack, xviii. 107-109; in Balasor, xviii. 282-294; in Puri, xix. 96.
Slate in Dárjíling, x. 31, 157; in Monghyr, xv. 139, 140.
Slavery among the Chittagong Hill Tribes, vi. 55, 57, 60, 86; among the Firinghis in Chittagong, vi. 149; in Sandwíp, vi. 249; in Patná, xi. 123, 124; in Gayá, xii. 72, 73.
Small-pox in the 24 Parganás, i. 244; in Nadiyá, ii. 139; in Jessor, ii. 333; in Midnapur, iii. 228; in Bardwán, iv. 192; in Bánkurá, iv. 301; in Birbhúm, iv. 439; in Noákhálí, vi. 347; in Tipperah, vi. 450; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 520; in Rájsháhí, viii. 122; in Bográ, viii. 309, 311, 312; in Murshidábád, ix. 138, 193, 242, 243; in Pábná, ix. 373; in Dárjíling, x. 51, 200; in Jalpáiguri, x. 323; in Kuch Behar, x. 379, 444; in Patná, xi. 212; in Sáran, xi. 362; in Gayá, xii. 147; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 255, 256; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 381; in Monghyr, xv. 204-207; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 201; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 485; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 371-372; in Singbhúm, xvii. 141.
Smriti, Hindu social and religious law taught in Nadiyá *tols*, ii. 108.
Snake Cave, The, in Orissa, xviii. 179; xix. 73.
Snake-bite and wild beasts, Loss of life by, in the 24 Parganás, i. 38; in the Sundarbans, i. 315; in Nadiyá, ii. 34; in Midnapur, iii. 39-41; in Húglí, iii. 266; in Bardwán, iv. 29; in Bánkurá, iv. 212; in Birbhúm, iv. 322; in Bákarganj, v. 177; in Faridpur, v. 277; in Maimansinh, v. 392; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 34; in Chittagong, vi. 133; in Noákhálí, vi. 259, 266; in Tipperah, vi. 370; in Maldah, vii. 35; in Rangpur, vii. 197, 202; in Dinájpur, vii. 368; in Rájsháhí, viii. 31; in Murshidábád, ix. 35; in Pábná, ix. 278; in Dárjíling, x. 39; in Jalpáiguri, x. 246; in

Patná, xi. 31, 32; in Sáran, xi. 238; in Gayá, xii. 28; in Sháhábád, xii. 180; in Tirhut, xiii. 30; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273; in Monghyr, xv. 197, 298; in Házáribágh, xvi. 41; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 246; in Singbhúm, xvii. 24; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 191; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 268; in Cuttack, xviii. 59; in Purí, xix. 26; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 203.
Snakes. *See* Reptiles.
Soádighí Khál, embankment in Midnapur, iii. 140.
Soap, Manufacture of, in Sháhábád, xii. 260, 261.
Soapstone found in Midnapur, iii. 39, 149.
Sobná, *tappá* in *Sarkár* Khalífatábád, i. 373.
Sobnálí river, also called Kundriá or Bengdahá, in the 24 Parganás, i. 27, 32.
Social customs. *See* Customs.
Social laws of the Mechs or Bodos in Dárjíling, x. 72, 73.
Societies. *See* Institutions, Missions, &c.
Sohágpur, ferry in Tirhut, xiii. 21.
Sohánsí, ferry in Tirhut, xiii. 21.
Sohária, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272.
Soil, Varieties of, in Midnapur, iii. 22; in Húglí, iii. 254; in Bardwán, iv. 85, 86; in Bánkurá, iv. 247; in Dacca, v. 18, 19, 85; in Bákarganj, v. 159, 249-251; in Faridpur, v. 257; in Maimansinh, v. 385; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 24, 87, 88; in Noákhálí, vi. 250; in Tipperah, vi. 361, 384; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 463, 472; in Dinájpur, vii. 358, 404, 405, 440; in Rájsháhí, viii. 21, 22; in Bográ, viii. 133-135; in Murshidábád, ix. 32-34, 123, 124; in Pábná, ix. 271; in Patná, xi. 18, 98; in Sáran, xi. 319; in Gayá, xii. 18; in Sháhábád, xii. 229, 230; in Tirhut, xiii. 19, 65; in Champáran, xiii. 220, 229, 256; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 149-151; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 333, 334; in Purniah, xv. 225, 226, 288; in Házáribágh, xvi. 96, 98; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 335, 338; in Singbhúm, xvii. 19; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 254; in Balasor, xviii. 249.
Soládaná, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Solmári, village in Rangpur, vii. 348, 349.
Somástipur, mart in Tirhut, xiii. 130, 146, 153, 154.
Són river, xi. 23; xii. 19, 160-163; xvi. 38, 39, 235; bridge over the, xii. 163.
Són canal, xi. 24; xii. 22, 23, 168-172.
Soná *khál*, a small artificial canal in Jessor, ii. 181.
Sonádiá, island in Chittagong, vi. 129, 130.
Sonádiá, village in Noákhálí, vi. 267, 268.
Sonái, river in Singbhúm, xvii. 21.
Sonákháli, stream in Maldah, vii. 22.
Sonámukhí, village and *tháná* in Bardwán, former site of commercial residency, iv. 64.
Sonápet, gold-field in Singbhúm, xvii. 23.
Sonár or goldsmith caste. *See* Castes.
Sonárgáon *sarkar*, i. 359; v. 127, 221.
Sonárgáon, ancient capital of Eastern Bengal, now called Painám, i. 361 (*foot-note*); v. 67, 71, 72, 119.
Sonátalá, village in Maldah, vii. 137.
Sonbarsá, village in Tirhut, xiii. 69.
Songtiyá, police outpost in Bhágalpur, xiv. 213.
Sonhát, the residence of the Rájá of Koreá, xvii. 217.
Sonkuá river, Singbhúm, xvii. 21.
Sonpur in Sáran, xi. 262; fair and race meeting at, xi. 262, 333.
Sonpur Kheso, village in Sáran, xi. 258.
Sonrarhí, village in Sárán, xi. 258.
Sontápur, fair in Dinájpur, xii. 388, 411.
Sonwál, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 276, 310.
Soponah, village in Dinájpur, vii. 450.
Soro, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 366.
Soro *tháná*, Balasor, xviii. 265, 284, 360.
South Káro river, Singbhúm, xvii. 21, 22.
South Koel river, xvi. 235; xvii. 190.
South suburban town, municipality in the 24 Parganás, i. 79; i. 214-221.
Spare land in the 24 Parganás, i. 154; in the Sundarbans, i. 338, 339; in Nadiyá, ii. 71; in Jessor, ii. 258; in Midnapur, iii. 82, 85; in Húglí, iii. 340, 347; in Bardwán, iv. 76; in Bánkurá, iv. 251; in Dacca, v. 64, 96; in Bákarganj, v. 159, 208; in Faridpur, v. 324; in Maimansinh, v. 447; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 77; in Chittagong, vi. 164, 210, 211; in Noákhálí, vi. 301, 302; in Tipperah, vi. 404; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 503; in Maldah, vii. 79; in Rangpur, vii. 273; in Rájsháhí, viii. 64-69; in Bográ, viii. 226-228, 250; in Murshidábád, ix. 115; in Pábná, ix. 310; in Dárjíling, x. 103, 104; in Jalpáigurí, x. 280; in Kuch Behar, x. 383, 387; in Patná, xi. 124, 125; in Sáran, xi. 299, 300; in Gayá, xii. 100; in Sháh-

ábád, xii. 247; in Tirhut, xiii. 110; in Champáran, xiii. 282; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 345; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 115-117, 135; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 362; in Singbhúm, xvii. 86; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 196; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 320, 321; in Balasor, xviii. 300, 301.
Spearing fish in Maldah, vii. 30; in Rangpur, vii. 174. *See also* Fish and Fisheries of Bengal, vol. xx.
Spirits, Distilled, in Murshidábád, ix. 91, 100; in Purniah, xv. 359, 360; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 110.
Springs, Hot and Mineral, Salt, &c., in Bírbhúm, iv. 322, 342, 457; in Bánkurá, iv. 210, 211; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 29; at Sítákund in Chittagong, vi. 132, 133; in Murshidábád, ix. 33; in Dárjíling, x. 32, 33; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 272; in Monghyr, xv. 74-78, 206; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 42-44; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 239.
Srí, river in Dárjíling, x. 27.
Sríchháil, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 446.
Sridhapárá, seat of branch of the Brahmá Samáj, Jessor, ii. 199.
Sríganj, village in Jessor, ii. 207.
Srimáns, or rent-collectors, in Purniah, xv. 271, 272.
Srímantkátí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 235.
Sripanchamí festival, Santál Parganás, xiv. 381. *See also* Festivals.
Srípur, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 302, 339, 428, 429.
Srípur, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 229, 253, 255.
Srípur, trading village in Jessor, ii. 212.
Srípur in Sáran, Indigo factory at, xi. 286.
Srírámdi, trading village in Tipperah, vi. 383.
Srírámpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Srírámpur, market village in the Sundarbans, i. 288.
State Railways: Calcutta and South-Eastern, i. 170, 171, 344; Darbhangah, xiii. 121-123; Nalhátí and Azímganj, ix. 146, 147; Northern Bengal, vii. 304, 410; viii. 82, 268; ix. 330; x. 128, 296, 397.
States, Tributary. *See* Orissa and Chutiá Nágpur.
Stone for building, in Bardwán, iv. 133; in Bánkurá, iv. 208, 211; in Murshidábád, ix, 34; in Dárjíling, x. 31. 157; in Jalpáigurí, x. 239.
Storms. *See* Cyclones.
Suádí, the residence of the Rájá of Gángpur, Chutiá-Nágpur xvii. 195.
Suarmásá, stream in Maldah, vii. 22.
Subah, a territorial division of the Mughul period, i. 355.
Subankhálí, trading village in Maimansinh, v. 417, 441, 461.
Subargum, mountain in the Sangálilá range, Dárjíling, x. 23.
Subarnabanik, or Sonárbaniá, caste, bankers and goldsmiths, their origin and degradation, i. 68. *See* also Castes.
Subarnapur, police outpost in Bánkí State, Orissa, xix. 264.
Subarnarekhá or Suvarnarekhá river, iii. 25; xvi. 39, 235; xvii. 21, 257; xviii. 36, 250, 263.
Subarnarekhá port, Balasor, xviii. 253, 255.
Sub-divisions, Administrative, of the 24 Parganás, i. 22, 222-225; of Nadiyá, ii. 130-132; of Jessor, ii. 317-320; of Midnapur, iii. 186-189; of Húglí, iii. 411-413; of Bardwán, iv. 168-172; of Dacca, v. 138, 139; of Bákarganj, v. 243-246; of Faridpur, v. 356, 357; of Maimansinh, v. 474-477; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 101, 102; of Chittagong, vi. 225; of Noákháli, vi. 342, 343; of Tipperah, vi. 441, 442; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 518, 519; of Maldah, vii. 126; of Rangpur, vii. 344, 345; of Dinájpur, vii. 434; of Rájsháhí, viii. 116-118; of Bográ, viii. 130-133, 302, 304; of Murshidábád, ix. 39, 40, 230-233; of Pábná, ix. 280, 365, 366; of Dárjíling, x. 42, 104, 196, 197; of Jalpáigurí, x. 248, 250; of Kuch Behar, x. 439, 440; of Patná, xi. 35, 204-206; of Sáran, xi. 226, 354, 355; of Gayá, xii. 31, 141-143; of Sháhábád, xii. 284-286; of Tirhut, xiii. 34, 178-180; of Champáran, xiii, 307, 308; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 237-239; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 274, 277, 375, 376; of Monghyr, xv. 174, 175; of Purniah, xv. 414-416; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 56, 191, 192; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 249; of Singbhúm, xvii. 135-139; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 366, 367; of Cuttack, xviii. 220-223; of Balasor, xviii. 360, 361; of Puri, xix. 178, 192.
Sub-division of Estates, in the 24 Parganás, i. 188; in Nadiyá, ii. 115, 116; in Jessor, ii. 262, 263, 308; in Midnapur, iii. 157; in Húglí, iii. 378, 380; in Bardwán, iv. 146, 147; in Bánkurá, iv. 282; in Bírbhúm, iv. 400; in Dacca, v. 130; in Bákarganj, v. 226; in Faridpur, v. 343; in Maimansinh,

v. 465; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 98; in Chittagong, vi. 214; in Noákhálí, vi. 332; in Tipperah, vi. 429, 430; in Maldah, vii. 106, 110; in Rangpur, vii. 252, 275, 326, 327; in Dinájpur, vii. 422; in Rájsháhí, viii. 97, 98, 118-121; in Bográ, viii. 233-235; in Murshidábád, ix. 117, 201; in Pábná, ix. 353-355; in Dárjíling, x. 182; in Jalpáigurí, x. 304-307; in Kuch Behar, x. 435; in Patná, xi. 287; in Sáran, xi. 343; in Gayá, xii. 125, 126; in Sháhábád, xii. 275; in Tirhut, xiii. 168; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 200, 201; in Monghyr, xv. 158; in Purniah, xv. 392, 393; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 176; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 470; in Singbhúm, xvii. 117; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 354; in Cuttack, xviii. 202; in Balasor, xviii. 344, 346; in Purí, xix. 157.

Submontane Tract in Balasor, The, xviii. 250.

Sudhárám, chief town of Noákhálí, and *thánd*, vi. 238, 239, 248, 269, 273, 277, 282, 283, 284, 285, 288, 315, 324, 330, 333, 334, 342; dispensary and hospital, vi. 350.

Sudhárámnagar, township in Noákhálí, vi. 284.

Súdra castes, in the 24 Parganás, i. 60-71; in Nadiyá, ii. 47, 48; in Jessor, ii. 195; in Midnapur, iii. 53-55; in Húglí, iii. 287-290; in Bardwán, iv. 50-53; in Bánkurá, iv. 225, 227; in Bírbhúm, iv. 330-332; in Dacca, v. 47-50; in Bákarganj v. 191-194; in Faridpur, v. 286, 287; in Maimansinh, v. 404-407; in Chittagong, vi. 145 146; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 494, 495; in Rangpur, vii. 216-218, 229; in Dinájpur, vii. 378, 379; in Rájsháhí, 44-46; in Bográ, viii. 174-177; in Murshidábád, ix. 50; in Pábná, ix. 282; in Dárjíling, x. 45, 81; Jalpáigurí, x. 253, 256, 257; in Kuch Behar, x. 341-343; in Patná, 45-49; in Sáran, xi. 248-251; in Gayá, xii. 37; in Sháhábad, xii. 193-197; in Tirhut, xiii. 43-46; in Champáran, xiii. 242-245; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 66-73; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 320, 321; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 61, 75, 76; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 252, 300-303; in Singbhúm, xvii. 64-66; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 290-295; in Cuttack, xviii. 73-75; in Balasor, xviii. 274-276; in Purí, xix. 30.

Súgáon, *tappá* in Champáran, xiii. 272, 276, 310.

Sugar-cane, Cultivation of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 145; in the Sundarbans, i. 325; in Nadiyá, ii. 67; in Jessor, ii. 249, 298; in Midnapur, iii. 80; in Húglí, iii. 338; in Bardwán, iv. 71; in Bánkurá, iv. 247; in Bírbhúm, iv. 345; in Dacca, i. 89; in Bakarganj, v. 204; in Faridpur, v. 308, 309; in Maimansinh, v. 421; in Noákhálí, vi. 292, 295, 316; in Tipperah, vi. 504; in Maldah, vii. 72, 85; in Rangpur, vii. 247, 291; in Dinájpur, vii. 391-393, 408; in Rájsháhí, viii. 63; in Bográ, viii. 215-219; in Murshidábád, ix. 100, 105; in Pábná, ix. 302; in Dárjíling, x. 96; in Jalpáigurí, x. 274; in Sáran, xi. 282, 318; in Gayá, xii. 92, 93; in Sháhábád, xii. 235, 236; in Tirhut, xiii. 86, 87; in Champáran, xiii. 263, 264; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 337, 338; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 104; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nagpur, xvii. 196; in Cuttack, xviii. 104; in Balasor, xviii. 291; in Purí, xix. 95, 138.

Sugar-cane, Disease in, in Dinájpur, vii. 392.

Sugar, Manufacture of, trade in, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 141, 143, 172; in the Sundarbans, i. 344; in Nadiyá, ii. 104; in Jessor, ii. 280-298; in Midnapur, iii. 152; in Faridpur, v. 309, 334-338; in Chittagong, vi. 163, 199; in Noákhálí, vi. 300, 323; in Tipperah, vi. 390, 391, 420; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 504; in Maldah, vii. 77, 103; in Rangpur, vii. 261, 307; in Patná, xi. 26, 158, 159, 164; in Sáran, xi. 263, 318, 319, 323, 325, 328, 334; in Sháhábád, xii. 258; in Champáran, xiii. 264, 265, 290, 291. *See also* Commerce.

Suhang, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 230.

Sujá, village in Monghyr, xv. 172.

Sujáinagar, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 127, 143.

Sujámutá, *parganá* in Midnapur, Historical account of, iii. 217.

Sujámutá, embankment in Midnapur, iii. 143.

Sujánagar, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 454.

Sujápur, trading village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.

Sukchar, township in Noákhálí, vi. 285.

Sukhdebpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.

Sukindá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 230.

Sukindá, village in Húglí, with pottery manufacture, iii. 373.

Suknái, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 230.

Sulaimán Sháh Karání, Afghán king of Bengal, made Tándan, the capital of Bengal, vii. 65.

Sulaimánábád *sarkár*, corrupted to Salámábad or Salimábád, i. 359, 360, 365-367.
Sulak, river in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 27.
Sulimábád, *mauzá* in Maldah, vii. 132.
Suliyá peak, in Nayágarh State, Orissa, xix. 199.
Sulkuní Kátá *khál*, 24 Parganás, i. 31, 32.
Sultánábád, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 378.
Sultánábád, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 230.
Sultángachhá, dispensary in Húglí, iii. 440
Sultánganj, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 143.
Sultánganj, town in Maldah, vii. 127, 143.
Sultánganj, town in Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 86, 87, 237.
Sultánnagar, *parganá* in Purí, xix. 130, 172.
Sultánpur, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 161, 254.
Sultánpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Sultánpur, village in Maldah, vii. 137.
Sultánpur, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 302, 339, 340, 428.
Sultánpur indigo factory Purniah, xv. 370.
Sumáhutá, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Sumarpál, fiscal divison in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 378.
Sumeswar range of hills, Champáran, xiii. 221.
Sunáwars, a sept of Nepális in Dárjíling, x. 45, 54.
SUNDARBANS, THE (Vol. I.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 285 (also v. 122, 126, 221); Jurisdiction, 286; General Aspect of the Country, 286-290; Subsidence of the Country, 290-293; River System, 293-299; River Traffic, Markets, &c., 300; Irrigation, 301; Fisheries and Fish, 302, 303; Jungle Products and Forest Trees, 304-315 (also v. 159, 175, 176); *Feræ Naturæ*, &c., 315, 316; Population, 316; Religious Division of the People, 317, 318; Immigration, 318-320; Traces of Ancient Inhabitants, 321; Material Condition of the People, 321, 323; Agriculture, 324-341; Early Attempts and Difficulties of Sundarban Reclamation, 327-335; Area, Out-turn of Crops, &c., 335, 363; Condition of the Cultivators, and Domestic Animals, 337; Wages and Prices, Day-labourers, and Spare Land, 338; Land Tenures, 339 341; Rates of Rent, 341; Natural Calamities, 342; Famine Warnings, 343; Foreign and Absentee Proprietors, and Means of Communication, 344; Commerce and Capital, 345; Administration and Land Revenue, 346. *See also* Jessor (Vol. II.) *passim*.
Sundarganj, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Sundarpur fair, Nadiyá, ii. 56.
Sundeep island. *See* Sandwíp.
Sundí *nadí* in Sáran, xi. 227, 231.
Sundrí, a common timber tree in the Sundarbans, i. 308; v. 114, 175.
Sungárá or Sungrá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 230, 366.
Sunhát, *parganá* in Bálasor, xviii. 366.
Sunní, the principal sect of Muhammadans, Chittagong, vi. 148; Noákhálí, vi. 277; Patná, xi. 62, 63. *See also* Muhammadans.
Sunibárí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 451.
Sunispur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 447.
Sunma, according to the *Puránas*, one of the three original immigrants into Eastern India, i. 53.
Sunrí or Surí caste, spirit sellers. *See* Castes.
Sun Temple or Black Pagoda at Kanárak, in Orissa, xviii. 186.
Sun-worship in Purí, xix. 84-91.
Sunyá Char, township in Noákhálí, vi. 286.
Supárí, or betel-nut cultivation. *See* Pán.
Superintendent of Chittagong Hill Tribes, Appointment of, vi. 18, 19, 22, 88; title changed to Deputy Commissioner of Hill Tracts, vi. 22.
Supul sub-division, Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 125, 126, 155, 238.
Supul village and *thánd*, Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 92, 93, 213, 239.
Supur, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.
Supur, *thánd* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 271, 366.
Súrá river, xii. 166, 167.
Suráhár, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 439-442.
Suráhár, village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Suráhár Mániker, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Suraja Dowlah (Siráj-ud-Daulá), Nawáb of Murshidábád, ix. 185, 186; xv. 223-225.
Surájgarhá, *parganá* in Monghyr, xv. 187.
Surájgarhá, town and *thánd* in Monghyr, xv. 48, 60, 61, 160, 174.
Surájpurá, town in Sháhábád, xii. 203.
Surí municipality, headquarters of Bírbhúm, iv. 335.

Sutirhát, village in Dinájpur, vii. 450.
Surjyápur, *parganí* in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Surjyápur, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 302, 339, 429, 430.
Surjyápur, village on the Surjyápur *khál*, in the 24 Parganás, with river traffic, i. 34.
Surkhálí, market village in the north of the Sundarbans, i. 325; in Jessor, ii. 200.
Surul, village in Bírbhúm, and former site of commercial residency, iv. 341, 342.
Susang, *parganá* in Maimansinh, v. 478; Mahárájá of, v. 384, 391, 418, 462.
Susuniá, hill in Bánkura, iv. 208, 211.
Sutradhar or chutar caste, carpenters, i. 68. *See also* Castes.
Sutíkátá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Swamps, marshes, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 30; in the Sundarbans, i. 299; in Nadiyá, ii. 32; in Jessor, ii. 181; in Húglí, iii. 262; in Dacca, v. 22, 23; in Bákarganj, v. 168, 169; in Faridpur, v. 268, 269; in Maimansinh, v. 388; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 26, 28; in Noákhálí, vi. 255, 256; in Tipperah, vi. 365, 366; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 476; in Maldah, vii. 27, 91, 129; in Rangpur, vii. 161, 168, 169, 345; in Dinájpur, vii. 358, 361, 363, 364, 456, 457; in Rájsháhí, viii. 22-25; in Bográ, viii. 145; in Murshidábád, ix. 28, 29; in Pábná, ix. 272, 273; in Dárjíling, x. 28, 29; in Jalpáigurí, x. 235; in Kuch Behar, x. 337; in Sáran, xi. 233, 234; in Sháhábád, xii. 168; in Tirhut, xiii. 27; in Champáran, xiii. 226, 227; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 30, 31; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270; in Monghyr, xv. 23; in Purniah, xv. 233, 234; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 237; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 258; in Cuttack, xviii. 58; in Balasor, xviii. 251; in Purí, xix. 19.
Swamp reclamation. *See* Marsh Reclamation and Cultivation.
Swaraswatí, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 229.
Swarga-dwárá, "the Gate of Heaven," at Jagannáth, xix. 65, 66.
Swarnamayí, Mahárání, vii. 322, 340, 352.
Swarúp Sinh, *parganá* in *Sarkár* Audumbar, i. 373.
Swárupganj, trading town in Nadiyá, ii. 33, 62, 104.
Swarúppur, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 254, 263, 325.
Swarúppur Bhitarband, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 454, 455.
Swatch of No Ground, great natural depression in the Bay of Bengal, south of the Sundarbans, i. 295-297.
Swords, Manufacture of, in Monghyr, xv. 137, 138.
Syámbázár, municipality in Bardwán, iv. 60, 61.
Syámpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 357, 446.
Syámpur, village in Húglí, with pottery manufacture, iii. 373.
Syámpur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 444.
Syámsundarpur, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.
Sylhet, Trade with. *See* Commerce.
Synthiá, village and railway station in Bírbhúm, iv. 343, 373.

T

Taálas, an aboriginal tribe in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 254.
Táherpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 455.
Táhut land tenures, in Chittagong, vi. 179; in Jalpáigurí, x. 304, 305. *See also* Tenures of Land.
Tailá, or upland cultivation in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 262, 263.
Táj Khán Masnad-i-Alí, first Muhammadan conqueror of Hijilí, i. 386.
Tájpur subdivision, Tirhut, xiii. 17, 34, 105, 114, 178, 179.
Tájpur, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 439-442, 445.
Tájpur, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Tájpur, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 199.
Tájpur, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 303, 340, 430.
Tájpur, *thánd* in Sáran, xi. 355.
Tájpur, village and *thánd* in Tirhut, xiii. 64, 179; dispensary, xiii. 207.
Táki, municipality in the 24 Parganás, i. 89, 90; English school, i. 207; trade in paddy, i. 34, 225; branch dispensary, i. 254, 255.
Tákkas, a sept of Nepálís in Dárjíling, x. 53.
Takrun-hát, village in Dinájpur, vii. 454.
Tál Baráilá, lake in Tirhut, xiii. 27.
Tálá, fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 241, 373.
Tálá, or Telá, sugar mart in Jessor, ii. 223, 295.
Talabá river, xiv. 27.
Talái, tributary of the Jamuná, in Dinájpur, vii. 363.
Tálcher State, Orissa, xix. 206, 210-217, 261, 311, 312, 325; coal-field, xix. 202.
Táldandá canal, Cuttack, xviii. 43.
Táleswar river, ii. 180.

Talkar, a land tenure in Murshidábád, ix. 120.
Tálsabangá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 366.
Táltalí, mart in Noákhálí, vi. 283.
Tálsar, village in Tipperah, vi. 384.
Táluks, land tenures in the 24 Parganás, i. 154, 155, 264, 265; in the Sundarbans, i. 328-330, 339-341; in Midnapur, iii. 87, 88; in Chittagong, vi. 116, 178; in Tipperah, vi. 399, 401, 405, 410; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 503; in Rájsháhí, viii. 69, 71, 72; in Bográ, viii. 230-233; in Murshidábád, ix. 116, 118; in Pábná, ix. 306, 310, 313; in Jalpáigurí, x. 304, 305, 307; in Purniah, xv. 317-319; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 120, 121, 132, 134, 135; in Cuttack, xviii. 127-130. *See also* Tenures of Land.
Tamghátí, village in Purniah, xv. 413.
Tamlá nadí, stream in Bardwán, iv. 24.
Tamlí or Támbulí caste, originally betel-sellers, their subdivisions and chief families, i. 61, 62; ii. 47, 196. *See also* Castes.
Tamluk subdivision, Midnapur, iii. 42, 187.
Tamluk, capital of ancient Hindu kingdom, with mythical and historical fame, now a municipality and seat of commerce in Midnapur, iii. 62-67, 152; dispensary, iii. 247.
Tamluk *parganá*, i. 371; account of, under British rule, iii. 217, 218.
Tándán or Tángrá, town in Maldah, vii. 64.
Tang or *toung* (hill), vi. 24 (*note*).
Tángan, river, vii. 22, 26, 91, 359, 360, 436.
Tangárí, peak in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 200.
Tánghí, *tháná* in Purí, xix. 28, 183.
Tanglu, mountain in Dárjíling, x. 23, 26.
Tángrá. *See* Tándán.
Tanjib, name of fine muslin made in Tipperah, vi. 418, 419.
Tanks in Bánkurá, iv. 210; in Bishnupur town, iv. 210, 236; in Dubrájpur, iv. 337; in Murshidábád, ix. 29.
Tankí land tenures, Purí, xix. 123-125, 135.
Tanna, fort taken by Lord Clive in 1756, i. 101.
Tántípárá, weaving village in Bírbhúm, iv. 342.
Tántípárá, village in Maldah, vii. 131.
Tántís, caste of weavers in the 24 Parganás, i. 68; in Patná, xi. 48, 49; in Sháhábád, xii. 196; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 72; in Purniah, xv. 255; in Singbhúm, xvii. 66; in Manbhúm, xvii. 295. *See also* Castes.
Tapang *kulá*, Purí, xix. 183.
Tapankhand, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 230.
Tappás of Champáran, xiii. 272, 274-277.
Tappá, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 254.
Tappá-Malinchá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 366.
Tappá-Pursandá, *parganá* in Balasor, xviii. 366.
Tárá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 453, 454.
Tarafs, land tenures in Chittagong, vi. 166-169, 214. *See also* Tenures of Land.
Táráganj, trading village in Rangpur, vii. 309.
Tarái territory in Dárjíling, x. 116-122.
Tarákeswar, shrine of Siva in Húglí, iii. 307, 324-328.
Tarálí, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.
Tarashganj, *tháná* in Noákhálí, vi. 324.
Tardahá, fishing village in the 24 Parganas, i. 35, 230, 294.
Tariá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 436.
Tariyání, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 199, 200.
Tarkuá, *mahal* in *Sarkár* Jaleswar, i. 371.
Tarpanghát, village in Dinájpur, vii. 453.
Tarson, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 199.
Tántípur, indigo factory in Maldah, vii. 99, 142.
Tasar silk, Cultivation, collection, manufacture, &c., of, in Bardwán, iv. 29; in Bánkurá, iv. 211; in Bírbhúm, iv. 342, 377, 378; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 507; in Maldah, vii. 33; in Murshidábád, ix. 34; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 35, 36, 180, 181; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 338, 339; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 171; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 348, 349; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 314, 315.
Tatápání, *tappá* in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 241; mineral springs at, xvii. 228, 229.
Taufír or incremental estates, 24 Parganás, i. 265, 266.
Taungangá, hill in Chittagong, vi. 125.
Tax, Land, Family, &c., in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 21, 88, 89, 98; in Cox's Bázár, vi. 152, 153; in Murshidábád, ix. 199-201; in Pábná, ix. 353-355; in Dárjíling, x. 180, 181; in Jalpáigurí, x. 302, 303; in Kuch Behar, x. 432-435; in Hazáribágh, xvi.

173-177; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 470-472; in Cuttack, xviii. 46-49.
Tax, Income, in the 24 Parganás, i. 173-182; in Nadiyá, ii. 111; in Midnapur, iii. 154; in Húglí, iii. 377; in Bardwán, iv. 136, 137; in Bánkurá, iv. 279; in Bírbhúm, iv. 382; in Dacca, v. 118; in Bákarganj, v. 217; in Faridpur, v. 341; in Maimansinh, v. 462; in Chittagong, vi. 212; in Noákhálí, vi. 329; in Tipperah, vi. 426; in Maldah, vii. 105; in Rangpur, vii. 310; in Dinájpur, vii. 415; in Rájsháhí, viii. 92; in Bográ, viii. 278, 280-282; in Murshidábád, ix. 173, 196-201; in Pábná, ix. 353-355; in Dárjíling, x. 178, 182; in Jalpáigurí, x. 301, 304; in Kuch Behar, x. 432-435; in Patná, xi. 181; in Sáran, xi. 337; in Gayá, xii. 120, 121; in Sháhábád, xii. 275; in Tirhut, xiii. 166; in Champáran, xiii. 296, 297; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 192-194; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 361; in Monghyr, xv. 154, 155; in Purniah, xv. 385-387; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 173-177; in Lohárdága, xvi. 420, 470-472; in Singbhúm, xvii. 107.
Tchinchulá, range of mountains in Jalpáigurí, x. 225.
Tea cultivation, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 87, 88; in Chittagong, vi. 159, 208-211; in Dárjíling, x. 164-176; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 26, 164-168; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 352, 353.
Teak trees, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 30. *See also* Forests.
Tegrá, *thánd* in Monghyr, xv. 48, 161, 174.
Teháta fair, Nadiyá, ii. 57.
Tehta, village in Gayá, xii. 57.
Teknáf, village and *thánd* in Chittagong, vi. 176, 216.
Telegraph Statistics, Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 101; Chittagong, vi. 223, 224; Tipperah, vi. 440, 441; Tirhut, xiii. 121.
Telekhálí jungle, waste lands in the 24 Parganás, i. 24.
Telengás, an aboriginal tribe in Dinájpur, vii. 382.
Telí or Tilí caste, oil-pressers and traders, their origin, subdivision, status, &c., i. 61. *See also* Castes.
Telinpárá village, near Calcutta, 24 Parganás, i. 230.
Telkupí, village on the Dámodar, in Mánbhúm, Ancient Jain Temples at, xvii. 299.
Tellatí, village in Sáran, xi. 353.
Temperature, in the 24 Parganás, i. 241, 242; in Nadiyá, ii. 129; in Jessor, ii. 328, 329; in Midnapur, iii. 227; in Húglí, iii. 417; in Bardwán, iv. 177; in Bánkurá, iv. 300; in Bírbhúm, iv. 437, 438; in Dacca, v. 141-143; in Bákarganj, v. 246; in Faridpur, v. 357, 358; in Maimansinh, v. 479; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 103; in Chittagong, vi. 226; in Noákhálí, vi. 345, 346; in Tipperah, vi. 448; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519; in Maldah, vii. 145; in Rangpur, vii. 345, 346; in Dinájpur, vii. 441, 456, 457; in Rájsháhí, viii. 122; in Bográ, viii. 304-306; in Murshidábád, ix. 236-238; in Pábná, ix. 370; in Dárjíling, x. 197, 198; in Jalpáigurí, x. 321; in Kuch Behar, x. 440, 443; in Patná, xi. 210; in Sáran, xi. 361; in Gayá, xii. 146; in Sháhábád, xii. 287; in Tirhut, xiii. 200, 201; in Champáran, xiii. 313, 314; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 379; in Monghyr, xv. 187-189; in Purniah, xv. 431-433; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 199, 200; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 483, 484; in Singbhúm, xvii. 140; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 370; in Cuttack, xviii. 234; in Balasor, xviii. 366, 367; in Puri, xix. 173.
Temples, &c., in Bardwán, iv. 137; in Rájsháhí, viii. 56; in Bográ, viii. 191, 241; in Murshidábád, ix. 58, 59, 84, 177, 264; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 82-84, 86, 87, 99, 105; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 271, 272, 323; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 215-227; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 321, 322, 323. *See also* Antiquarian remains.
Temple school of medicine, The, in Patná, xi. 220.
Tenants-at-will. *See* Tenures of Land.
Temple of Jagannáth. *See* Jagannáth.
Tengráhí Rámpur, village in Sáran, xi. 257.
Tentuliyá, village in Dinájpur, vii. 450.
Tenures of Land—
24 Parganás (Vol. I.)—List of intermediate tenures, 154, 155; *zamíndárís*, 262-264; *táluks*, 264; resumed *lákhiráj* lands, *taufír*, and *khás mahals*, 266; *ijárás*, or farms, and *jangalburi táluks*, 267; *shámilát*, 268; *patní*, 269, 270; *istamrárí*, etc., 270; *ijárás*, 271; *gánthí* and *thiká*, 272; *jot* or *jamá*, 273, 274; *zar-i-peshgí*, *khánábárí*, and *chakdárí*, 275; *jalkar jamá*, and peculiar tenures, 276; subtenures created by middlemen, 277, 278; *lákhiráj* tenures with sub-divisions, 278-281; fee-simple, 281. Sundarbans (Vol. I.)—*Gánthí*, *thiká*, *hawalá*, *chakdár*, and *dbádkárá swálta*, 339-341.

NADIYÁ (Vol. II.)—*Zamíndárí, patní, ijárá, mukarrárí* or *istimrárí, maurúsí, jamá, utbandí*, 70-74. JESSOR (Vol. II.)—*Gánthí*, 259; *hawálá*, 260; *táluk*, 261; *zamíndárí, khárijá* and *bazaftí táluks, nawárá* lands, *shámilát táluks, patní, maurúsí, gánthí, jot, korshá, hawálá*, 262-264; rent-free tenures, 265; cultivating tenures, 265, 266. MIDNAPUR (Vol. III.)—Ordinary rent-paying tenures, 86-91; cultivating tenures, 92, 93; rent-free tenures, 94-97; service tenures, 97-100. HÚGLÍ (Vol. III.)—Estates paying revenue direct to Government, 348; intermediate tenures, 348-350; cultivating tenures, 350-352; rent-free tenures, 352, 353; service tenures, 353. BARDWÁN (Vol. IV.)—Ordinary revenue-paying estates, 77; revenue-free tenures, 77, 78; intermediate tenures, *pátnís*, etc., 78-83; cultivating tenures, 83; service tenures, especially of the police, 83-85. BÁNKURÁ (Vol. IV.)—*Zamíndárís* and independent *táluks*, 252, 253; resumed *lákhiráj* lands, 253; *ghátwáll* estates, 222-224, 234, 255; *shikmís*, 255; intermediate tenures, 256-260; cultivating tenures, 260-263; service tenures, 263-264; rent-free tenures, 264-265. BÍRBHÚM (Vol. IV.)—*Táluks* and *ijárás*, 366; cultivating tenures, 367, 368; *chakrán* or service lands, 368, 369; *lákhiráj* or rent-free lands, 369, 370. DACCA (Vol. V.)—Origin of the modern land system, 97; *zamíndárís* and *khárijá huzúri táluks*, 98; *shámilát táluks* with their sub-divisions, rent-free tenures, and cultivating tenures, 99; intermediate tenures, 96, 97. BÁKARGANJ (Vol. V.)—*Jangalburi táluks*, and other intermediate tenures, 208, 209; independent estates, *zamíndárís*, and *khárijá táluks*, 365-367; temporarily settled estates, 367; *lákhiráj* estates, 368; Government estates let to farm, and under Government management, 368, 369; intermediate tenures, 369-375; cultivating tenures, 365, 366; farms and mortgage tenures, 378, 379. FARÍDPUR (Vol. V.)—Intermediate tenures, especially *mirash* transfers and *bemiádí* leases, 324, 325. MAIMANSINH (Vol. V.)—Estates paying revenue direct to Government, and Government estates, 449; intermediate tenures and cultivating tenures, with their subdivisions, 450-453; rent-free estates, 453. CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS (Vol. VI.)—*Kholás*, or grass settlements, forest land settlements, *noábád* tenures, &c., 77-82. CHITTAGONG (Vol. VI.)—Early settlements, 164-166; *tarafs*, 166-169; *noábád táluks*, 169-174; Jáinagar *noábád* estate, 174, 175; *lákhiráj* estates, 175, 176; freehold estates, 176, 177; number and distribution of estates and superior tenures in 1875, 176, 177; intermediate tenures (*patnís, táluks, ihtimáms, rayati, ijárás*, service tenures), 178, 179. NOÁKHALÍ (Vol. VI.), Introductory, 302-303; Government *khás maháls*, 303, 304; *zamíndárís*, 304, 305; *khárijá* or independent *táluks*, 305; revenue free (*lákhiráj*) tenures, 306; intermediate tenures, 307-313; rent-free tenures (*Debottar, Brákmottar, khairátí, mahátrán, chákrán*), 313. TIPPERAH (Vol. VI.)—Revenue-paying tenures held direct from Government and permanently settled (*zamíndárís, táluks*, resumed *lákhiráj* tenures), 399-401; temporarily-settled estates, 401-403; revenue-free estates, 403, 404; under-tenures, 404-411. HILL TIPPERAH (Vol. VI.)—*Jangalbádí* leases, 505.506. MALDAH (Vol. VII.)—Estates paying revenue direct to Government, 79; intermediate tenures, 80; cultivating and miscellaneous tenures, 80-83; variety of *hál-hásilá*, 81; rent-free tenures, 83-85. RANGPUR (Vol. VII.)—Tenures held direct from Government, 274, 275; superior intermediate tenures, 275-279; subordinate intermediate tenures, 279; tenures held by actual cultivators, 279-282; revenue-free holdings, 282, 283; rent-free tenures, 283, 284. DINÁJPUR (Vol. VII.)—*Zamíndárís*, 398-401; subordinate tenures, 401-403; cultivating tenures, or *jots*, 403, 404; *lákhiráj*, or rent-free holdings, 404. RÁJSHÁHÍ (Vol. VIII.)—Estates paying revenue direct to Government, 69; revenue or rent-free and service tenures, 69, 70; intermediate tenures held at a fixed rent, *patnís*, &c., 71, 72; tenures paying a variable rent, 72. BOGRÁ (Vol. VIII.)—Ordinary revenue-paying tenures, 229-239; intermediate tenures, 231-239; revenue and rent-free tenures, 239-243; Service tenures, 243, 244. MURSHIDÁBÁD (Vol. IX.)—Estates paying revenue direct to Government, 116; intermediate tenures held at a fixed rental, *patnís*, &c., 116-118; cultivating tenures paying a variable rent, 119-121; service tenures, 112; revenue-free tenures, 121-123. PÁBNÁ (Vol. IX.)—Ordinary revenue-paying tenures, 310,

311; resumed estates, 311; fishery tenures, 276, 311; Government estates, or *khás mahál*, 312; intermediate tenures, *patní*, &c., 312-314; rent-free tenures, 314; service tenures, 314; cultivators' holdings, 315; revenue-free estates, 315, 316. DÁRJÍLING (Vol. X.)—Building leases, 104, 105; *bázár*, lands, 105, 106; farming leases, 105-107; fee-simple lands, 106-110; freehold tenures, 111; revenue-paying tenures, 111, 112; lands held by Government, 112; hill tract granted to Chebu Lámá, 112-114; Sikkim hill territory, 114-116; *tarái*, 116-120; Bhután hill tract, 120-122. JALPÁIGURÍ (Vol. X.)—*Zamíndárs*, 280, 281; *jotdárs*, 282-284; *shukánidárs*, or *muláindárs*, 285; *rayats*, 285; *prajás*, 285-288. KUCH BEHAR (Vol. X.)—Revenue-paying tenures, 388-390; rent-free tenures, 391, 392. PATNÁ (Vol. XI.)—Intermediate tenures, 125, 126; cultivators' holdings, 126, 127; rent-free tenures 127. SÁRAN (Vol. XI.)—Sub-tenures (*thiká, mukarrárí, zar-i-peshgí*), *pátna*, 300, 301. GAYÁ (Vol. XII.)—Intermediate tenures (*mukarrárí, thíka* or *ijárá, katkindá, &c.*), 100, 101; cultivators' holdings (*khudkásht* and *páhikásht, nakdí* and *bhaolí*), 101, 102: revenue-free (*lákhiráj*), 102, 103; Government estates, 103, 104. SHÁHÁBÁD (Vol. XII.)—Intermediate, rent-free, and occupancy, 245, 246; *guzashtá* tenure, 246. TIRHUT (Vol. XIII.)—Rent-free tenures, 110; average size of estates, short-farming system, &c., 110-112. CHAMPÁRAN (Vol. XIII.), 282, 283. BHÁGALPUR (Vol. XIV.)—*Zamíndárí* estates, 135, 136; miscellaneous *zamíndárí* estates, 136, 137; temporarily settled estates, 137, 138; Government estates, 138; invalid *jágírs*, 138, 139; subordinate under-tenures, 139-142; cultivating tenures, 142, 143; rent-free tenures, 143, 144; service tenures, 144-146; list of tenures, 147-149. MONGHYR (Vol. XV.)—Introductory, 114, 115; revenue-paying estates (*zamíndárís, &c.*), 115, 116; revenue-free tenures, 116; subordinate tenures, 116, 117; cultivating farms with permanent right of occupancy, 117, 118; rent-free subordinate tenures, 118, 119. PURNIAH (Vol. XV.)—Revenue and rent-paying tenures, *zamíndárís, táluks, patnís, mukarárís, hál í jots, &c.*, 315-328; rent-free h ings, 328-331. HAZÁRIBÁGH (Vol. XVI.), 117-135; in Rámgarh Division, 117-126; Government estates, 119; *shámilát*, or *shikmí táluks*, 120, 121; *khairát*, or maintenance tenures, 121; *jágír*, or service tenures, 121, 122; *deorí*, or grant for wife's private expenses, 122; *thikádárí*, or farming tenures, 123; rent-free tenures, 123; cultivating tenures, 123-126; *mánjihas* lands, 123, 124; *sájwát*, or *khundwát* lands, 124; *jíban*, or occupancy tenures, 124, 125; *utkar* tenures, 126; in *parganá* Kundá, 126-128; *kunwarkárí* villages, 128; *deodh* villages, 126; *khairát* tenures, 126; *jágír* tenures, 127; *rájjot* villages, 127; farming tenures, 127, 128; in *parganá* Kodarmá, 128, 129; in *pargana* Kharakdiha, 129-133; *ghátwálí* tenures, 129, 130; *mukarrárí* tenures, 130-132; *gádis*, 130, 131; *shámilát táluks*, 132; rent-free tenures, 132; service tenures, 132; in Pálganj *gádí*, 133; in *parganá* Kendi, 133-135; *shámilát táluks*, 134, 135; *mukarrárí* tenures, 135. LOHARDAGÁ (Vol. XVI.)—Tenures of the Chutiá Nágpur estate, 362-389; the estate as a tenure held direct from Government, 362-364; tenures held by Rájás dependent on the estate, 364-366; maintenance, *jágír*, and other service tenures, 366-376; cultivating tenures, 376-389; tenures in *parganá* Torí, 389, 390; tenures in *parganá* Obá, 390; tenures in the five Parganás, 390-392; tenures in Palámau, 392-403; tenures of *parganá* Belaunjeh, 403-405; tenures of *parganá* Japlá, 405. SINGBHÚM (Vol. XVII.)—In the Kolhán Government estate, 86-89; in Dhalbhúm *parganá*, 89-92; in the Political Estates of Paráhát, Sáráikalá, and Kharsáwan, 92-94. TRIBUTARY STATES OF CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR (Vol. XVII.), 211, 212, 250. MÁNBHÚM (Vol. XVII.), *zamíndárís*, 321-325; *khás mahál*, 325; Government *ijárás*, or farms, 325, 326; *mánkí* tenures, 326, 328, 329; intermediate tenures (*shikmí táluks, patní táluks, &c.*), 326-331; sub-tenures, 331, 332; cultivating tenures, 332; rent-free (*lákhiráj*) tenurés, 332, 333; service tenures, 333-335; maintenance tenures (*khorposh* and *hákimálí*), 335, 336. CUTTACK (Vol. XVIII.)—Tributary estates, or *kiládáts*, 122-125; *zamíndárís*, 125-127; *táluks sadr kánúngo, táluks wiláyati kánúngo; táluks kánúngo, táluks chaudharí*, and other *táluks*, 127-130; *dográ* estates, 130, 131; *patuá* and *khárijá* estates, 131; inter-

mediate estates, paying revenue through the *zamíndárs* (*mukaddamí*, *sarbaráhkárí*, *shikmí*, *kharijá*, *pradhání*, *pursethí*), 131-134; resumed revenue-free tenures, 134, 135; quit-rent tenures, 135; cultivating tenures, 135-137; religious and charitable tenures, 137, 138; service tenures, 138, 139. BALASOR (Vol. XVIII.)—Historical sketch, 301, 302; creation of *zamíndárí* tenure, 302-306; *zamíndárís*, 306; *mukaddamí*, *sarbaráhkárí*, and *kharidá* tenures, 306-310; *lákhiráj*, or revenue-free tenures, 310-313; resumed *lákhiráj* tenures, 313; cultivating tenures, 313-317; *jágírs*, or service tenures, 317-320. PURÍ (Vol. XIX.)—Historical sketch, the Hindu revenue system, 101-103; the Mughul revenue system, 103, 104; Marhattá period, 104-108; Tributary States, 108; settled *zamíndárí* estates, 108-111; resumed *lákhiráj* tenures, 111-114; subordinate tenures, *mukaddamí*, 111-116; *pradhání* tenures, 116, 117; *sarbaráhkárí* tenures, 117-120; *kharijá* tenures, 120-123; *tankí* tenures, 123-125; cultivating tenures, 125-128; *páhí* rayats, 128, 129; *chandná*, or homestead rayats, 129, 130; *lákhiráj*, or rent-free tenures, 130-132; *jágírs*, or service tenures, 132-134; tenures in Marichpur and the Jungle Mahál, 134; creation of new tenures, 134, 135; classified list of tenures, 135.

Terákkardá, *parganá* in Purniah, xv. 303, 340, 430, 431.

Terlo river, Singbhúm, xvii. 21.

Tetuliá, market village in the 24 Parganás, i 227.

Thái, *ptr* in Singbhúm, xvii. 136.

Thákurán river, i. 299.

Thákuráni peak, Orissa Tributary States, xix. 199.

Thákuránjí Bráhmans in Maldah, vii. 67, 68.

Thákurgáon, village and *thánd* in Dinájpur, vii. 361, 365, 423, 451.

Thákurpukur, mission chapel and school of the Church Missionary Society, 24 Parganás, i. 31, 206, 236.

Thánd, a division of the country under the Muhammadans, for military purposes, i. 356.

Thánás, or Police circles in the 24 Parganás, i. 42, 43, 189; in Nadiyá, ii. 36, 37, 116; in Jessor, ii. 187, 188, 309; in Midnapur, iii. 166, 167; in Húglí, iii. 285; in Bardwán, iv. 149, 150; in Bánkurá, iv. 282; in Bírbhúm, iv. 401; in Dacca, v. 33; in Bákarganj, v. 158, 143; in Faridpur, v. 281; in Maimansinh, v. 446; in Chittagong, vi. 216; in Noákháli, vi. 33, 342, 343; in Tipperah, vi. 432; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 517; in Maldah, vii. 110, 126; in Rangpur, vii. 328; in Dinájpur, vii. 423; in Rájsháhí, viii. 100; in Bográ, viii. 286; in Murshidábád, ix. 39, 40, 201, 202; in Pábná, ix. 280, 296, 297, 356; in Dárjíling, x. 42; in Jalpáiguri, x. 248, 307; in Kuch Behar, x. 339, 428, 439; in Patná, xi. 35, 189; in Sáran, xi. 344; in Gayá, xii. 127; in Sháhábád, xii. 275; in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 169, 278-180; in Champáran, xiii. 298, 300; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 213; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 303; in Monghyr, xv. 160, 161; in Purniah, xv. 398; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 56, 177, 178; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 249, 473; in Singbhúm, xvii. 122; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 358; in Cuttack, xviii. 203; in Balasor, xviii. 360, 361; in Puri, xix. 28; stations and outposts in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 264, 265.

Thárús, gold-washers in Tirhut, xiii. 37, 47; in Champáran, xiii. 229, 237, 245, 246, 257.

Thatching-grasses, &c., i. 147, 314, 344. *See also* Jungle Products.

Tháwah, village in Sáran, xi. 361.

Theks. *See* Chakmás.

Thibet, Export of indigo from Rangpur to, vii. 246.

Thibet and Central Asia, Prospects of trade with, x. 158-164.

Thiká, a land tenure, i. 152, 272, 339; xvi. 123, 127, 128. *See also* Tenures of Land.

Thollá *thánd* in Tipperah, vi. 432, 435, 441.

Tidal canal in Midnapur, for navigation, iii. 36.

Tides in rivers, 24 Parganás, i. 30; Sundarbans, i. 299, 335; Dacca, v. 20-22; Bákarganj, v. 166, 167; Faridpur, v. 268; Noákhalí, vi. 252, 253. *See also* Rivers, Bore, &c.

Tigariá State, Orissa, xix. 205, 206, 210-217, 261, 313, 314.

Tigariá village, capital of Tigariá State, xix. 314.

Tiger Cave, The, in Orissa, xviii. 179; xix. 73.

Tigers in the 24 Parganás, i. 37; in the Sundarbans, i. 315; in Nadiyá, ii. 34; in Jessor, ii. 236, 237; in Midnapur, iii. 319; in Húglí, iii. 266; in Bardwán, iv. 29; in Bánkurá, iv. 211; in

Bírbhúm, iv. 322; in Dacca, v. 27; in Bákarganj, v. 176; in Maimansinh, v. 391, 392; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 33; in Chittagong, vi. 133; in Noákháli, vi. 259; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 479; in Maldah, vii. 35; in Rangpur, vii. 195-197; in Dinájpur, vii. 366; in Rájsháhí, viii. 31; in Bográ, viii. 151; in Murshidábád, ix. 34; in Pábná, ix. 277; in Dárjíling, x. 39; in Jalpáigurí, x. 245; in Kuch Behar, x. 338; in Patná, xi. 31; in Gayá, xii. 28; in Sháhábád, xii. 179; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 41, 42; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273; in Monghyr, 36, 37; in Purniah, xv. 236-238; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 41; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 246; in Singbhúm, xvii. 24; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 266; in Cuttack, xviii. 59; in Balasor, xviii. 264; in Purí, xix. 26; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 203. *See also* Feræ Naturæ.

Tikan, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 230, 231.

Tikárí, town and *thánd* in Gayá, xii. 31, 42, 50-53, 141.

Tikarpárá, police outpost in Angul State, Orissa, xix. 264.

Tikúti. *See* Trikúti.

Tiláí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 439.

Tiláí, river in Dinájpur, vii. 360.

Tilak Cháúnd, *parganá* in Tirhut, xiii. 200.

Tilárha, *parganá* in Patná, xi. 208.

Tileyá, river in Hazáribágh, xvi. 38.

Tiliaciæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 185.

Tiliágarhí pass, Santál Parganás, xiv. 268.

Tiliágarhí, fiscal division in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 378.

Tiljúgá river, in Tirhut, Bhágalpur, and Monghyr, xiii. 19, 22, 23, 25, 27; xiv. 25, 26; xv. 21, 22.

TILLAGE—

24 PARGANÁS (Vol. I.)—Rice crops, 36, 134-137; other cereals, green crops, and vegetables, 139; fruit trees and date palm, 140-143; fibres and jute, 143-145; sugar-cane, 145; *pán*, 146; tobacco, thatching-grasses, indigo, etc., 147; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 148, 149; implements of tillage, 150, 151; manure, irrigation, etc., 157, 158. SUNDARBANS (Vol. I.)—Rice crops, 303, 324-326; other crops, 325, 326; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 335-337; implements of tillage, 337. NADIYÁ (Vol. II.), 64-83; Rice crops, 33, 64, 68; green crops, 64; oil-seeds, 64; miscellaneous, 67, 68; jute, 64-67; indigo, 97, 98; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 69; implements of, 70; manure, irrigation, etc., 83. JESSOR (Vol. II.)—Rice crop, 184, 241, 242; green crops, 241, 246; oil-seeds, 241, 248; miscellaneous, 241; jute, 241, 248; indigo, 249-254; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 243, 247; implements, 256; manure, irrigation, etc., 273, 274. MIDNAPUR (Vol. III.)—Long-stemmed or marsh rice, 38, 39; rice crops, 79, 80; green crops, 80; miscellaneous crops, 80, 81; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 82; implements of, 84; manure, irrigation, etc., 113, 114. HÚGLÍ (Vol. III.)—Long-stemmed rice, 265; rice crops, 329-331; other cereals, 331; pulses and green crops, 332, 333; oil-seeds, 333; fibres, 334; vegetables, 334-337; fruit trees, 337; miscellaneous crops, 338, 339; area, out-turn of crops, 340-342; implements of, 343, 344; manure, irrigation, etc., 357, 358. BARDWÁN (Vol. IV.)—Rice crops, 69, 70; other cereals and green crops, 70; oil-seeds, miscellaneous crops and vegetables, 71; fibres, and area, out-turn of crops, etc., 72; implements, 74; manure and irrigation, 92. BÁNKURÁ (Vol. IV.)—Rice crops, 245, 246; green crops and fibres, 246; miscellaneous crops, and description of soil, 247; area, out-turn of crops, 247, 248; implements, 249; manure, irrigation, and rotation of crops, 269. BÍRBHÚM (Vol. IV.)—Rice and other crops, 345; area, out-turn of crops, 346; agricultural implements, 363; manure and irrigation, 371; Barwán police circle, special agricultural statistics, classification of area, 347-350; cultivation of *sálí* land with rice, etc., 350-352; do., with sugar-cane, etc., 352-355; *jedángá*, 355-357; *olan* land, 357; mulberry land, 357, 358; general summary, 360-362. DACCA (Vol. V.)—Rice crops, 82, 83; other cereals, 83; green crops, pulses, and oil seeds, 83, 84; fibres, etc., 84-88; miscellaneous crops, 88-90; cultivation of rice, 90; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 91, 92; implements of, 93; modes of, 94; manure, irrigation, etc., 102. BÁKARGANJ (Vol. V.)—Rice crops, 202-204; other crops, 204; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 204, 205; implements of, 206; manure, irrigation, etc., 211. FARÍDPUR, (Vol. V.)—Rice crops, 296-300; extension of rice cultivation, 304, 305; other cereals, 305; pulse crops, 306, 307;

tubers, 307; oil seeds and fibres, 308; sugar-cane, date-palm, and indigo, 309; safflower and tobacco, 310; *gánjá* and *pán*, 311; betel-nut and turmeric, 312; fruit trees, 312-315; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 315-317; implements of, 319; changes in cultivation, manure, irrigation, etc., 329, 330. MAIMANSINH (Vol. V.)—Rice crops, 419, 420; green crops and oil seeds, 420; miscellaneous crops, 421; jute, 421-441; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 441-443; implements, 444; manure, irrigation, etc., 456. CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS (Vol. VI.)—Cereals, 71; green crops, fibres and miscellaneous crops, 71, 72; *jhúm* method of cultivation. 72-74; area and out-turn of crops, 74, 75; implements, 75; manure and irrigation, 82. CHITTAGONG (Vol. VI.)—List of crops, 159; rice cultivation, 160, 161; implements, 162, 163; manure, irrigation, etc., 183, 184. NOÁKHÁLÍ (Vol. VI.)—List of crops, 291, 292; rice, 292, 293; green crops, 293, 294; miscellaneous crops, 294, 295; area, and out-turn of crops, etc., 295, 296; implements, 299; manure, etc., 316. TIPPERAH (Vol. VI.)—List of crops, 390, 391; rice, 391, 392; jute and betel-nut, 392, 393; area and out-turn of crops, 393-395; implements, 396; manure and irrigation, 414, 415. HILL TIPPERAH (Vol. VI.)—List of crops, 500; rice, 500-502; area and out-turn of crops, 502; implements, 504; manure, 506, 507. MALDAH (Vol. VII.)—Rice crops, 70-72; cereal crops, 72; green crops, 72; fibres, 72; miscellaneous crops, 72, 73; area and out-turn of crops, 73, 74; implements 75, 76; manure and irrigation, 90; fallows and rotation of crops, 90. RANGPUR (Vol. VII.)—Rice crops, 234-240; oats, 240; other cereals, 240; pulses and green crops, 240, 241; oil-seeds, 241, 242; fibres, 242, 243; tuberous plants, 243-245; cucurbitaceous plants, 245, 246; miscellaneous crops, 246, 247; sugar-cane, 247; tobacco, 247, 248; *pán*, 248; *supárí*, 249; mulberries and chillies, 249; other miscellaneous crops, 249; garden vegetables and spices, 250; area under different crops, 255, 258, 259; implements of tillage, 265, 266; manure, 291, 292. DINÁJPUR (Vol. VII.)—Rice crop, 390; other cereals, 390, 391; oil seeds and green crops, 391; fibres and sugar-cane, 391-393; *pán* and tobacco, 393; miscellaneous crops, 393, 394; area and out-turn of crops, 394, 395; implements of tillage, 396, 397; irrigation, 408. RÁJSHÁHI (Vol. VIII.)—Rice crops, 59; other cereals and green crops, 59, 60; oil seeds, 60; miscellaneous crops and vegetables, 60-63; fibres, etc., 60-63; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 64; implements, 66; manure and irrigation, 61-78; turmeric, 63; mulberry, 63, 83, 84; tobacco, 63. BOGRÁ (Vol. VIII.)—Rice crops, 208, 209; other cereals and green crops, 209, 210; oil seeds, 210; miscellaneous crops and vegetables, 210, 214, 215; fibres, etc., 211-214; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 148, 221, 222; implements, 223, 224; mulberry, 220; tobacco, 215. MURSHIDÁBÁD (Vol. IX.)—Rice crops, 101-103; other cereals, oil seeds, and green crops, 104; fibres, 104, 105; miscellaneous crops and vegetables, 105; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 105-107; agricultural implements, 109; manure and irrigation, 130, 131. PÁBNÁ (Vol. IX.)—Rice crops, 301; other cereals, oil seeds, fibres, green crops, miscellaneous crops and vegetables, 302; area, out-turn of crops, 305; agricultural implements, 306, 307; manure and irrigation, 325. DÁRJÍLING (Vol. X.)—Rice crops, 92-95; other cereals, 95; green crops, 95, 96; fibre crops, 96; miscellaneous crops, 96, 97; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 97-99; condition of the cultivators, 99, 100; domestic animals, 100; agricultural implements, 100, 101; wages and prices, 101, 102; weights and measures, 102, 103; agricultural day-labourers, 103; spare lands, 103, 104. JALPÁIGURÍ (Vol. X.)—Rice crops, 271-273; other cereals, green crops, fibres, tobacco, oil seeds, etc., 273, 274; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 274-276; condition of cultivators, 276, 277; domestic animals, 277; agricultural implements, 277, 278; wages and prices, 278, 279; weights and measures, 279; labourers, 279, 280; spare land, 280. KUCH BEHAR (Vol. X.)—Rice cultivation, 379-382; other cereals, green crops, fibres, oil seeds, tobacco, etc., 382, 383; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 383, 384; condition of the cultivators, 384, 385; domestic animals, 385; agricultural implements, 385; wages and prices, 385, 386; weights and measures, 387; day-labourers, 387; waste lands,

387. PATNÁ (Vol. XI.)—Staple harvests, 107-109; rice crops, 109-111; other cereals, 111, 112; green crops and vegetables, 112, 113; fibres, 113, 114; miscellaneous crops, 114, 115; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 115-117; agricultural implements, 118, 119; manures, 128, 129; irrigation and rotation of crops, 129, 130. SÁRAN (Vol. XI.)—Rice cultivation, 274-276; other cereals and green crops, 276, 277; fibres, 277-279; miscellaneous crops, *pán*, potato, tobacco, sugar-cane, 279-282; indigo, 282-287; opium, 287-292; cultivated area, out-turn of crops, etc., 292-294; implements of tillage, 296; manure and irrigation, 305. GAYÁ (Vol. XII.)—Rice crops and cultivation, xii. 82-84; other cereals, 84-86; green crops, 86; vegetables, 86, 87; fruit trees, 87; fibres, 87; cotton, 87-89; oil seeds, 89-91; opium, 91, 92; indigo, sugar-cane, *pán*, chillies, 92-94; cultivated area, and out-turn of crops, 94, 95; implements, 96; rotation of crops, 105; manure and irrigation, 105-107. SHÁHÁBÁD (Vol. XII.)—List of crops, 229; soils, 229, 230; rice cultivation and crops, 230-232; other cereals, 233, 234; green crops, oil seeds, and vegetables, 234, 235; other crops, 235-237; indigo, 237, 238; cultivated area, out-turn of crops, etc., 238-240; implements, 240-243; manure and irrigation, 248-250; rotation of crops, 250. TIRHUT (Vol. XIII.)—Rice cultivation, 81, 82; other cereals, 82, 83; pulses and oil-seeds, 83; cotton, 83, 84; jute, 84, 85; *pán*, 85, 86; sugar-cane, 86, 87; tobacco, 87-92; opium, 92-98; indigo, 98-104; cultivated area and out-turn of crops, 104-106; implements, 107; manure, 115. CHAMPÁRAN (Vol. XIII.)—Rice cultivation, 260, 261; other cereals, 261, 262; oil seeds, 262, 263; tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, 263-265; indigo, 266-269; opium, 269-271; cultivated area and out-turn of crops, 271-277; implements, 278; spare land, 282; manure and irrigation, 284. BHÁGALPUR (Vol. XIV.)—Rice crops and cultivation, 116-118; other cereals, 118-120; green crops and vegetables, 120, 121; fruit-trees, 121-124; cultivated area and out-turn of crops, 124-129; implements, 130. SANTÁL PARGANÁS (Vol. XIV.)—Soils and classes of land, 333-335; rice crops and cultivation, 335-337; other cereals, 337; pulses, green crops, oil seeds, and fibres, 337; miscellaneous crops, 337, 338; silk, 338, 339; cultivated area and out-turn of crops, 339-341; implements, 342; rotation of crops, 345; irrigation and manure, 345, 346. MONGHYR (Vol. XV.)—Rice cultivation, 90, 91; other cereal crops, 91-93; opium cultivation, etc., 93-99; fruit trees, 99, 102; fibres, 102, 103; cultivated area and out-turn of crops, etc., 103-106; implements 108. PURNIAH (Vol. XV.)—Rice cultivation, 281-286; green crops, 286, 287; vegetables, 287, 288; tobacco, 288-290; jute, 290-293; cultivated area and out-turn of crops, 293-303; implements, 309, 310. HAZÁRIBAGH (Vol. XVI.)—Rice crops, 99-101; other cereals, oil seeds, and green crops, 101-103; fibres, 103; vegetables, 103, 104; fruit trees, 104; miscellaneous crops, 104, 105; cotton, 105; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 105; implements, 108. LOHÁRDAGÁ (Vol. XVI.)—Soils and classes of land, 335-338; rice cultivation, 338-340; other cereals, 340; pulses and green crops, 341; oil seeds, 341; miscellaneous crops, 341, 342; cotton, 342, 343; tobacco, 343-346; silk, 346-349; dye-stuffs and tanning materials, 349, 350; opium, 350-352; tea, 352, 353; area, out-turn of crops, etc., 353-355; condition of the peasantry, 355, 356; implements, 356, 357. SINGBHÚM (Vol. XVII.)—List of crops, 79; rice cultivation, 79, 80; tobacco, silk, and cotton, 80, 81; cultivated area and out-turn of crops, 81, 82; implements, 84; rotation of crops, 94; manure and irrigation, 94, 95. TRIBUTARY STATES OF CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR (Vol. XVII.)—List of crops, 176, 196, 208, 240; rice cultivation, 176, 177, 208; other crops, 177, 196, 209, 241; cultivated area and out-turn of crops, 177, 209, 210; implements, 210; manure, 212. MÁNBHÚM (Vol. XVII.)—List of crops, 309, 310; rice cultivation, 310-313; pulses, green crops, and oil seeds, 313; tobacco and *tasar* silk, 314, 315; cultivated area, out-turn of crops, etc., 316, 317; implements, 318; rotation of crops, 338; manure and irrigation, 338, 339. CUTTACK (Vol. XVIII.)—Rice and other cereals, 99-102; pulses and fibres, 102, 103; miscellaneous crops, 103, 104; cultivated area and out-turn of crops, 104-107; implements, 117; manure, irrigation, and

rotation of crops, 146. BALASOR (Vol. XVIII.)—Rice crop, 289-291; other crops, 291; cultivated area and outturn of crops, 291, 292; implements 295; manures, 322. PURÍ (Vol. XIX.)—Rice cultivation, 93, 94; other crops, 94, 95; cultivated area and outturn of crops, 95, 96; implements, 97; manure, 137; irrigation, 137, 138; rotation of crops, 138. ORISSA TRIBUTARY STATES (Vol. XIX.)—Rice cultivation in hollows, 262; upland, or *tailá* cultivation, 262, 263. *See also*, for details, the different States.

Tilmí, village in Lohárdagá, xvi. 322, 323.

Tilothú, village in Sháhábád, xii. 215, 216.

Tilpá, village in Sáran, xi. 357.

Timber in the Sundarbans, i. 304-309; in Nadiyá, ii. 21; in Jessor, ii. 302; in Chittagong vi. 189; in Tirhut, xiii. 29, 30; in Champáran, xiii. 230, 231; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 260, 264. *See also* Forests and Jungle Products.

Tin in Hazáribágh, xvi. 158-160.

Tior caste, fishermen and boatmen. *See* Castes.

Tiorpárá, fishing village in the 24 Parganás, i. 35.

TIPPERAH DISTRICT (Vol. VI.)—

Geographical Position, Area, and Boundaries, 355, 356; Jurisdiction, 356, 357; History, 357-360; Physical Aspect, 361; Hills, 361, 362; River System, 362, 363; Ferries, 363, 364; Embankments, 364, 365; Canals and Marshes, 365, 366; River Traffic and Irrigation, 366; Fisheries and Fishes, 366, 367; Marsh Products, Drainage Line, Minerals, 368; Forests and Jungle Produce, 368, 369; Pasturage, 369; *Feræ Naturæ*, 370; Population—Early Estimates, 370, 371; Census of 1872, its Agency and Results, 371, 372; Classification according to Sex, Age, &c., 372, 373; Ethnical Division of the People, 374-376; Hill Tribes, 376-379; Immigration and Emigration, 379; List of Castes, 379-381; Religious Division of the People, 381; the Bráhma Samáj, 381, 382; Musalmán Community, 382, 383; Urban Population, 383, 384; Village Officials, 384, 385; Kumillá (Comillah), 385, 386; Bráhmanbáriá, 386, 387; Material Condition of the People—Dress, Dwellings, Food, &c., 387-389; Fruits and Vegetables, 389, 390; Agriculture, List of Crops, 390, 391; Rice Cultivation, 391, 392; Jute and Betel Nut Cultivation, 392, 393; Cultivated Area, 393, 394; Comparative Acreage and Out-turn of Crops, 394, 395; Condition of the Peasantry, 395, 396; Domestic Animals and Agricultural Implements, 396; Wages and Prices, 396-398; Weights and Measures, 398, 399; Landless Day Labourers, 399; Land Tenures, 399-405; Sub-tenures, 405-411; Illegal Cesses, 411, 412; Rates of Rent, 412-414; Manures, 414, 415; Irrigation, 415; Natural Calamities, 415, 416; Famine Warnings, 416; Foreign and Absentee Landholders, 416, 417; Roads, &c., 417, 418; Local Manufactures, 418, 419; Commerce and Trade, 419, 420, River Traffic, 420-424; Capital and Interest, 424, 425; Indigo Cultivation, 425, 426; Institutions and Societies, 426; Income and Income-Tax, 426; Administrative History, 427, 428; Revenue and Expenditure, 428; Balance-Sheets for 1850-51, and 1870-71, 428, 429; Land Revenue, 429-431; Magisterial, Civil, and Revenue Courts, 430, 432; Rent Suits, 432; Police Statistics, 432-435; Jail Statistics, 435; Educational Statistics, 435-439; Postal Statistics, 438-440; Telegraph Statistics, 440, 441; Administrative Divisions, 441, 442; List of Fiscal Divisions, 442-447; Climate, Rainfall, and Temperature, 447, 448; Vital Statistics, 448-450; Diseases, 450; Cattle Disease, 450, 451; Indigenous Drugs, 451, 452; Fairs and Religious Gatherings, 452; Medical Charities, 453, 454.

Tipperahs, a tribe of Toungthás, vi. 49, 51-53, 88, 143, 273, 274, 376-378, 482-488; immigrants imported into Dacca from Hill Tipperah, v. 42.

Tiran, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 231.

TIRHUT DISTRICT (Vol. XIII.)—

Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 17, 18; Jurisdictions, 18, 19; River System, 19-27; Lakes and Marshes, 27; Irrigation, 27, 28; Fisheries, 28; Marsh Cultivation, 28, 29; Jungle Products, 29; Timber Trees, 29, 30; *Feræ Naturæ*, 30, 31; Population—Early Estimates, 31, 32; the Census of 1872, its Agency and Results, 32-35; Classification according to Sex and Age, 35; Infirms, 35; Darbhangah Census, taken in 1874, 35-37; Ethnical Division of the People, 37-40; Immigration and Emigration,

40, 41; List of Hindu Castes, 41-46; Aboriginals and Semi-Hinduized Aboriginals, 46-48; Religious Divisions of the People, 48, 49; List of Towns and Villages, 49-74; Village Institutions, 74, 75; Material Condition of the People—Dress, Dwellings, Food, Furniture, Games, etc., 75-81; Agriculture—Rice Cultivation and Crops, 81, 82; other Cereals, 82, 83; Pulses and Oil-Seeds, 83; Cotton, 83, 84; Jute, 84, 85; *Pán*, 85, 86; Sugar-cane, 86, 87; Tobacco 87-92; Opium, 92-98; Indigo, 98-104; Cultivated Area, Out-turn of Crops, etc., 104-106; Condition of the Peasantry, 106, 107; Domestic Animals and Agricultural Implements, 107; Wages and Prices, 107-109; Weights and Measures, 109, 110; Spare Land, 110; Land Tenures, 110-112; Rates of Rent, 112-114; Manure, 115; Natural Calamities, Floods (Embankments), Blight, and Droughts, 115-118; the Famine of 1866, 118, 119; the Scarcity of 1874, 119, 120; Famine Warnings, 120, 121; Foreign and Absentee Landholders, 121; Means of Communication—Road Routes, Telegraph Lines and Railways, 121-126; Manufactures (Saltpetre, etc.), 126-129; Commerce and Trade, River Trade Routes, 129, 130; Boats, 130, 131; Trade with Patná, 131, 132; River-borne Traffic, 133-157; Trade with Nepál, 157-162; Capital and Interest, 162, 163; Imported Capital, 163, 164; Local Institutions, 164; Newspaper and Printing Presses, 165; Income-Tax, 165; Administration, 165, 166; Revenue and Expenditure at different periods, 166, 167; Land Revenue, 168; Civil and Criminal Courts, 169; Police Statistics, 169-172; Jail Statistics, 172-175; Educational Statistics, 175-177; Postal Statistics, 178; Administrative Divisions, 178-180; List of *Parganás* with chief villages in each, 180-200; Medical and Meteorological Aspects—Climate, Temperature, and Rainfall, 200-202; Diseases, 202, 203; Conservancy, 203, 204; Native Physicians, 204; Indigenous Drugs, 204, 205; Vital Statistics, 205; Dispensaries, 205-208; History of the Darbhangah Ráj, 208-214; the Mutiny of 1857 in Tirhut, 214, 215.

Tiropkiá, canal in Midnapur, iii. 36.

Tisániyá, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 230.

Tistá or Trisrotá river, vii. 161, 162, 164, 165, 168, 169, 292, 296, 362, 363, 364, 392; viii. 23; x. 24, 25, 225-228, 334, 335.

Titagarh, village and railway station (formerly a dockyard), in the 24 Parganás, i. 108, 166.

Titás, river in Tipperah, vi. 362, 363.

Titrá, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 227.

Titu Miyán, a ring-leader of the Faráizís, i. 113-115; ii. 51.

Tobacco, Cultivation of, trade in, etc., in the 24 Parganás, i. 146, 147, 171; in the Sundarbans, i. 325; in Nadiyá, ii. 67, 104; in Jessor, ii. 246, 303; in Húglí, iii. 339; in Dacca, v. 89; in Faridpur, v. 310; in Maimansinh, v. 421; in Dacca, v. 114; in Bákarganj, v. 216; in Maimansinh, v. 461; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 71, 74, 76, 84, 85, 204-207; in Chittagong, vi. 159, 1179; in Noákhálí, vi. 323; in Tipperah, vi. 390, 420; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 500; in Maldah, vii. 73, 74; in Rangpur, vii. 247, 248, 262, 291, 292, 307, 308; in Dinájpur, vii. 393, 411, 440; in Rájsháhi, viii. 63; in Bográ, viii. 215; in Murshidábád, ix. 163, 164; in Pábná, ix. 302, 337, 338, 346, 347; in Dárjíling, x. 95; in Jalpáiguri, x. 274, 298-300; in Kuch Behar, x. 382, 399-401; in Patná, xi. 26; in Sáran, xi. 280-282, 328; in Tirhut, xiii. 87-92, 138, 141, 142; in Champáran, xiii. 263; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 20, 180; in Monghyr, xv. 144; in Purniah, xv. 288-290, 293; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 172; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 243-346; in Singbhúm, xvii. 80; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 314; in Cuttack, xviii. 104; in Balasor, xviii. 291; in Puri, xix. 95.

Todar Mall's rent-roll and assessment of Bengal, according to *sarkárs* and *mahals*, i. 356-373; v. 126-221.

Tolly's Canal, 24 Parganás, i. 25, 29, 31-33.

Tollyganj village in the 24 Parganás, with river traffic, i. 34; English school, i. 205.

Tols or Sanskrit schools, in Nadiyá, ii. 106-111; in Bardwán, iv. 136.

Tomák peak, in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 199.

Tondah. *See* Tándán.

Topchánchi, *thánd* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 271, 366.

Torá, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 446.

Torang, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.

Torshá river, vii. 166; x. 225, 233, 335, 336.

Toungjynyás, a division of the Chakmá tribe, *q.v.*
Toungthá tribes, "Children of the Hills," Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 49-66.
Towns, Municipalities, Villages, etc., of the 24 Parganás, i. 76-99; of Nadiyá, ii. 58-62; of Jessor, ii. 200-239; of Midnapur, iii. 60-69; of Húglí, iii. 293-316; of Bardwán, iv. 55-63; of Bánkurá, iv. 229-238; of Birbhúm, iv. 335; of Dacca, v. 61-70; of Bákarganj, v. 200, 201, 238; of Faridpur, v. 291, 292, 294; of Maimansinh, v. 410-413; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 69; of Chittagong, vi. 150-154; of Noákhálí, vi. 283-288; of Tipperah, vi. 383-387; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 495-499; of Maldah, vii. 48-65; of Rangpur, vii. 169; of Dinájpur, vii. 384; of Rájsháhí, viii. 53-55; of Bográ, viii. 186-198; of Murshidábád, ix. 62-87; of Pábná, 280, 291-296; of Dárjíling, x. 42, 87-90; of Jalpáigurí, x. 248, 261, 262; of Kuch Behar, x. 359, 360; of Patná, xi. 65-90; of Sáran, xi. 257-265; of Gayá, xii. 41-65; of Sháhábád, xii. 204-207; of Tirhut, xiii. 49-74; of Champáran, xiii. 249-255; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 78-95; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 322-329; of Monghyr, xv. 60-74; of Purniah, xv. 256-268; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 85-88; of Lohárdagá, xv. 319-323; of Singbhúm, xvii. 70, 71; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 296, 297; of Cuttack, xviii. 80-82; of Balasor, xviii. 80-97; of Purí, xix. 91, 92.
Town and country, Division of the population into. *See* Population.
Trade and commerce in the 24 Parganás, i. 171-173; in the Sundarbans, i. 321-324; in Nadiyá, ii. 104, 105; in Jessor, ii. 240; in Midnapur, iii. 37, 152; in Húglí, iii. 263, 361, 362; in Bardwán, iv. 134, 135; in Bánkurá, iv. 277; in Birbhúm, iv. 335; in Dacca, v. 23, 24, 113-115; in Bákarganj, v. 170, 215, 216; in Faridpur, v. 269, 339, 340; in Maimansinh, v. 388, 461; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 84; in Chittagong, vi. 188-190; in Noákhálí, vi. 321-324; in Tipperah, vi. 419-424; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 508, 509; in Maldah, vii. 100, 102; in Rangpur, vii. 307, 308; in Dinájpur, vii. 411-414; in Rájsháhí, viii. 88; in Bográ, viii. 271-277; in Murshidábád, ix. 157, 169; in Pábná, ix. 334-352; in Dárjíling, x. 158-164; in Jalpáigurí, x. 297-300; in Kuch Behar, x. 398-401; in Patná, xi. 154-180; in Sáran, xi. 323-334; in Gayá, xii. 117-119; in Sháhábád, xii. 257, 263-369; in Tirhut, xiii. 129-162; in Champáran, xiii. 290-296; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 183-191; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 354-361; in Monghyr, xv. 142-153; in Purniah, xv. 371-385; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 87, 88, 170-172; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 420, 421; in Singbhúm, xvii. 105, 106; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 242; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 352; in Cuttack (False Point), xviii. 31, 32, 175, 176; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 263.
Traffic on rivers in the 24 Parganas, i. 32-35; in the Sundarbans, i. 299, 300; in Nadiyá, ii. 32, 33; in Jessor, ii. 182; in Midnapur, iii. 37; in Húglí, iii. 263; in Bardwán, iv. 25; in Dacca, v. 23, 24; in Bákarganj, v. 170; in Faridpur, v. 269; in Maimansinh, v. 388, 389; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 27, 28; in Chittagong, vi. 129; 193-199; in Noákhálí, vi. 256, 325-328; in Tipperah, vi. 366, 420-424; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 476; in Maldah, vii. 27, 102; in Rangpur, vii. 169; in Dinájpur, vii. 365; in Rájsháhí, viii. 28; in Bográ, viii. 146, 147; in Murshidábád, ix. 29, 159-168; in Pábná, ix. 273-275, 335-339, 351; in Jalpáigurí, x. 236, 237, 298-300; in Kuch Behar, x. 337, 399-401; in Patná, xi. 25-28, 171, 177; in Sáran, xi. 230, 234, 235, 327-334; in Gayá, xii. 23; in Sháhábád, xii. 265-269; in Tirhut, xiii. 129-156; in Champáran, xiii. 228, 290 294; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 187-191; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270, 356-360; in Monghyr, xv. 146-148; in Purniah, xv. 372-380; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 40, 41; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 237, 238; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 258, 259; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 202.
Traffic returns of railways. *See* Railway.
Tramway, proposed, between Gayá and Patná, xii. 113.
Trapping fish, Modes of, in Rangpur, vii. 170, 171, 172. *See also* Fishing.
Trees, Principal, of the Sundarbans, i. 304-310; of Rangpur, vii. 175-192; of Murshidábád, ix. 100; of Dárjíling, x. 37, 38; of Jalpáiguri, x. 243-245; of Kuch Behar, x. 383; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 44, 48, 49, 104; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 239-245; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 260-264. *See also* Forests.
Tribení, village at the junction of the Húglí, Saraswatí, and Jamuná river, place of pilgrimage and of Sanskrit

learning, mosque, iii. 310-312, fairs, &c., iii. 322, 323; river traffic, iii. 263.
Tribení, in Champáran, Fair at, xiii. 256.
Tribal divisions of the Santáls, xiv. 311, 312. *See also* Santáls.
Tribes of Mál Pahariás, xiv. 300.
Tribes of Bráhmans. *See* Bráhmans.
TRIBUTARY STATES OF CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR (Vol. XVII.)—
Geographical Situations, &c., 149; Boundaries, 149; Administrative History, 149-152; Physical Features, 152; Population, Early Estimates, 152; Census of 1872, 152, 153; Classification according to Sex and Age; 153-156; Ethnical Division of the People, 156-162; Hindu Castes, 163, 164; Religious Division of the People, 164; Agriculture, 164, 165; Police Statistics, 165; Bonái State, 165-179; Cháng Bhakár State, 179-188; Gángpur State, 189-199; Jashpur State, 199-213; Koreá State, 213-221; Sargújá State, 221-244; Udáipur State, 244-250. *See also* Bonái, Cháng Bhakár, Gángpur, Jashpur, Koreá, Sargújá, and Udáipur.
TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA (Vol. XIX.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 195, 196; Jurisdiction, 196-198; General Aspect, 198, 199; Mountain Peaks, 199, 200; Rivers, 200, 201; River Traffic, 201, 202; Immigration, 202; Fisheries, 202; Embankments, 202; Minerals, 202, 203; Jungle Products, 203; *Feræ Naturæ*, 203; Population—early estimate, 203, 204; the Census of 1872, 204; Average Density, 204, 205; Classification according to Sex, Religion, and Age, 205-208; Infirms, 208; Ethnical Division of the People, 208, 210-217; Aboriginal Tribes, the Kandhs, 209, 218-238; the Savars, 238-240; the Santáls, 240,241; the Kols, Gonds, and Bhumijs, 241; the Júangs, 241-247; the Kharrias and Purans, 247; the Bhuiyás, 247-254; the Sáonts, Taálas, and Ghásis, 254, 255; List of Hindu Castes, 255-259; Religious Division of the People, 259-261; Kántilo Town, 262; Material Condition of the People, 262; Agriculture, 262, 263; Means of Communication, Trade, &c., 263; Administration, 263, 264; Police, &c., 264, 265; Educational Statistics, 265, 266; Charitable Dispensaries, 266. Separate Accounts of the Different States—Angul, 266-268; Athgarh, 268-270; Athmallik, 270-272; Bánkí, 272, 273; Barambá, 273-275; Bod, 275-278; the Khandmáls of Bod, 278, 279; Daspallá, 279, 280; Dhenkánal, 280-287; Hindol, 287, 289; Keunjhar, 289-299; Khandpárá, 299-301; Morbhanj, 301-303; Narsinhpur, 303-305; Nayágarh, 305-307; Nílgirí, 307, 308; Pál Lahárá, 308-310; Ranpur, 310, 311; Tálcher, 311, 312; Tigariá, 313, 314.
Tribute paid by Tributary States, xvii. 152.
Trikútí, a *metayer* land tenure, vii. 82, 83.
Trimohaní, town in Maldah, vii. 128.
Trimohiní, sugar market in Jessor, ii. 207, 208, 295; fair, ii. 336.
Tripurá, Origin of name, vi. 357, 358. *See also* Tipperah.
Trisrotá, or Tísta, river, vii. 161, 162, 164, 165, 168, 169, 292, 296, 362, 363, 364, 392; viii. 23; x. 24, 25, 225-228, 334, 335.
Troops. *See* Military.
Troops, Health of the European, in Hazáribágh, xvi. 202-204.
Tsakmás, or Tsaks, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Chakmás.
Tsán Chandranagar, *parganá* in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519.
Tubkibágará, *thánd* in Tipperah, vi. 378, 392, 432, 434, 441.
Tufa, Calcareous, in Dárjíling, x. 153-157; in Jalpáigurí, x. 239.
Tulá-murá peak in Hill Tipperah, vi. 474.
Tulsí Behár, *meld* in Nadiyá, ii. 56; in Maldah, vii. 67.
Tulsíchaurá, site of fair in Midnapur, iii. 132.
Tulsígangá, river in Bográ, viii. 137.
Tulsíghat, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 254, 285.
Tummungtong festival in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 45.
Túm Char, township in Noákhálí, vi. 251, 286.
Tundí, *parganá* in Mánbhúm, xvii. 369.
Tungárí, hill in Lohárdagá, xvi. 237.
Tungí, mart in Gayá, xii. 62.
Tuní nadí, stream in Bardwán, iv. 22
Turmeric, Cultivation, &c., of, in the 24 Parganás, i. 148; in Nadiyá, ii. 68, 104; in Jessor, ii. 249; in Húglí, iii. 339; in Bardwán, iv. 71; in Dacca, v. 89; in Faridpur, v. 312; in Rájsháhí, viii. 63; in Pábná, ix. 302; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 342.
Tút, or mulberry cultivation, in Rájsháhí,

viii. 63; in Bográ, viii. 220; in Murshidábád, ix. 83, 97, 100, 105, 152.
Twine Khyoung, river in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 23, 24.

U

Uchannastá, *parganá* in Dinájpur, vii. 455.
Uchtí, village in Tirhut, xiii. 62.
UDÁIPUR TRIBUTARY STATE (Vol. XVII.)—
Geographical Situation, Area, and Boundaries, 244, 245; History, 245, 246; General Aspect, 246, 247; Minerals, 247; Population, 247, 248; Ethnological Classification, 248, 249; Residence of the Rájá, etc., 249, 250; Trade, Land Tenures, and Police, 250.
Udáipur, sub-division of Hill Tipperah, vi. 495, 517, 518, 519.
Udáipur, *parganá* in Hill Tipperah, vi. 519.
Udáipur, village in Hill Tipperah, vi. 469, 495, 497; temple at, vi. 357, 379.
Udáipur, the city of Udái Chandrá of the Pál dynasty in Rangpur, Ruins of, vii. 312, 313.
Udáipur, village in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 436.
Udáisirí, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 452.
Udásí, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 254.
Udáyagirí hill in Orissa, xviii. 22; Antiquarian remains on, xviii. 92-94, 179, 180; xix. 73.
Udbabál embankment in Midnapur, iii. 144.
Uddhánpur, village on the Bhágirathí, with ferry, Bardwán, iv. 25, 64.
Udhanálá (Oodynullah) village in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 329.
Ujánísháhr ferry in Tipperah, vi. 363, 364.
Ukhiá, *thánd* in Chittagong, vi. 136, 142, 216, 226.
Ukhiá or Okiá, fiscal division in the 24 Parganás, i. 241, 362.
Ulá or Bírnagar, municipality in Nadiyá, ii. 62; fair and place of pilgrimage, ii. 56, 57, 58; dispensary, ii. 141.
Ulabár, *thánd* in Cuttack, xviii. 65, 203.
Ulái Chandí festival, Nadiyá, ii. 57.
Ulakándí or Bhairab Bázár, mart in Maimansinh, v. 416, 441, 461.
Ulípur, village in Rangpur, vii. 328, 340, 344, 348, 350, 352.
Ullápárá, town in Pábná, ix. 275.
Ultádángá, or New Canal, 24 Parganás, i. 31, 33.
Uttar Sháhbázpur, *parganá* in Noákhálí, vi. 344.
Ulubáriá, village in Húgli, starting point of Midnapur Canal, and of the high-road to Jagannáth, iii. 262, 263, 305.
Umárpur, village in Maldah, vii. 137.
Umárpur, village and *thánd* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 46, 91, 92, 213, 238.
Uncultivated Lands. *See* Area, Cultivated, etc., *and* Land, Spare.
Uprodh Bhanjan, fair held at Kuliá in Nadiyá, ii. 57.
Upúrpurí, village in Dinájpur, vii. 437.
Uráons or Oráons, a hill tribe, in the 24 Parganás, i. 51; in Chittagong, vi. 143, 209; in Dinájpur, vii. 382; in Murshidábád, ix. 43, 46-48; in Pábná, ix. 282, 284; in Sháhábád, xii. 191; in Tirhut, xiii. 245; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 49, 52; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 285; in Házáribágh, xvi. 60, 65; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 251, 278-294; in the Tributary States, of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 193, 203, 231, 232. *See also* Aboriginal Population.
Urban and rural Population. *See* Population.
Urí *dhán*, indigenous marsh rice, 24 Parganás, i. 136, 137.
Uriá river, xiii. 223.
Uriyá-ám, timber tree of the Sundarbans, i. 309.
Uriyápárá Paltá, fishing village in the 24 Parganás, i. 35, 230.
Urticæ, Species of, in Rangpur, vii. 189.
Usrí, village in Sáran, xi. 258.
Ustir Pránsháhr, market village in the 24 Parganás, i. 229.
Utarkhand, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 155, 250.
Utbandí, a cultivating tenure, in the 24 Parganás, i. 154, 274; in Nadiyá, ii. 73, 75; in Jessor, ii. 265; in Murshidábád, ix. 115, 119. *See also* Tenures of land.
Utikan, *parganá* in Cuttack, xviii. 231.
Utkalá, or Orissa Bráhmans, *See* Bráhmans.
Utkar land tenure, in Házáribágh, xvi. 126.
Uttar, one of the original 24 Parganás, i. 20.
Uttargáon, market village in Dinájpur, vii. 443.
Uttariyá, a variety of jute. *See* Jute.
Uttarpárá, village and municipality, in Húglí, iii. 306; schools, iii. 398, 402 405; dispensary, iii. 440.
Uttarsháhpur, *parganá* in Tipperah, vi. 446.

V

Vaccination, in Maimansinh, v. 479; in Noákhálí, vi. 347; in Tipperah, vi. 450; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 520; in Bográ, viii. 311, 312; in Murshidábád, ix. 243; in Dárjíling, x. 200; in Kuch Behar, x. 444; in Sáran, xi. 362; in Gayá, xii. 147; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 255, 256; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 381; in Monghyr, xv. 204-207; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 202; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 485; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 371, 372. *See also* Medical Aspects.

Vaidiks, or sacerdotal Bráhmans, i. 55, 56; xviii. 71, 72; xix. 34, 35.

Vaishnavottar, a rent-free land tenure, vii. 404; viii. 241. *See also* Land Tenures.

Vaishnavs, or Baishnabs, or Bairágis, followers of Chaitanya, in the 24 Parganás, i. 65-68, 72, 73, 108; in Nadiyá, ii. 48, 52, 53, 56; in Jessor, ii. 195, 232; in Midnapur, iii. 55; in Húglí, iii. 289; in Dacca, v. 55-57; in Bákarganj, v. 192; in Faridpur, v. 287; in Maimansinh, v. 408; in Chittagong, vi. 146; in Rangpur, vii. 223; in Dinájpur, vii. 379; in Rájsháhí, viii. 37-40; in Bográ, viii. 167; in Murshidábád, ix. 45, 57, 58, 172, 265; in Pábná, ix. 284, 314; in Patná, xi. 55, 56; in Sáran, xi. 255; in Tirhut, xiii. 46; in Champáran, xiii. 247; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 62; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 254; in Singbhúm, xvii. 65; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 292; in Cuttack, xviii. 74; in Balasor, xviii. 275. *See also* Castes.

Vaishnav monasteries. *See Akrás.*

Vaisyá caste, vii. 337; xix. 30. *See also* Castes.

Valentyn, Memoir by, accompanying Van den Broucke's map of Bengal, i. 377-379, 384, 385, 387, 388.

Várendra, province of Bengal under the Hindu kings, i. 359, *foot-note.*

Varieties of Rice. *See* Rice.

Vegetables, Cultivation of, in Húglí, iii. 334-338; in Bardwán, iv. 71, 72; in Tipperah, vi. 389, 390; in Rájsháhí, viii. 60, 63; in Bográ, viii. 210, 214, 215; in Murshidábád, ix. 105; in Pábná, ix. 302; in Dárjíling, x. 95-97; in Jalpáigurí, x. 322; in Patná, xi. 112, 113; in Gayá, xii. 86, 87; in Sháhábád, xii. 235; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 120, 121; in Purniah, xv. 287, 288, 293; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 103, 104; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 340, 341. *See also* Tillage.

Vegetables, Wild. *See* Wild.

Vernacular Schools. *See* Educational Statistics.

Vessels frequenting Chittagong port, vi. 191, 192.

Vikramáditya, founder of the principality of Jessor, ii. 202.

Villages, Number of, etc., in the 24 Parganás, i. 42, 43, 76, 77, 100-121; in the Sundarbans, i. 320, 325; in Nadiyá, ii. 58, 62; in Jessor, ii. 200-232; in Midnapur, iii. 42, 43, 60, 61, 189; in Húglí, iii. 274, 275, 294; in Bardwán, iv. 63, 65; in Bánkurá, iv. 229, 238, 239; in Bírbhúm, iv. 334, 443; in Dacca, v. 33, 64; in Bákarganj, v. 183, 201, 238; in Faridpur, v. 281, 291, 353; in Maimansinh, v. 393. 414. 418; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 35; in Chittagong, vi. 133, 136, 153, 154; in Noákhálí, vi. 268, 269, 284; in Tipperah, vi. 372, 384; in Maldah, vii. 37; in Rangpur, vii. 206, 225, 308, 309; in Dinájpur, vii. 365, 371; in Rájsháhí, viii. 55-57; in Bográ, viii. 192-198; in Murshidábád, ix. 20, 39, 40, 85, 87, 232, 236; in Pábná, ix. 279, 280, 296, 297; in Dárjíling, x. 42, 87-90; in Jalpáigurí, x. 247, 248; in Kuch Behar, x. 339, 359; in Patná, xi. 35; in Sáran, xi. 241, 257; in Gayá, xii. 31; in Sháhábád, xii. 180, 182; in Tirhut, xiii. 34, 35, 181-200; in Champáran, xiii. 233; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 46; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 277, 329, 330; in Monghyr, xv. 60; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 56; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 249, 319, 320; in Singbhúm, xvii. 70; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 297; in Cuttack, xviii. 64, 65, 81, 82, 223-231; in Balasor, xviii. 264, 265, 279, 280, 361-366; in Purí, xix. 27, 28, 91; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 204.

Village institutions and officials, in the 24 Parganás, i. 124-127; in Midnapur, iii. 70-78; in Húglí, iii. 317-321; in Bardwán, iv. 65-67; in Bánkurá, iv. 239-245; in Bírbhúm, iv. 343, 344; in Maimansinh, v. 453; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 39, 60, 89-91; in Noákhálí, vi. 288, 289; in Tipperah, vi. 384, 385; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 483; in Maldah, vii. 65, 66; in Rangpur, vii. 230, 231; in Dinájpur, vii. 384-386; in Rájsháhí, viii. 89-92; in Bográ, viii. 198-203; in Murshidábád, ix. 95, 96; in Pábná, ix. 298, 299; in Dárjíling, x. 72; in Jalpáigurí, x. 262, 263; in Kuch Behar, x. 444-447; in Patná, xi. 91-98, 117; in Sáran, xi.

265-268; in Gayá, xii. 69 73; in Sháhábád, xii. 219-223; in Tirhut, xiii. 74, 75; in Champáran, xiii. 256; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 105-109; in the Santál Parganas, xiv. 312, 313; in Monghyr, xv. 78-80; in Purniah, xv. 268-273; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 88-91; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 324-332; in Singbhúm, xvii. 74-77; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 197, 198; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 304-307; in Balasor, xviii. 284-287.

Village schools. *See* Educational Statistics.

Village watch or rural police in the 24 Parganás, i. 190; in Nadiyá, ii. 117; in Jessor, ii. 309, 310; in Midnapur, iii. 97, 98, 164-166; in Húglí, iii. 385; in Bardwán, iv. 66, 149; in Bánkurá, iv. 242, 284; in Bírbhúm, iv. 344, 402, 403; in Dacca, v. 133, 134; in Bákarganj, v. 209; in Faridpur, v. 345; in Maimansinh, v. 467; in Chittagong, vi. 133, 183, 216-218; in Noákhálí, vi. 289, 332, 334; in Tipperah, vi. 433, 434, 442; in Maldah, vii. 111; in Rangpur, vii. 230, 232; in Dinájpur, vii. 424; in Rájsháhí, viii. 101; in Bográ, viii. 202, 284-286; in Murshidábád, ix. 203; in Pábná, ix. 314, 357; in Dárjíling, x. 183; in Jalpáigurí, x. 308, 309; in Patná, xi. 97, 98, 190; in Sáran, xi. 345, 346; in Gayá, xii. 69, 70, 128; in Sháhábád, xii. 276, 277; in Tirhut, xiii. 170; in Champáran, xiii. 300, 301; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 205-212; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 364, 365; in Monghyr, xv. 159; 160; in Purniah, xv. 400; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 120, 179; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 474; in Singbhúm, xvii. 76, 77, 119, 121; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 359; in Cuttack, xviii. 205; in Balasor, xviii. 347. 348; in Puri, xix. 158 160; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 265.

Vishnu Paduka, a Jain place of worship in Bhágalpur, xiv. 83.

Vishnuism and the Vishnuvite dynasty in Cuttack, xviii. 184-188; in Orissa, xix. 47-54.

Vírbháv Bráhmans, vii. 222.

Vital statistics, in Húglí, iii. 435-437; in Bardwán, iv. 185-187; in Bánkurá, iv. 304, 305; in Bírbhúm, iv. 442-445; in Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 104; in Chittagong, vi. 228, 229; in Noákhálí, vi. 337, 346; in Tipperah, vi. 448, 449; in Maldah, vii. 152; in Bográ, viii. 307, 311; in Murshidábád, ix. 239-244; in Pábná, ix. 372, 373; in Dárjíling, x. 199, 200; in Jalpáigurí, x. 323; in Kuch Behar, x. 441; in Patná, xi. 212, 213; in Sáran, xi. 368; in Sháhábád, xii. 288, 289; in Tirhut, xiii. 173, 174, 205; in Champáran, xiii. 315; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 382; in Monghyr, xv. 197, 198; in Purniah, xv. 439; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 201; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 485, 486; in Singbhúm, xvii. 144, 145; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 372, 373; in Cuttack, xviii. 239; in Balasor, xviii. 370; in Puri, xix. 177.

W

Wages and prices in the 24 Parganás, i. 151, 152; in the Sundarbans, i. 338; in Nadiyá, ii. 71; in Jessor, ii. 256, 257; in Midnapur, iii. 84; in Húglí, iii. 344, 345; in Bardwán, iv. 74. 75; in Bánkurá, iv. 249; in Bírbhúm, iv. 364; in Dacca, v. 94, 95; in Bákarganj, v. 206, 207; in Faridpur, v. 320-322; in Maimansinh, v. 444, 445; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 75, 76; in Chittagong, vi. 155, 163, 209; in Noákhálí, vi. 299, 300; in Tipperah, vi. 396-398; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 504; in Maldah, vii. 76, 77, 100; in Rangpur, vii. 266-268, 306; in Dinájpur, vii. 397, 408, 409; in Rájsháhí, viii. 66, 67, 87; in Bográ, viii. 224; in Murshidábád, ix. 109-113, 155; in Pábná, ix. 300, 301, 302, 303, 307-309; in Dárjíling, x. 101; in Jalpáigurí, x. 278, 279; in Kuch Behar, x. 385, 386, 389; in Patná, xi. 119-122; in Sáran, xi. 270; in Gayá, xii. 97, 98; in Sháhábád, xii. 243-245; in Tirhut, xiii. 76, 77, 107-109, 127; in Champáran, xiii. 279, 280; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 131, 132; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 342, 343; in Monghyr, xv. 108-112; in Purniah, xv. 310-313; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 108-110; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 357, 358; in Singbhúm, xvii. 84, 85; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 178, 210, 211; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 318, 319; in Cuttack, xviii. 110-116; in Balasor, xviii. 295-299; in Puri, xix. 97-100.

Wahábis, in the 24 Parganás, i. 75, 113-115; in the Sundarbans, i. 317; in Nadiyá, ii. 51; in Jessor, ii. 199, 200; in Midnapur, iii. 59; in Húglí, iii. 229; in Bardwán, iv. 54; in Dacca, v. 159; in Bákarganj, v. 194, 195; in Faridpur, v. 291; in Maimansinh, v. 409; in

Noákhálí, vi. 277, 278; in Tipperah, vi. 383; in Maldah, vii. 47; in Rangpur, vii. 222; in Murshidábád, ix. 61; in Pábná, ix. 290; in Patná, xi. 63, 64; in Sáran, xi. 257. *See also* Faráizis.
Wakf, a rent-free land tenure, viii. 242, 243. *See also* Tenures of land.
Warigáchhá, *parganá* in Rangpur, vii. 254, 285.
Wárisálíganj, mart in Gayá, xii. 61.
Warnings of the approach of famine, in the 24 Parganás, i. 162, 163; in the Sundarbans, i. 343, 344; in Nadiyá, ii. 87, 88; in Jessor, ii. 277, 278; in Midnapur, iii. 119, 120; in Húglí, iii. 366, 376; in Bardwán, iv. 97, 98; in Bánkurá, iv. 274; in Bírbhúm, iv. 372; in Dacca, v. 105, 106; in Bákarganj, v. 213; in Faridpur, v. 332; in Maimansinh, v. 457, 458; in Noákhálí, vi. 318, 319; in Tipperah, vi. 416; in Maldah, vii. 92, 93; in Rangpur, vii. 298-301; in Dinájpur, vii. 409; in Rájsháhí, viii. 80, 81; in Murshidábád, ix. 136; in Pábná, ix. 327, 328; in Dárjíling, x. 125-127; in Jalpáigurí, x. 293, 294; in Kuch Behar, x. 395, 396; in Patná, xi. 134, 135; in Sáran, xi. 315; in Gayá, xii. 111; in Sháhábád, xii. 255; in Tirhut, xiii. 120, 121; in Champáran, xiii. 287, 288; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 350, 351; in Monghyr, xv. 134, 135; in Purniah, xv. 349; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 138, 139; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 409-411; in Singbhúm, xvii. 98; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 346, 347; in Cuttack, xviii. 38, 148; in Balasor, xviii. 326-328.
Wasilá, *parganá* in Bhágalpur, xiv. 154, 251.
Waste or spare land, in the 24 Parganás, i. 154; in the Sundarbans, i. 338, 339; in Nadiyá, ii. 81; in Jessor, ii. 258; in Midnapur, iii. 85; in Húglí, iii. 347; in Bardwán, iv. 76; in Bánkurá, iv. 251; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 77; in Chittagong, vi. 164, 210, 211; in Noákhálí, vi. 301, 302; in Tipperah, vi. 404; in Maldah, vii. 79; in Rangpur, vii. 273; in Dinájpur, vii. 446; in Rájsháhí, viii. 64-69; in Bográ, viii. 220, 226-228, 250; in Murshidábád, ix. 105, 115; in Pábná, ix. 305, 310; in Dárjíling, x. 103, 104; in Jalpáigurí, x. 280; in Kuch Behar, x. 383, 389; in Patná, xi. 124, 125; in Sáran, xi. 299, 300; in Gayá, xii. 100; in Sháhábád, xii. 247; in Tirhut, xiii. 110; in Champáran, xiii. 282; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 345; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 115-117, 135; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 362; in Singbhúm, xvii. 86; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nagpur, xvii. 196; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 320, 321; in Balasor, xviii. 300, 301.
Waste land rules in Dárjíling, x. 103, 104, 108-110.
Water-courses. *See* Canals, &c., and Irrigation.
Water-falls in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 25; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270, 271; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 28; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 235, 239.
Water-shed. *See* Lines of Drainage.
Water supply. *See* Rivers, Canals, etc.
Water Supply, Utilisation of the, in the 24 Parganás, i. 35; in the Sundarbans, i. 301; in Nadiyá, ii. 33; in Jessor, ii. 182; in Midnapur, iii. 37; in Húglí, iii. 263, 264; in Maimansinh, v. 389; in Chittagong, vi. 129; in Tipperah, vi. 366; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 476; in Maldah, vii. 28, 29; in Rangpur, vii. 169; in Murshidábád, ix. 30; in Pábná, ix. 275; in Dárjíling, x. 29; in Jalpáigurí, x. 237; in Kuch Behar, x. 337; in Patná, xi. 24, 25; in Sáran, xi. 235; in Gayá, xii. 23; in Sháhábád, xii. 168-172; in Tirhut, xiii. 27; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 270; in Monghyr, xv. 23-29; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 41; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 238; in Singbhúm, xvii. 22; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 259; in Cuttack, xviii. 35, 37; in Balasor, xviii. 262, 263; in Purí, xix. 20, 21, 25, 26. *See also* Canals, Irrigation, River Traffic, etc.
Water supply, distribution and control of, Cuttack, xviii. 35, 37; Purí, xix. 20, 21, 25, 26.
Water-works for supply of Calcutta, i. 152-154.
Watson & Co.'s factories, slik and indigo, in Midnapur, iii. 149; in Rájsháhí, viii. 53, 83, 87; in Murshidábád, ix. 151.
Wazir's Tank, The, at Comillah, vi. 385.
Wazírganj, village and mart in Gayá, xii. 55.
Wazírpur, *parganá* in Maldah, vii. 129, 144.
Weaving, in Nadiyá, ii. 94, 95, 103; in Jessor, ii. 301; in Húglí, iii. 372, 374; in Bardwán, iv. 133; in Bánkurá, iv. 276; in Bírbhúm, iv. 342, 377, 378; in Dacca, v. 109, 110; in Rájsháhí, viii. 82-86; in Bográ, viii. 271; in Murshidábád, ix. 82, 88, 156; in Pábná, ix. 332, 333; in Patná, xi. 48, 49. *See also* Manufactures.
Weights and Measures, in the 24 Parganás, i. 152-154; in Nadiyá, ii. 70, 74; in Jessor, ii. 257; in Midnapur, iii. 81,

85; in Húglí, iii. 345, 347; in Bardwán, iv. 75, 76; in Bánkurá, iv. 250; in Dacca, v. 905; in Bákarganj, v. 207, 208; in Faridpur, v. 322-324; in Maimansinh, v. 445-448; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 77; in Chittagong, vi. 163, 164; in Noákhálí, vi. 300, 301; in Tipperah, vi. 398, 399; in Hill Tipperah, vi. 504; in Maldah, vii. 78; in Rangpur, vii. 268-272; in Dinájpur, vii. 397, 398; in Rájsháhí, viii. 67; in Bográ, viii. 224, 225; in Murshidábád, ix. 113, 114; in Pábná, ix. 309; in Dárjíling, x. 102, 103; in Jalpáigurí, x. 279; in Kuch Behar, x. 387; in Patná, xi. 122, 123; in Sáran, xi. 298, 299; in Gayá, xii. 98-100; in Sháhábád, xii. 245; in Tirhut, xiii. 109, 110; in Champáran, xiii. 280, 281; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 132-135; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 344; in Monghyr, xv. 112; in Purniah, xv. 313-315; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 110, 111; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 358-361; in Singbhúm, xvii. 85, 86; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 211; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 319, 320; in Cuttack, xviii. 117; in Balasor, xviii. 297; in Purí, xix. 101.

Wheat, Cultivation of. *See* Cereal Crops.

Wild animals of the 24 Parganás, i. 37, 38; of the Sundarbans, i. 315, 316, 331; of Nadiyá, ii. 34; of Jessor, ii. 184, 185; of Midnapur, iii. 39, 40; of Húglí, iii. 266; of Bardwán, iv. 29; of Bánkurá, iv. 211, 212; of Bírbhúm, iv. 322; of Dacca, v. 27-41; of Bákarganj, v. 177; of Faridpur, v. 277; of Maimansinh, v. 391; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 33, 34; of Chittagong, vi. 133; of Noákhálí, vi. 258-266; of Tipperah, vi. 370; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 478-480; in Maldah, vii. 34, 35, 129; of Rangpur, vii. 195-204; of Dinájpur, vii. 366-368, 441; of Rájsháhí, viii. 31; of Bográ, viii. 151, 152; of Murshidábád, ix. 34, 35; of Pábná, ix. 277, 278; of Dárjíling, x. 39; of Jalpáigurí, x. 245, 246; of Kuch Behar, x. 338; of Patná, xi. 31; of Sáran, xi. 237, 238; of Gayá, xii. 28; of Sháhábád, xii. 179, 180; of Tirhut, xiii. 30, 31; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 40-44; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273; of Monghyr, xv. 35-46; of Purniah, xv. 236-240; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 41, 42; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 246; of Singbhúm, xvii. 24-31; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 168, 181, 191, 215, 230; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 266-268; of Cuttack, xviii. 59; of Balasor, xviii. 264; of Purí, xix. 26, 27; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 203.

Wild beasts, Deaths caused by, in the 24 Parganás, i. 38; in the Sundarbans, i. 315; in Nadiyá, ii. 34; in Midnapur, iii. 39, 41; in Húglí, iii. 266; in Bardwán, iv. 29; in Bánkurá, iv. 212; in Bírbhúm, iv. 322; in Bákarganj, v. 177; in Faridpur, v. 277; in Maimansinh, v. 392; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 34; in Chittagong, vi. 133; in Noákhálí, vi. 259, 265; in Tipperah, vi. 370; in Maldah, vii. 35; in Rangpur, vii. 197, 202; in Dinájpur, vii. 368; in Rájsháhí, viii. 31; in Murshidábád, ix. 35; in Pábná, ix. 278; in Jalpáigurí, x. 246; in Patná, xi. 31, 32; in Sáran, xi. 238; in Gayá, xii. 28; in Sháhábád, xii. 180; in Tirhut, xiii. 30; in the Santál Parganás, xiv. 273; in Monghyr, xv. 197, 198; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 41; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 246; in Singbhúm, xvii. 24; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 191; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 268; in Cuttack, xviii. 59; in Purí, xix. 26; in the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 203.

Wild vegetables or jungle products, of the 24 Parganás, i. 36, 37; of the Sundarbans, i. 304-315; of Jessor, ii. 184; of Midnapur, iii. 39; of Húglí, iii. 266; of Bardwán, iv. 29; of Bánkurá, iv. 211; of Bírbhúm, iv. 377, 379; of Dacca, v. 18; of Bákarganj, v. 158; of Faridpur, v. 257; of Maimansinh, v. 390; of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vi. 28, 32, 33; of Chittagong, vi. 132; of Noákhálí, vi. 258; of Tipperah, vi. 368, 369; of Hill Tipperah, vi. 477, 478; of Maldah, vii. 31, 33; of Rangpur, vii. 193-195; of Dinájpur, vii. 366; of Rájsháhí, viii. 30; of Bográ, viii. 149, 150; of Murshidábád, ix. 34; of Pábná, ix. 277; of Dárjíling, x. 38; of Jalpáigurí, x. 245; of Kuch Behar, x. 383, 444-447; of Gayá, xii. 26, 27; of Sháhábád, xii. 172-176; of Tirhut, xiii. 29; of Champáran, xiii. 229-231; of Bhágalpur, xiv. 34-38; of the Santál Parganás, xiv. 272, 273; of Monghyr, xv. 32-34; of Hazáribágh, xvi. 47-53, 171; of Lohárdagá, xvi. 242-245; of Singbhúm, xvii. 23, 24; of the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 167, 168, 190, 191, 202, 229; of Mánbhúm, xvii. 264, 265; of Cuttack, xviii. 21, 58; of Purí, xix. 26; of the Orissa Tributary States, xix. 203.

Witchcraft, Belief in, in Singbhúm, xvii.

,1-53; in the Tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, xvii. 165, 195.
Women, Proportion of, in the population. *See* Sex.
Women, Position of, amongst the Lusháis, vi. 61.
Wood trade of the Sundarbans, i. 172, 304-313.

Y

Yams, Cultivation of, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, vii. 33; in Bográ, viii. 214; in Murshidábád, ix. 100; in Dárjíling, x. 38; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 103. *See also* Potatoes.
Yashohara, original name of Jessor, ii. 202.
Yusafpur estate, three-quarters share of Chánchrá *Zamíndárí*, Jessor, ii. 204.

Z

Záin-ujiál, *parganá* in Bírbhúm, iv. 437.
Zamíndárí tenures, estates, &c., in the 24 Parganás, i. 262-264; in Nadiyá, ii. 72; in Midnapur, iii. 86; in Húglí, iii. 348; in Bardwán, iv. 77; in Bánkurá, iv. 252, 253; in Dacca, v. 98; in Bákarganj, v. 365, 366; in Faridpur, v. 324; in Maimansinh, v. 448, 449; in Noákhálí, vi. 304, 305; in Tipperah, vi. 399; in Dinájpur, vii. 398-401; in Rájsháhí, viii. 54, 55, 56, 69, 97, 98, 118-121; in Bográ, viii. 229, 230, 302-304; in Murshidábád, ix. 116, 122, 123; in Pábná, ix. 310, 311, 353-355, 366, 369; in Jalpáigurí, x. 280, 281; in Sáran, xi. 300; in Gayá, xii. 100; in Tirhut xiii. 110, 111; in Bhágalpur, xiv. 135-137, 147; in Monghyr, xv. 115, 116; in Purniah, xv. 316, 317; in Hazáribágh, xvi. 117-135, 206, 207; in Lohárdagá, xvi. 362-389, 411; in Mánbhúm, xvii. 321-325; in Cuttack, xviii. 125-131; in Balasor, xviii. 302-306; in Puri, xix. 108-111. *See also* Tenures of land.
Zamíndárí, or Military Bráhmans. *See* Bábhans.
Zar-i-peshgí or mortgage tenure, i. 275; iv. 259, 260; viii. 72, 73, 234, 235. *See also* Tenures of land.
Zerat system of indigo cultivation in Tirhut, xiii. 103; in Champáran, xiii. 268, 269.

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